

STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library



STIC Database Tracking Number 119952

TO: James Schultz
Location: REM-2D18/2C18
Art Unit: 1635
Wednesday, April 21, 2004
Case Serial Number: 10/001844

From: Paul Schulwitz
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
REM-1A65
Phone: (571)272-2527
paul.schulwitz@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Examiner Schultz,

See attached results.

If you have any questions about this search feel free to contact me at any time.

Thank you for using STIC search services!

Paul Schulwitz
Technical Information Specialist
STIC Biotech/Chem Library
(571)272-2527



GenCore version 5.1.6
Copyright (c) 1993 - 2004 Compugen Ltd.

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: April 21, 2004, 12:30:53 ; Search time 5 Seconds
(without alignments)
3.640 Million cell updates/sec

Title: 10001844-3_501-926

Perfect score: 426

Sequence: 1 ggccaggagtgaaactggg.....ctacgtgatcgagcgggg 426

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC

Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1160 seqs, 21361 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2320

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 1205 summaries

Database : rngdb.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
C 1	36.4	8.5	38	1	AA27039
C 2	36	8.5	49	1	AA27025
C 3	35.8	8.4	39	1	AA27038
C 4	33.8	7.9	37	1	AA27037
C 5	33.4	7.8	35	1	AA27041
C 6	32.2	7.6	37	1	AA27040
C 7	27	6.3	27	1	ABT03768
C 8	24	5.6	24	1	AAQ01654
C 9	24	5.6	24	1	AAV18405
C 10	24	5.6	24	1	AAV18405
C 11	24	5.6	24	1	AAH76132
C 12	24	5.6	24	1	AAH7037
C 13	24	5.6	24	1	ABN87569
C 14	24	5.6	24	1	ADA26284
C 15	24	5.6	24	1	ADD25290
C 16	24	5.6	24	1	ADD25290
C 17	24	5.6	24	1	ADD25290
C 18	23.4	5.5	25	1	ADD25290
C 19	21.4	5.0	24	1	ABZ79785
C 20	19	4.5	19	1	AAV18410
C 21	19	4.5	19	1	AAV18416
C 22	18.6	4.4	25	1	ACI66417
C 23	18.6	4.4	25	1	ACI66417
C 24	18.4	4.3	20	1	AAV62410
C 25	18.4	4.3	20	1	AAV62410
C 26	18.2	4.3	25	1	AAV62410
C 27	18.2	4.3	25	1	ADB00921
C 28	18.2	4.3	25	1	ADB00920
C 29	18	4.2	18	1	AAH45474
C 30	18	4.2	18	1	AAH45474
C 31	17.8	4.2	21	1	AAZ49111
C 32	17.8	4.2	21	1	AAZ49111
C 33	17.6	4.1	25	1	ADB00918

C 34	17.2	4.0	22	1	ABS55991
C 35	17.2	4.0	25	1	ADB00922
C 36	17.2	4.0	25	1	ACK14726
C 37	17	4.0	25	1	AAAL5463
C 38	17	4.0	25	1	AAZ99799
C 39	17	4.0	25	1	ACI66416
C 40	17	4.0	25	1	ACI08439
C 41	17	4.0	27	1	AA27037
C 42	16.6	3.9	33	1	AA27037
C 43	16.6	3.9	25	1	ADB00917
C 44	16.6	3.9	25	1	ACI14729
C 45	16.6	3.9	25	1	ACH53354
C 46	16.4	3.8	22	1	ADL18152
C 47	16.2	3.8	22	1	ABZ58547
C 48	16	3.7	20	1	ADC58136
C 49	15.8	3.7	20	1	AAV47987
C 50	15.8	3.7	20	1	AA27037
C 51	15.8	3.7	20	1	AA27037
C 52	15.8	3.7	20	1	ABZ2967
C 53	15.8	3.7	20	1	ADC65851
C 54	15.8	3.7	20	1	ADE2764
C 55	15.8	3.7	21	1	AA27037
C 56	15.8	3.7	21	1	AA27037
C 57	15.6	3.7	22	1	ACF03722
C 58	15.6	3.7	22	1	ADA14342
C 59	15.6	3.7	23	1	ADL18152
C 60	15.6	3.7	24	1	ABL54647
C 61	15.4	3.6	17	1	ABL54647
C 62	15.2	3.6	20	1	AA27037
C 63	15.2	3.6	20	1	AA27037
C 64	15.2	3.6	20	1	AA27037
C 65	15.2	3.6	23	1	AA27037
C 66	15.2	3.6	23	1	AA27037
C 67	15.2	3.6	23	1	ACD10944
C 68	15.2	3.6	23	1	ADE28495
C 69	15	3.5	23	1	AA27037
C 70	15	3.5	23	1	AA27037
C 71	15	3.5	23	1	AA27037
C 72	15	3.5	23	1	AA27037
C 73	15	3.5	23	1	AA27037
C 74	15	3.5	23	1	AA27037
C 75	14.8	3.5	18	1	AA27037
C 76	14.8	3.5	20	1	AA27037
C 77	14.8	3.5	20	1	AA27037
C 78	14.8	3.5	20	1	AA27037
C 79	14.8	3.5	20	1	AA27037
C 80	14.6	3.4	20	1	AA27037
C 81	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 82	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 83	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 84	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 85	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 86	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 87	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 88	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 89	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 90	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 91	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 92	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 93	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 94	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 95	14.6	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 96	14.4	3.4	17	1	AA27037
C 97	14.4	3.4	17	1	AA27037
C 98	14.4	3.4	17	1	AA27037
C 99	14.4	3.4	19	1	AA27037
C 100	14.4	3.4	19	1	AA27037
C 101	14.4	3.4	20	1	AA27037
C 102	14.4	3.4	20	1	AA27037
C 103	14.4	3.4	20	1	AA27037
C 104	14.4	3.4	20	1	AA27037
C 105	14.4	3.4	21	1	AA27037
C 106	14.4	3.4	21	1	AA27037

Mouse RT-PCR prime	Human MDZ3 scannin	Human microarray D	PCR primer for a r	PCR primer F used	Human microarray D	Human microarray D	Human microarray D	Shh specific rever	Human MDZ3 scannin	DNA target sequenc	PCR primer P24 to	PCR primer X2R for	Mastocyte-specific	Human B7-1 targett	Human B7-1 mRNA an	Human calreticulin	Human oligonucleot	Mouse TGF-beta rec	Human B7-1 mRNA ta	Human MUC-1 PCR pr	Human muc-1 PCR pr	Human IGERB coding	PCR primer WxR-R38	Antisense oligonuc	Human RRC40KD gene	Human p53AIP1 asso	E. coli SecA antis	Primer F3 used to	Anti-tetanus toxin	Universal human VH	Universal human VH	Human epidermal gr	Universal human VH	Primer (P94)in13	PCR primer 2 used	Probe #18 used in	ap2 mRNA specific	Probe #18, used in	Oligonucleotide du	Human G-alpha-13 a	E. coli ilvC gene	Human mPEPCK phos	Human oligonucleot	Flatfish rhadovir	Degenerate primer	Primer Nco-RPT5	Human polymorphic	Human polymorphic	Oligonucleotide us	Oligonucleotide us	Neisseria gonorrhe	Nucleic acid fragm	Rat Shh-N coding s	Human gene single	Oligonucleotide us	Respiratory syncyt	Fc receptor III al	Non-human animal m	Retrovirus LTR PCR	Retrovirus LTR PCR	Single nucleotide	Single nucleotide	Single nucleotide	Single nucleotide	cdk8 ribozyme bind	Cell-cycle depende	Primer 40RDS-SB.p	Mouse C/EBP beta p	Mouse C/EBP beta p	Bovine lactoferrin	Human gene single
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

107	14.4	3.4	21	1	AAP96408	Human gene single
108	14.4	3.4	21	1	ADE64663	Yak milk protein g
109	14.4	3.4	22	1	AAT13226	Plasmid pBlue-TH6
110	14.4	3.4	22	1	AAV42250	Universal human VH
111	14.4	3.4	22	1	AAV68617	Human universal VH
112	14.2	3.3	19	1	AAT30310	SOX-9 SSPC primer
113	14.2	3.3	19	1	ACA36850	Human glial cell d
114	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAQ73805	Aspergillus aculea
115	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAK29178	Human osteopontin
116	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAZ95339	Human mtPEPCK phos
117	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAF32957	Human B7-1 antisen
118	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAE94282	Signal transductio
119	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAD40857	Human hepsin antis
120	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAD40675	Human hepsin antis
121	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAD45181	Human RIP2 antisen
122	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAQ73550	Human D3PP PCR pr
123	14.2	3.3	20	1	ABS66287	Anti-human type II
124	14.2	3.3	20	1	ABJ93857	Capture oligonucle
125	14.2	3.3	20	1	ABZ38645	Human tryptase a o
126	14.2	3.3	20	1	ADE27892	Human B7-1 targete
127	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAQ47676	Sequence of nested
128	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAQ67403	Nucleotide fragmen
129	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAV95728	Human AUR2 inhibit
130	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAZ25089	Human MEK2 PCR pr
131	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAS2302	Oligonucleotide us
132	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAS2303	Oligonucleotide us
133	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAF23947	Primer #5. Undir
134	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAF96134	Human gene single
135	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAF97092	Human gene single
136	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAV97339	Human gene single
137	14.2	3.3	21	1	ACF63200	Cancer based on CY
138	14.2	3.3	21	1	ACF62201	Cancer based on CY
139	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB20872	MRP1 based cancer
140	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB20871	MRP1 based cancer
141	14.2	3.3	21	1	ACD26205	RACE oligonucleoti
142	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB87961	Human UGT1A1 varia
143	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB87960	Human UGT1A1 varia
144	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB95944	Human UGT1A1 varia
145	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB95943	Human UGT1A1 varia
146	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB92134	Human UGT1A1 varia
147	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB92135	Human UGT1A1 varia
148	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADC24720	Human HNL4X/Y gene
149	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADE77842	DNA oligo (Seqid 9
150	14	3.3	15	1	AAQ64556	Human B7-1 hammerh
151	14	3.3	18	1	AAK56095	HIV-1 Group O isol
152	14	3.3	18	1	AAK37210	HIV-1 env sequence
153	14	3.3	18	1	AAK16738	Human secreted pro
154	14	3.3	18	1	AAZ930302	HIV-1 env PCR prim
155	14	3.3	20	1	AAZ74053	Human biallelic ma
156	14	3.3	20	1	AAZ92785	Human hmrNP A1 pho
157	14	3.3	21	1	AAAF97242	Human gene single
158	14	3.3	21	1	AAAF97748	Human gene single
159	13.8	3.2	17	1	AAQ475598	Mouse D MUSJUNDA,
160	13.8	3.2	17	1	AAZ39286	Probe for typing H
161	13.8	3.2	17	1	AAAF07221	Hammerhead ribozym
162	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABK00841	Human NOGO Inozyme
163	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABK005998	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
164	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABN075568	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
165	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABN055997	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
166	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABN075570	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
167	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABN055999	Human HTPL scannin
168	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABV79108	Human POSHL1 scann
169	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABV91035	

C 180	13.8	3.2	18	1	ACC45873
C 181	13.8	3.2	18	1	ADB98571
C 182	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAT11709
C 183	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAT74921
C 184	13.8	3.2	19	1	AZ49122
C 185	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAC73121
C 186	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAS62197
C 187	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAS18013
C 188	13.8	3.2	19	1	ABN79916
C 189	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAQ63197
C 190	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAQ58941
C 191	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAQ76033
C 192	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAZ22342
C 193	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAZ46578
C 194	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAZ44577
C 195	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAD06717
C 196	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAS09653
C 197	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAAS1720
C 198	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAF54599
C 199	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAZ30365
C 200	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABZ31091
C 201	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAD45182
C 202	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABY78909
C 203	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABY14844
C 204	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABZ85205
C 205	13.8	3.2	20	1	ACF57283
C 206	13.8	3.2	20	1	AD56986
C 207	13.8	3.2	20	1	ADB89361
C 208	13.8	3.2	20	1	ADD01081
C 209	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT16477
C 210	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32058
C 211	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32083
C 212	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32134
C 213	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32109
C 214	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAV33173
C 215	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAD19719
C 216	13.8	3.2	21	1	AH89013
C 217	13.8	3.2	21	1	ACF62203
C 218	13.8	3.2	21	1	ACF62202
C 219	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB20874
C 220	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB20873
C 221	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB87963
C 222	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB87962
C 223	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB69946
C 224	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB92137
C 225	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB92136
C 226	13.8	3.2	21	1	AQ31318
C 227	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAQ68439
C 228	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAQ68439
C 229	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAT48959
C 230	13.6	3.2	20	1	AZ037882
C 231	13.6	3.2	20	1	AZ019338
C 232	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK95138
C 233	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAA67067
C 234	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK73749
C 235	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK91515
C 236	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK97449
C 237	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABL41764
C 238	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABQ74079
C 239	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABZ88298
C 240	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABZ292729
C 241	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABZ98765
C 242	13.6	3.2	20	1	AC622132
C 243	13.6	3.2	20	1	AD525658
C 244	13.6	3.2	20	1	ACD44753
C 245	13.6	3.2	20	1	ADB46018
C 246	13.6	3.2	20	1	ADC46698
C 247	13.6	3.2	20	1	AD514433
C 248	13.4	3.1	15	1	AAK64555
C 249	13.4	3.1	15	1	AAK64557
C 250	13.4	3.1	15	1	AAK53589
C 251	13.4	3.1	16	1	AAK84002
C 252	13.4	3.1	17	1	ABN07569

Human HBM STS mark
Sequence tagged s
MHC ISRE binding
3'-primer for HLA
PCR primer for FIL
Forward primer #13
Porcine reverse PC
Human Neuregulin-2
Human angiotensin
AAVSI primer RK2.
tat-IP primer. Sy
N. gonorrhoeae pro
HIV-1 PCR primer t
Forward primer spe
Cervical disease
C-terminal phenyla
Immunoreactive CpG
Mouse Survivin ant
Human HLA Class I
Candida albicans G
Candida albicans G
Human RIP2 antisen
S. roseosporus dap
Capture oligonucle
Human oligonucleot
Human TIMP-2 rever
Human mucin 1 tran
Antisense oligonu
CpG D oligonucleot
Sense primer B3' f
HIV tat targeting
HIV tat targeting
Oligonucleotide co
Oligonucleotide co
Simian herpesvirus
Human MSG squam023
Human polymorphic
Cancer based on CY
Cancer based on CY
MERP1 based cancer
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Common4RC, a probe
Pseudomonas glutam
Complementary huma
PCR primer used to
PCR primer used to
PCR primer used to
Human F3c used to
Primer 73c used to
Murine SAC1 gene-s
Human angiotensino
Microsatellite typ
Human oligonucleot
Human oligonucleot
Human trypsinase b
Human alipoprotein
Human connective t
PKA regulatory sub
Primer #1 of the i
COL6A1 forward qRT
HSD11B1 antisense
Human B7-1 hamster
Human B7-1 hamster
IGF-I oligonucleoti
Rat desert hedgehog
Human GDMPLP-1 17-m

C 253	13.4	3.1	17	1	ASN79929	Human angiotensin
C 254	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99492	Human MD23 scannin
C 255	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99490	Human MD23 scannin
C 256	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99413	Human MD23 scannin
C 257	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99491	Human MD23 scannin
C 258	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99412	Human MD23 scannin
C 259	13.4	3.1	17	1	AS265140	Human HER2 DNAzyme
C 260	13.4	3.1	17	1	ACC63870	Murine oligonucleo
C 261	13.4	3.1	19	1	ABL90998	Hominidae LDL rece
C 262	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ90684	Human KVLQ11 exon
C 263	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98914	Human long QT synd
C 264	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ45876	Human PARP-3 antis
C 265	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human KVLQ11 exon/
C 266	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	15S/23S-RNA spacer
C 267	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Mouse caspase 6 an
C 268	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Capture oligonucleo
C 269	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human oligonucleo
C 270	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer used to
C 271	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Forward PCR primer
C 272	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human Artemis exon
C 273	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human leukocyte an
C 274	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer P-74 fo
C 275	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Nael substrate oli
C 276	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Cytomegalovirus de
C 277	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Human herpesvirus
C 278	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Epstein-Barr virus
C 279	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Oligonucleotide pr
C 280	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Mouse MHC ISRE bin
C 281	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Human biallelic po
C 282	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Human secreted pro
C 283	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer NBNint.
C 284	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Human Smad3 phosph
C 285	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Human secreted pro
C 286	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	SCR primer 1 for d
C 287	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Neublastin DNA rel
C 288	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Biotinylated oligo
C 289	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ98924	Interleukin 2 rece
C 290	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	Endoplasmic reticu
C 291	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	GRP94 promoter ERS
C 292	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	SNP containing pro
C 293	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	Canine distemper v
C 294	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	XPD gene exon 23 a
C 295	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	Human chromosome 1
C 296	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	Human nucleic acid
C 297	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	Human IL4-R oligon
C 298	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	Anti-HCV agent LZ1
C 299	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	Anti-HCV agent LZ1
C 300	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ98924	External guide seq
C 301	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human type I proco
C 302	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human type I proco
C 303	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Murine leukaemia v
C 304	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Murine leukaemia v
C 305	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Mouse leukaemia vi
C 306	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Primer #2 for immu
C 307	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Immunoglobulin gam
C 308	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Basta-resistance (
C 309	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human p51 PCR prim
C 310	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Mouse ss3 gene rev
C 311	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer used to
C 312	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer used to
C 313	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human LKB1 gene pr
C 314	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human D2 dopamine
C 315	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer used to
C 316	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human PHELIQ neste
C 317	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	TRAF2 antisense ol
C 318	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer (NP2) u
C 319	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Primer used for ge
C 320	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Polynucleotide SEQ
C 321	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer NP2 use
C 322	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer for tes
C 323	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Primer 2 for human
C 324	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	C. glutamicum panB
C 325	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Nested primer 2 cl
C 326	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human prostate spe
C 327	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human STAT3 phosph
C 328	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human STAT3 phosph
C 329	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human STAT3 phosph
C 330	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Prostate tumour as
C 331	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human cancer relat
C 332	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human SGP28 gene f
C 333	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human ACAP10 codin
C 334	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	18341F PCR primer
C 335	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human 35P605 gene
C 336	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer NP2, SE
C 337	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	TCV 12 oligonucleo
C 338	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Nested primer (NP)
C 339	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human PTP1B antis
C 340	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Rat PTP1B antisens
C 341	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Rat PTP1B antisens
C 342	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Zebrfish hedgehog
C 343	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human catenin-bind
C 344	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Zebrfish Shh DNA
C 345	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human prostate-rel
C 346	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human delta-6-dea
C 347	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	NP2 primer used in
C 348	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Prostate and testi
C 349	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human 158PIR4 gene
C 350	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human 158PIR4 gene
C 351	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human STAT3 antis
C 352	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human STAT3 antis
C 353	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human STAT3 antis
C 354	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Porcine forward PC
C 355	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Nested primer (NP)
C 356	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	PCR primer for rat
C 357	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Rat PTP1B antisens
C 358	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Rat PTP1B antisens
C 359	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human PTP1B antis
C 360	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Nested primer 2 us
C 361	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human calreticulin
C 362	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human 125P5C8 gene
C 363	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human/mouse C/EBP
C 364	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human cancer-relat
C 365	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human cancer relat
C 366	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human chromosome 1
C 367	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human PTP1B mRNA 1
C 368	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Rat PTP1B mRNA lev
C 369	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Rat PTP1B mRNA lev
C 370	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Mycobacterium tube
C 371	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human syntaxin 4 1
C 372	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Antisense PCR prim
C 373	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human BH3 interact
C 374	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human C/EBP beta p
C 375	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human 83P2H3 CDNA
C 376	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human cDNA 85P1B3
C 377	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Capture oligonucle
C 378	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	158P1D7 CDNA relat
C 379	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Zinc transporter p
C 380	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human 121P2A3 post
C 381	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Novel protein 158P
C 382	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human tryptase a o
C 383	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human oligonucleo
C 384	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human PDE4C oligon
C 385	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human oligonucleo
C 386	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human eotaxin olig
C 387	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human oligonucleo
C 388	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human IGFBP5 phosph
C 389	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	Human modified IGE
C 390	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98924	DPNCDN nested prim

C 399	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABX09063	Human dual specifi	472	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABL30538	Human HLA genotypi
C 400	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABT17425	162P16 cancer gen	473	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA09011	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 401	13.2	3.1	20	1	ACD02621	Suppressive subtra	C 474	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06662	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 402	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABZ78176	Nested primer #2	C 475	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06443	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 403	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABZ20563	Cancer associated	C 476	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06661	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 404	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAU52224	184P12 gene-speci	C 477	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06586	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 405	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAU55465	Human FGFR-3 antis	478	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA09010	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 406	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADA20853	Human BAX chimeric	479	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADA98410	Human MD23 scannin
C 407	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADA26274	Zebrafish genomic	480	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADN9410	Human H-Ras DNazym
C 408	13.2	3.1	20	1	ACF57119	Human sulfatase re	C 481	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACD58640	HCV DNazyme substr
C 409	13.2	3.1	20	1	ACD44752	PKA regulatory sub	C 482	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADC04255	Human Na/H exchang
C 410	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADB89866	Antisense oligonu	C 483	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADC04256	Human Na/H exchang
C 411	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADB8562	DNA oligonucleotid	C 484	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADC04256	Plant growth assoc
C 412	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADC71183	Nested PCR primer	C 485	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADE25228	Component B gene p
C 413	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADC16779	Forward RI-PCR pri	C 486	12.8	3.0	18	1	AAQ87873	PCR primer used to
C 414	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADC78704	Rat endometriotic	C 487	12.8	3.0	18	1	AA58496	SNP specific lower
C 415	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADG45433	121P11 gene neste	C 488	12.8	3.0	18	1	AAH40454	Mouse resilin prote
C 416	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADG65924	Human 161P2F103 pr	C 489	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABL40174	Colon cancer assoc
C 417	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADD96944	Human protein 193p	C 490	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABK27438	Colon cancer assoc
C 418	13.2	3.1	16	1	RAF95086	Wild-type capture	C 491	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABK27436	Colon cancer assoc
C 419	13.2	3.1	17	1	RAF20208	Hammerhead ribozym	C 492	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABK27432	Colon cancer assoc
C 420	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91036	Human POSHL1 scann	493	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABA94181	Monoclonal antibod
C 421	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91039	Human POSHL1 scann	494	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABK27432	Human C6ST gene am
C 422	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91037	Human POSHL1 scann	C 495	12.8	3.0	18	1	AD41288	Human beta IG-H3 p
C 423	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91038	Human POSHL1 scann	C 496	12.8	3.0	18	1	AD24955	Human beta IG-H3 p
C 424	13.2	3.1	17	1	ACC65163	Murine oligonucleo	497	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABX34384	PCR primer #1 for
C 425	13.2	3.1	18	1	AA38383	Human Ets-2 phosph	498	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABX34392	PCR primer #1 for
C 426	13.2	3.1	19	1	ABK33430	Human TNF receptor	499	12.8	3.0	18	1	ADD24785	Primer for extensi
C 427	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAV46390	D. multivorans PCE	C 500	12.8	3.0	18	1	ABZ68636	Human CYP2D6 mutan
C 428	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAV21359	Prime EIA for 17DE	501	12.8	3.0	19	1	AD21228	Beet spoilage-asso
C 429	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ38502	Human microtubule-	502	12.8	3.0	19	1	AA27228	Forward PCR primer
C 430	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ99376	Nucleotide sequenc	503	12.8	3.0	19	1	AA30349	Fibroblast growth
C 431	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ99396	PCR primer HCG-R2	C 504	12.8	3.0	19	1	AA72197	Mouse retinoid X r
C 432	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ00695	Forward PCR primer	C 505	12.8	3.0	19	1	AA72197	Mouse retinoid X r
C 433	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ38163	NOV2 cDNA specific	506	12.8	3.0	19	1	AA167716	Mammalian IL-12 p4
C 434	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABQ73441	Human beta-chronic	507	12.8	3.0	19	1	ABZ69849	Human NOVX coding
C 435	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABQ73447	Human beta-chronic	C 508	12.8	3.0	19	1	ABZ69849	Receptor fgf8 cDNA
C 436	12.8	3.0	16	1	ABL43850	Human chromosome 1	509	12.8	3.0	19	1	AD655701	Human sulfotransfe
C 437	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ47599	Rat C R4TRJG9/B-12	C 510	12.8	3.0	19	1	ABZ69849	Hiv-1 strain HXB2
C 438	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ47599	Probe #3 for inter	C 511	12.8	3.0	20	1	ABZ69849	Human GPR43 recept
C 439	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ68712	Human fit1 VEGF re	C 512	12.8	3.0	20	1	ABZ69849	Human c-fos transc
C 440	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ85503	Oligo #13 used to	C 513	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ6919	Human oligonucleot
C 441	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ85475	Oligo #1 hybridise	C 514	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Chromosomal locus
C 442	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ85480	Oligo #6 hybridise	C 515	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human tub gene pri
C 443	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV95292	Human c-fos target	C 516	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	5' vgiowsp5 primer
C 444	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV45792	Primer NONA PCR-R.	C 517	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Primer E17 for map
C 445	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV16316	Primer used to clo	C 518	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Primer ACE/82RB fo
C 446	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV16329	Primer used to clo	C 519	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human tub gene exo
C 447	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAA38411	Human genomic SNP	C 520	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	5' primer used to
C 448	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ02688	Hammerhead ribozym	C 521	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	PCR primer for PG1
C 449	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ05332	Hammerhead ribozym	C 522	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human HPC2 cDNA ex
C 450	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ02886	Hammerhead ribozym	C 523	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	cdk4 ribozyme bind
C 451	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ73338	Reverse primer #67	C 524	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Cyclin F ribozyme
C 452	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK00840	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 525	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human angiotensin-
C 453	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK02394	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 526	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	PCR primer SEQ ID
C 454	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK01169	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 527	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human ACE, AGT and
C 455	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK00842	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 528	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 456	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK02395	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 529	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 457	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN07567	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 530	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 458	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN07567	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 531	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 459	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN05996	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 532	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 460	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN01017	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 533	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 461	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN01018	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 534	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 462	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN07571	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 535	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 463	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26660	Waxy starch produc	C 536	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human leukocyte an
C 464	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26639	Waxy starch produc	C 537	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Primer cML69 ampli
C 465	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26659	Waxy starch produc	C 538	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	leuA gene PCR prim
C 466	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26640	Waxy starch produc	C 539	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Cell-cycle depende
C 467	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABV79109	Human HTPL scannin	C 540	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Cyclin F ribozyme
C 468	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABV79107	Human HTPL scannin	C 541	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human prostate spe
C 469	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK18437	Human ERG hammerhe	C 542	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human serotonin-11
C 470	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK18438	Human ERG hammerhe	C 543	12.6	3.0	19	1	AAQ48575	Human chromosome 1
C 471	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABV91034	Human POSHL1 scann	C 544	12.6	3.0	19	1	ABA91662	Prostate-specific

545	12.6	3.0	19	1	ABN87259	Lolium perenne lpp	C 618	12.4	2.9	15	1	ABZ81742	Huntington's disea
546	12.6	3.0	19	1	ABZ76924	Human DGAT gene fo	C 619	12.4	2.9	15	1	ABZ81741	Huntington's disea
547	12.6	3.0	19	1	ACC62358	Human NOV5 forward	C 620	12.4	2.9	15	1	ADCI3797	Oligonucleotide of
548	12.6	3.0	19	1	ADZ29792	Mitogen activated	C 621	12.4	2.9	15	1	ADCI3793	Oligonucleotide of
549	12.6	3.0	19	1	ADZ29888	Mitogen activated	C 622	12.4	2.9	15	1	ADCI3760	Oligonucleotide of
550	12.6	3.0	19	1	ADZ29897	Mitogen activated	C 623	12.4	2.9	15	1	ADCI3784	Oligonucleotide of
551	12.6	3.0	19	1	ADZ29783	Mitogen activated	C 624	12.4	2.9	15	1	ADCI3795	Oligonucleotide of
552	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ94278	Human PHELIx neate	C 625	12.4	2.9	15	1	ADCI3796	Oligonucleotide of
553	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ37951	PCR primer (NP2) u	C 626	12.4	2.9	15	1	ADD68648	Mucin-box encoding
554	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ93048	Primer used for ge	C 627	12.4	2.9	16	1	AAQ57378	Enzymatic RNA mole
555	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ94898	PCR primer NP2 use	C 628	12.4	2.9	16	1	AAQ68223	Sequence of 5'-hex
556	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ94897	PCR primer for tes	C 629	12.4	2.9	16	1	AAV62704	Nucleotide sequenc
557	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ09167	Nested primer 2 cl	C 630	12.4	2.9	16	1	ADA55757	Human protein-rela
558	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ64567	Human prostate spe	C 631	12.4	2.9	17	1	AAZ75119	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
559	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ64486	Human prostate-rel	C 632	12.4	2.9	17	1	AAZ24186	Human BRCA2 primer
560	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ64509	Prostate cancer relat	C 633	12.4	2.9	17	1	AAZ24188	Human BRCA2 quench
561	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ62322	Human cancer relat	C 634	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABK00290	Human NCO Hammerh
562	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ04811	Human SGP28 gene f	C 635	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABK02397	Human NCO Anbarzy
563	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ76012	Human 36PD5 Gene	C 636	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABK01168	Human NCO Inozyme
564	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ83890	PCR primer NP2, SE	C 637	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABK02396	Human NCO Anbarzy
565	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ99163	Nested primer (NP)	C 638	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABN01020	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
566	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ42202	Human prostate-rel	C 639	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABN01019	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
567	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ07091	Human prostate-rel	C 640	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABV91110	Human POSHL1 scann
568	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ11672	NP2 primer used in	C 641	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABV91111	Human POSHL1 scann
569	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABL50419	Prostate and testi	C 642	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABV91108	Human POSHL1 scann
570	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABL50407	Human 158P1F4 Gene	C 643	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABV91109	Human POSHL1 scann
571	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABZ8342	Human 158P1H4 Gene	C 644	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABV91137	Human POSHL1 scann
572	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABA98342	Nested primer (NP)	C 645	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABV91137	Human POSHL1 scann
573	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ50002	Nested primer 2 us	C 646	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACCS3405	Human HLA genocyp
574	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ50002	Human 125P5C8 Gene	C 647	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABT99199	Human tumour suppr
575	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ59443	Human cancer-relat	C 648	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACB06285	Tumour suppression
576	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABK67422	Human cancer relat	C 649	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACA08902	NFKB sub-unit modu
577	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABK70514	Human 83P2H3 CDNA	C 650	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACA06441	NFKB sub-unit modu
578	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ40496	Human cDNA 85P1B3	C 651	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACA09051	NFKB sub-unit modu
579	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ53476	158P1D7 cDNA relat	C 652	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACA06442	NFKB sub-unit modu
580	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABV99876	Zinc transporter p	C 653	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACA08901	NFKB sub-unit modu
581	12.6	3.0	20	1	ACA64671	Human 121P2A3 post	C 654	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACA09050	NFKB sub-unit modu
582	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABT43860	Novel protein 158P	C 655	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADB00481	Human MDZ3 scannin
583	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABT17425	DPNCD nested prim	C 656	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADA99414	Human MDZ3 scannin
584	12.6	3.0	20	1	ACD02621	162P1E6 cancer gen	C 657	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADA99489	Human MDZ3 scannin
585	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABZ78176	Suppressive subtra	C 658	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADA99493	Human MDZ3 scannin
586	12.6	3.0	20	1	ABZ20563	Nested primer #2	C 659	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADB00482	Human MDZ3 scannin
587	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ52254	Cancer associated	C 660	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADB00484	Human MDZ3 scannin
588	12.6	3.0	20	1	AAZ52254	184P1E2 Gene-speci	C 661	12.4	2.9	17	1	ABZ65139	Human HEP2 DNzyme
589	12.6	3.0	20	1	ADD84533	Nested PCR primer	C 662	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACD63945	HCV minus strand D
590	12.6	3.0	20	1	ADD84533	121P1F1 Gene neste	C 663	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACD59731	HCV DNzyme subetr
591	12.6	3.0	20	1	ADD96944	Human 161P2F10B pr	C 664	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACD62938	HCV minus strand D
592	12.4	2.9	14	1	ABZ79977	Human protein 193P	C 665	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACC88245	Marine oligonucleo
593	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ55127	Angiotensin conver	C 666	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACC85338	Marine oligonucleo
594	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ64554	Human relA hammerh	C 667	12.4	2.9	17	1	ACC83151	Marine oligonucleo
595	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ49705	Human CETP HH ribo	C 668	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADB43561	Tumour suppression
596	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ49707	Human CETP HH ribo	C 669	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADB45240	Tumour suppression
597	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAV66430	Substituted -35 pr	C 670	12.4	2.9	17	1	ADZ13461	HLA class I allele
598	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ73241	Forward primer #3	C 671	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAQ22412	3'-acridine-tailed
599	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ92431	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 672	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAZ33902	Human PRQ274 PCR f
600	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ53588	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 673	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAZ91453	Human Ship-2 phosp
601	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ53590	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 674	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAZ70126	Human Biallelic ma
602	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ49244	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 675	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAZ76574	Human Biallelic ma
603	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ49333	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 676	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAZ78608	Human PRQ274 forwa
604	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ49334	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 677	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAA67016	Human leukocyte an
605	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ97386	PCR primer #1 for	C 678	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAZ89291	Sample member clus
606	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ96573	Human genomic DNA	C 679	12.4	2.9	18	1	AAZ49057	Drosophila ubx gen
607	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ86853	UDS15G annealing o	C 680	12.4	2.9	18	1	ABK40318	Forward PCR primer
608	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ48672	Oligo O used for d	C 681	12.4	2.9	18	1	ABQ81992	Kaposis Sarcoma T
609	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ48681	Oligo K102 used to	C 682	12.4	2.9	18	1	ABZ97335	Human IL4-R oligon
610	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ48685	K102 annealing oli	C 683	12.4	2.9	18	1	ACD24235	Novel human secret
611	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ48684	UR15G annealing ol	C 684	12.4	2.9	18	1	ACA63470	Novel human secret
612	12.4	2.9	15	1	AAZ48648	Oligo N used for d	C 685	12.4	2.9	18	1	ACA71634	Human PRO polypept
613	12.4	2.9	15	1	ACD56419	Anti-HCV enzymatic	C 686	12.4	2.9	18	1	ABX92274	Human PRO DNA PCR
614	12.4	2.9	15	1	ACD66349	Anti-HCV nucleic a	C 687	12.4	2.9	18	1	ACA66015	Human secreted/tra
615	12.4	2.9	15	1	ACC73733	Mycobacterium gast	C 688	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADA24553	Secreted and trans
616	12.4	2.9	15	1	ABZ81751	Locked nucleic aci	C 689	12.4	2.9	18	1	ACD29616	Novel human secret
617	12.4	2.9	15	1	ABZ81750	Locked nucleic aci	C 690	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADA12214	Human secreted/tra

C 691	12.4	2.9	18	1	ACD29031	Human PRO DNA PCR
C 692	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADB73520	Human PRO DNA PCR
C 693	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADB76236	Human PRO DNA PCR
C 694	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC33662	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 695	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC61422	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 696	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC63386	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 697	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC66486	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 698	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC68610	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 699	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC62670	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 700	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC67735	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 701	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC41055	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 702	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC67110	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 703	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC62046	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 704	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC13477	Kaposi's sarcoma t
C 705	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC41679	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 706	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC49048	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 707	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC35102	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 708	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADB16216	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 709	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADD72831	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 710	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADD72189	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 711	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADE16840	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 712	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADE48348	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 713	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADE89449	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 714	12.4	2.9	19	1	AAQ11087	Probe/primer A(ii)
C 715	12.4	2.9	19	1	AAQ54140	Hybridisation prob
C 716	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA743117	Antisense primer t
C 717	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA716004	5' allele-specific
C 718	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA779214	HLA-Cw6 allele-spe
C 719	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA792948	Antisense oligonuc
C 720	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA762046	HLA-Cw6 allele 5'
C 721	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA559110	Human nuclear rece
C 722	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA287065	RBP-7 microsequenc
C 723	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA702332	Human lipoprotein
C 724	12.4	2.9	19	1	ABU53403	Haemagglutination
C 725	12.4	2.9	19	1	AAH24334	F2718 (pIR-BgIII-f
C 726	12.4	2.9	19	1	ABQ79482	Chimeric oligonuc
C 727	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADA25739	Human REL-A short
C 728	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADA26088	Human REL-A short
C 729	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADD00605	HCV coding region-
C 730	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADD00606	HCV coding region-
C 731	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADD69764	Human ERK gamma 3-
C 732	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADE13385	HLA class I allele
C 733	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADE13501	HLA class I allele
C 734	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAQ22903	HCV-Hc59 primer #7
C 735	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAQ32393	Human mismatch rep
C 736	12.2	2.9	17	1	AA774482	Mouse flt-1 VRGP t
C 737	12.2	2.9	17	1	AA776486	Endothelial nitric
C 738	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV97774	Human EGF-R target
C 739	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV97773	Human EGF-R target
C 740	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV48482	TGF-beta-1 antisen
C 741	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAQ06941	Canine factor VIII
C 742	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV91040	Human C-raf target
C 743	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV92615	Human A-Raf subter
C 744	12.2	2.9	17	1	AA542277	Endothelial nitric
C 745	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV29695	Human bone morphog
C 746	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV33721	Low adenosine anti
C 747	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV31985	Nested PCR primer
C 748	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAZ56635	Canine Factor VIII
C 749	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAF19843	Human endothelial
C 750	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAF05281	Hammerhead ribozym
C 751	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAF02584	Hammerhead ribozym
C 752	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAF07245	Hammerhead ribozym
C 753	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAF05334	Hammerhead ribozym
C 754	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABK01641	Human NOGO G-Cleav
C 755	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABK02370	Human NOGO Ambery
C 756	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA81116	UGT1 mutation corr
C 757	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA77217	Adenosine deaminas
C 758	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA08049	LDLR mutation corr
C 759	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA81117	UGT1 mutation corr
C 760	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA80848	LDLR mutation corr
C 761	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA77218	Adenosine deaminas
C 762	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA77246	Human GRID Ambery
C 763	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01488	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 764	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01489	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 765	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN06221	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 766	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01022	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 767	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN00791	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 768	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN09029	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 769	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN09927	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 770	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01487	Human KTCOMla porti
C 771	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABQ63350	Human KTCOMla porti
C 772	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABQ63351	Human KTCOMla porti
C 773	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV85548	Human pp-GaNTase 1
C 774	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV85708	Human pp-GaNTase 1
C 775	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV79551	Human HPL scanin
C 776	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV91033	Human POSHLI scanin
C 777	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABL31783	Human HLA genotypi
C 778	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABK56639	Human CcAl Gene e
C 779	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABZ95537	Human endothelial
C 780	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABZ99035	Human PDE4A-MTA ol
C 781	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABZ76563	Lactobacillus brev
C 782	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACC51810	Human tumour suppr
C 783	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA99694	G-protein coupled
C 784	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT37105	Tumour suppression
C 785	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT34651	Tumour suppression
C 786	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT37464	Tumour suppression
C 787	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA07885	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 788	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA06444	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 789	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA06721	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 790	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA09012	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 791	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99253	Human MD23 scanin
C 792	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99417	Human MD23 scanin
C 793	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADB00316	Human MD23 scanin
C 794	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99419	Human MD23 scanin
C 795	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99415	Human MD23 scanin
C 796	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99416	Human MD23 scanin
C 797	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99418	Human MD23 scanin
C 798	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADB02421	Human MD24 scanin
C 799	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD57498	HCV DNaseyme substr
C 800	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD58952	HCV DNaseyme substr
C 801	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD63171	HCV minus strand D
C 802	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD85739	HCV minus strand D
C 803	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD85393	HCV minus strand D
C 804	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD83946	HCV minus strand D
C 805	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD85050	HCV minus strand D
C 806	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD62939	HCV minus strand D
C 807	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD64280	HCV minus strand D
C 808	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD51048	HBV hammerhead rib
C 809	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACC56898	Murine oligonucleo
C 810	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACC53776	Murine oligonucleo
C 811	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA50406	Thermus scotoductu
C 812	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACCT9937	Thermus osimhai nu
C 813	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT44053	Sequencing PCR pri
C 814	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADB43719	Tumour suppression
C 815	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADC81646	Leishmania elongat
C 816	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD21033	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 817	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD20883	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 818	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD20884	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 819	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD21031	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 820	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD20885	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 821	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAQ22266	Methylphosphonate
C 822	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAQ41689	Probe Rap14 for Cl
C 823	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAQ53969	Human OTC gene sen
C 824	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA705082	HLA-A1 PCR primer
C 825	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA794827	Human leukocyte an
C 826	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV75558	Mouse flt-1 VRGP r
C 827	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV62760	Granule bound star
C 828	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV60768	HIV-1 strain YBF30
C 829	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV34526	Chemokine receptor
C 830	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV46248	Human HLA-A primer
C 831	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV39316	Human RAD54 mutati
C 832	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV60916	Angiogenin antisen
C 833	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ11707	Hepatitis C virus
C 834	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ11716	Hepatitis C virus
C 835	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ34321	Human PRO298 PCR f
C 836	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ26293	Human PDE1B1 speci

C 837	12.2	2.9	18	1	AX86200	PCR primer used to	910	12	2.8	15	1	AA548831	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 838	12.2	2.9	18	1	AX38073	HLA-A specific exo	911	12	2.8	15	1	AA599932	Even-skipped homeo
C 839	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA55505	TRAF1 antisense ol	912	12	2.8	15	1	ABN70537	Human G protein-co
C 840	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA248548	Human TNFR1 mRNA i	C 913	12	2.8	15	1	ABN80596	Human P450 (cytochr
C 841	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA239609	Human CREL mRNA in	C 914	12	2.8	15	1	ABN87913	Human GSR allele s
C 842	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA269838	Human biallelic ma	C 915	12	2.8	15	1	ABL51980	Human SLR18A2 alle
C 843	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA278898	Human PRO298 forwa	C 916	12	2.8	15	1	AS19726	ASO probe #23 to d
C 844	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA53953	Universal primer u	C 917	12	2.8	15	1	AA597315	Human CRYBB1 gene
C 845	12.2	2.9	18	1	AF8457	Polynucleotide in	C 918	12	2.8	15	1	AA46088	Human pro-platelet
C 846	12.2	2.9	18	1	AF79645	Human Akt-3 antis	C 919	12	2.8	15	1	ABK32470	Human pancreatic c
C 847	12.2	2.9	18	1	AF82476	Rat P0018D09 RNA	C 920	12	2.8	16	1	AAQ21895	TEG-terminatd exo
C 848	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAH40381	SNP specific upper	C 921	12	2.8	17	1	AAQ62954	Delta-9 desaturase
C 849	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABZ72355	Gene 216 polymorph	C 922	12	2.8	17	1	AAV92424	Human A-Raf subst
C 850	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABA82276	Znax1 gene region	C 923	12	2.8	17	1	ABN01021	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 851	12.2	2.9	18	1	AS20963	PCR primer Igf2r-I	C 924	12	2.8	17	1	ABK17447	Human ERG hamme
C 852	12.2	2.9	18	1	AST05044	TNFR1 expression m	C 925	12	2.8	17	1	ABK18041	Human ERG hamme
C 853	12.2	2.9	18	1	AST05119	TNFR1 expression m	C 926	12	2.8	17	1	ABK18042	Human ERG hamme
C 854	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA43633	Rhodococcus plic	C 927	12	2.8	17	1	ABK18967	Human ERG DNzyme
C 855	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK51851	R. erythropolis pi	C 928	12	2.8	17	1	ABK19225	Human ERG Amberzym
C 856	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK23073	Human Zmax1 cDNA f	C 929	12	2.8	17	1	ABV91040	Human POSHL1 scann
C 857	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABL30698	Human HLA genotypi	C 930	12	2.8	17	1	ACP63330	Human acetyl-CoA c
C 858	12.2	2.9	18	1	AD38945	Human Her-2 antis	C 931	12	2.8	17	1	ACP39673	Tumour suppression
C 859	12.2	2.9	18	1	AD27252	Primer used in the	C 932	12	2.8	17	1	ACA07722	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 860	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADT13916	Neublastin DNA rel	C 933	12	2.8	17	1	ACA07649	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 861	12.2	2.9	18	1	AD42854	Secreted and trans	C 934	12	2.8	17	1	ACC64123	Murine oligonucleo
C 862	12.2	2.9	18	1	AD568345	PCR primer VPH1 us	C 935	12	2.8	18	1	AAQ34452	DQAI probe AG1, fo
C 863	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACA63889	Novel human secret	C 936	12	2.8	18	1	AAQ36716	PCR primer for Hum
C 864	12.2	2.9	18	1	AC472053	Human PRO polypept	C 937	12	2.8	18	1	AA58509	PCR primer used to
C 865	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABX92693	Human PRO DNA PCR	C 938	12	2.8	18	1	AA503269	Mouse mPPL19 Tagma
C 866	12.2	2.9	18	1	AC45656	Human HEM SRS mark	C 939	12	2.8	18	1	AA666889	Human PDE8 PCR pri
C 867	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABX78208	Human 216 gene all	C 940	12	2.8	18	1	AA507305	CPS1/TS1 genomic
C 868	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABZ79946	Mycobacterium tube	C 941	12	2.8	18	1	AB144735	Human chromosome 1
C 869	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA6434	Human secreted/tra	C 942	12	2.8	18	1	AB568429	Sequencing primer
C 870	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA25058	Secreted and trans	C 943	12	2.8	18	1	ABA03691	HSV-tk gene-del PC
C 871	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACD30035	Novel human secret	C 944	12	2.8	18	1	AB224285	Wheat TAA1 cDNA RA
C 872	12.2	2.9	18	1	AD12719	Human secreted/tra	C 945	12	2.8	18	1	ADC26391	NOV protein-relate
C 873	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACD29450	Novel human secret	C 946	12	2.8	18	1	AA59994	Human EB66a DNA se
C 874	12.2	2.9	18	1	AD24424	PCR primer #1 for	C 947	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAQ43332	B-B10 V region pri
C 875	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABD98354	Sequence tagged si	C 948	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA448308	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 876	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADB74025	Human PRO DNA PCR	C 949	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA448892	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 877	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA49752	HCV antisense olig	C 950	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAV48699	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 878	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA79743	HCV antisense olig	C 951	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA47144	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 879	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADB79744	Vaccinia lister/PP	C 952	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA311675	Tag sequence of a
C 880	12.2	2.9	18	1	AB54025	Oligonucleotide 17	C 953	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA59553	Intron 2/exon 3 ju
C 881	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE76741	Human PRO DNA PCR	C 954	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA73381	Forward primer #78
C 882	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC4167	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 955	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA47147	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 883	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC61927	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 956	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA50769	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 884	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC63891	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 957	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA50769	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 885	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC66991	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 958	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA50342	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 886	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC69115	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 959	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA47290	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 887	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC63175	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 960	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA52600	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 888	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC68240	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 961	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA47145	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 889	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC41560	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 962	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA45774	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 890	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC67615	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 963	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA46991	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 891	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC62551	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 964	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA47146	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 892	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC42181	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 965	11.8	2.8	15	1	AA51317	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 893	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADD24791	Human CYP2D6 mutan	C 966	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABN87915	Human GSR allele s
C 894	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE15061	Beer spoilage-asso	C 967	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK32383	Human colon cancer
C 895	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE15067	Beer spoilage-asso	C 968	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK32629	Human pancreatic c
C 896	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE49553	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 969	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK81782	Human CHRM5 gene p
C 897	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE35607	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 970	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABZ76557	Lactobacillus brev
C 898	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE16721	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 971	11.8	2.8	15	1	AD376536	M. avium 23S rRNA
C 899	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADD73336	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 972	11.8	2.8	15	1	AD36720	DE3-1 plasmid cons
C 900	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADD72694	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 973	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAQ65877	Type II procollage
C 901	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE17345	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 974	11.8	2.8	16	1	AA855365	Antisense p-ethoxy
C 902	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE48653	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 975	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAV66874	Oligonucleotide fo
C 903	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADE89954	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 976	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAAX09083	Tumour necrosis fa
C 904	12.2	2.9	35	1	AAF27041	Human Sonic hedgeh	C 977	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAA13286	Kringle domain 2 (
C 905	12	2.8	13	1	AAQ52964	Herpes simplex vir	C 978	11.8	2.8	16	1	AA633245	Oligonucleotide #1
C 906	12	2.8	15	1	AA31516	Tag sequence of a	C 979	11.8	2.8	16	1	AA633248	Oligonucleotide #2
C 907	12	2.8	15	1	AAF48829	IGFBP3 oligonucleo	C 980	11.8	2.8	16	1	AD22030	Human sitosterolase
C 908	12	2.8	15	1	AAF48832	IGFBP3 oligonucleo	C 981	11.8	2.8	16	1	ABL31248	Human HLA genotypi
C 909	12	2.8	15	1	AAF48830	IGFBP3 oligonucleo	C 982	11.8	2.8	16	1	ABN79955	Human CYP2D6 gene

c 983	11.8	2.8	16	1	ABX04806	Guanylate kinase g	c1056	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79553	Human HTPL scannin
c 984	11.8	2.8	16	1	ACD82537	Nucleic acid cloni	c1057	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV78972	Human HTPL scannin
c 985	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ47568	Specific B type ju	c1058	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79497	Human HTPL scannin
c 986	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ47593	Jun-B specific pro	c1059	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79106	Human HTPL scannin
c 987	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ56954	pH 2.5 acid phosph	c1060	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV78971	Human HTPL scannin
c 988	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ89601	Kappa-casein DNA p	c1061	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79498	Human HTPL scannin
c 989	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ53541	Rat ICAM hammethea	c1062	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79552	Human HTPL scannin
c 990	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ53575	Rat ICAM hammethea	c1063	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK18724	Human ERG DNzyme
c 991	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ6812	Probe A' (Set 9) f	c1064	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK19125	Human ERG DNzyme
c 992	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ73286	Chemokine receptor	c1065	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK17730	Human ERG DNzyme
c 993	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ6537	Probe A' (Set 9) f	c1066	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV91236	Human POSHL1 scann
c 994	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ62817	Primer MGR1 for m	c1067	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV91234	Human POSHL1 scann
c 995	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ68713	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1068	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV91235	Human POSHL1 scann
c 996	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ69246	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1069	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABL31714	Human HLA genotypi
c 997	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ68723	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1070	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK56849	Human CLCA1 gene e
c 998	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ74473	Mouse flt-1 VEGF re	c1071	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK56242	Human CLCA1 gene e
c 999	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ69044	Human flt-1 VEGF re	c1072	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK59233	Human IL3 receptor
c1000	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ74474	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r	c1073	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABT37623	Tumour suppression
c1001	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ76176	Human IL3 receptor	c1074	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABT37623	Tumour suppression
c1002	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ22825	Integrin subunit b	c1075	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACQ06660	NFKB sub-unit modu
c1003	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ22832	Integrin subunit b	c1076	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACQ06580	NFKB sub-unit modu
c1004	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ21483	Integrin alpha 6 s	c1077	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACA06587	Human MD24 scannin
c1005	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ22734	Integrin subunit b	c1078	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB02422	Human MD24 scannin
c1006	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ53973	Human IL-3 recepto	c1079	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99249	Human MD23 scannin
c1007	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAV72257	S. cerevisiae gala	c1080	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99251	Human MD23 scannin
c1008	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ33417	Low adenosine anti	c1081	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99252	Human MD23 scannin
c1009	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ19539	Human IL3 receptor	c1082	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99250	Human MD23 scannin
c1010	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ25624	Oestrogen receptor	c1083	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99250	Human MD23 scannin
c1011	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ24803	Oestrogen receptor	c1084	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB02423	Human MD24 scannin
c1012	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ24804	Oestrogen receptor	c1085	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB03563	Human MD24 scannin
c1013	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ25625	Oestrogen receptor	c1086	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99409	Human MD23 scannin
c1014	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ70195	Single nucleotide	c1087	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB03561	Human MD23 scannin
c1015	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ70192	Single nucleotide	c1088	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ61741	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1016	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ6942	Hammerhead ribozym	c1089	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ65141	Human HER2 DNzyme
c1017	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ2141	Hammerhead ribozym	c1090	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ64812	Human HER2 DNzyme
c1018	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ2142	Hammerhead ribozym	c1091	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ61416	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1019	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ05333	Hammerhead ribozym	c1092	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ61329	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1020	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX00045	Human NOGO Hammerh	c1093	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ61742	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1021	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX00895	Human NOGO Inozyme	c1094	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD60765	HCV DNzyme substr
c1022	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX01170	Human NOGO Inozyme	c1095	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD57732	HCV minus strand D
c1023	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX00894	Human NOGO Inozyme	c1096	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD63967	HCV DNzyme substr
c1024	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX07649	Beta globin mutati	c1097	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD58702	HCV minus strand D
c1025	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX77650	Beta globin mutati	c1098	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD61848	HCV minus strand D
c1026	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX77645	Beta globin mutati	c1099	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD64937	Murine oligonucleo
c1027	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX77646	Beta globin mutati	c1100	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACC85050	Human cytochrome P
c1028	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAH24022	Yeast GAL1/GAL10 p	c1101	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACC84062	Tumour suppression
c1029	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06222	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1102	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACC83872	Human Na/H exchang
c1030	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN07566	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1103	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADC04254	Human Na/H exchang
c1031	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN05995	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1104	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADC04257	Human Na/H exchang
c1032	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN10476	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1105	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADC98354	ACLP10 polymorphis
c1033	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN07572	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1106	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD19944	Oreochromis niloti
c1034	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN08151	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1107	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD19944	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1035	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN10475	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1108	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20889	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1036	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06001	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1109	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD21032	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1037	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN08152	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1110	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20887	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1038	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06469	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1111	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20930	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1039	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06223	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1112	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20929	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1040	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06471	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1113	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20888	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1041	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN01016	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1114	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20931	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1042	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06470	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1115	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ26549	Control probe #4 f
c1043	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN08153	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1116	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ42271	PCR primer KBA-gam
c1044	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN10474	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1117	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1045	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK94438	Human MLH1 DNA mis	c1118	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34633	Human bcr-abl junc
c1046	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV85710	Human pp-GaNTase 1	c1119	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34638	Human bcr-abl junc
c1047	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV85709	Human pp-GaNTase 1	c1120	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34637	Human bcr-abl junc
c1048	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25243	Male-sterile plant	c1121	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34638	Human bcr-abl junc
c1049	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25256	Male-sterile plant	c1122	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1050	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25255	Male-sterile plant	c1123	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1051	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25244	Male-sterile plant	c1124	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1052	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABA91930	Rat G-protein sero	c1125	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1053	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79110	Human HTPL scannin	c1126	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1054	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV78970	Human HTPL scannin	c1127	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1055	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79499	Human HTPL scannin	c1128	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc

c1129	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAT61597	Humicola lanuginos
c1130	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAT61608	Humicola lanuginos
c1131	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV44506	Human uncoupling p
c1132	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV46204	Human HLA-A primer
c1133	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV54355	Human cell type PC
c1134	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV35048	Hordeum vulgare ML
c1135	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV48537	p53 Gene antisense
c1136	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV48422	Transforming growt
c1137	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ17952	HOX gene specific
c1138	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ28809	Primer CH for MAB
c1139	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ40893	Human CD40 phospho
c1140	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV73492	Human myeloid anti
c1141	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV38029	HLA-A untranslated
c1142	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV38246	Histocompatibility
c1143	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV30566	Human integrin alp
c1144	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV57864	Mutant effector ol
c1145	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ47726	Human CD40 antisen
c1146	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ98706	Collagen promoter
c1147	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ98715	Collagen promoter
c1148	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ98708	Human G-alpha-12 a
c1149	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ57673	Human PTEN phospho
c1150	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ91392	TRADD antisense ol
c1151	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ93459	TRADD antisense ol
c1152	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ93461	Single nucleotide
c1153	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ70705	Antisense oligonuc
c1154	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ52014	C-1027 Gene cluste
c1155	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ63428	B. cereus zwitterm
c1156	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ95335	Primer kcs 3. Ara
c1157	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ62891	Human Akt-3 antise
c1158	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ79669	Immunostimulatory
c1159	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ99484	Atrophaneura alcin
c1160	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ75367	Human PTEN antisen
c1161	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ14018	SNP specific lower
c1162	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ39010	M. bacterium katG
c1163	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ61776	Probe sequence use
c1164	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ99259	Antisense oligonuc
c1165	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ10228	PCR primer #2, to
c1166	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ19348	Sample origonucleo
c1167	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ19276	DNA probe #18 for
c1168	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABX72456	PMO Gene expressio
c1169	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABX99764	Human PI3K p85 ant
c1170	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABX86809	Human tumour suppr
c1171	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ40969	Angiogenesis inhib
c1172	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ54918	Human acid sensing
c1173	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ78179	Immunostimulatory
c1174	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ17140	Human genotyping p
c1175	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ38809	Human genotyping p
c1176	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ60920	Human genotyping p
c1177	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ60947	Human PTEN antisen
c1178	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ60977	Human chromosome 1
c1179	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ40053	Human chromosome 1
c1180	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ43688	End-labelled probe
c1181	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ44670	Human HLA genotypi
c1182	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ54297	Oligonucleotide pr
c1183	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ04711	Synthetic DNA sell
c1184	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ13388	Human CD23 + Al261
c1185	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ59653	PCR primer #2 for
c1186	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ06232	Toxicologically re
c1187	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ98176	Implantation serin
c1188	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ34365	Xanthomonas citri
c1189	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ284114	Immunostimulatory
c1190	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ844057	Dehalococcoides fa
c1191	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABZ56993	Thermus igniterae
c1192	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ52135	Thermus scotoductu
c1193	11.8	2.8	18	1	ACZ99950	Immunostimulatory
c1194	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ58047	PAMA forward PCR p
c1195	11.8	2.8	18	1	ACZ05368	Oligonucleotide SE
c1196	11.8	2.8	18	1	ADA50410	Oligonucleotide SE
c1197	11.8	2.8	18	1	ADZ36986	Colony stimulating
c1198	11.8	2.8	18	1	ADZ99372	
c1199	11.6	2.7	13	1	ABZ21732	
c1200	11.6	2.7	13	1	ABZ21733	
c1201	11.6	2.7	15	1	AAZ98785	

1202	11.6	2.7	15	1	AAS96144	Human Acetylcholin
c1203	11.6	2.7	15	1	ABA99313	Human ALDH5 allele
c1204	11.6	2.7	20	1	ABA02229	Human/mouse C/BEP
1205	11.6	2.7	38	1	AAF27039	Human Sonic hedgeh

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1

AAF27039/c					
ID	AAF27039	standard; DNA; 38 BP.			
XX	AAF27039;				
AC	AAF27039;				
XX					
DT	30-MAR-2001	(first entry)			
XX	Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh)	mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:43.			
DE					
XX	Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;				
KW	bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;				
KW	inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;				
KW	neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;				
KW	Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;				
KW	malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;				
KW	mutagenic primer; ss.				
XX					
OS	Homo sapiens.				
OS	Synthetic.				
XX					
FN	WO200073337-A1.				
XX					
PD	07-DEC-2000.				
XX					
PF	26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.				
XX					
PR	01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.				
PR	13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.				
XX					
PA	(BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.				
XX					
PI	Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;				
XX	WPI; 2001-049927/06.				
XX					
PT	Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease				
PT	and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene				
PT	glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine				
XX	residues.				
XX					
PS	Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.				

The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of various medical conditions including various neurological disorders, inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's disease); age-associated neurological disease; neurological injury and trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as

CC an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
 CC time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
 CC degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
 CC remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
 CC protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
 CC increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
 CC hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
 CC Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 38 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 9 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 8.5%; Score 36.4; DB 1; Length 38;
 Best Local Similarity 97.4%; Pred. No. 0.031;
 Matches 37; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 162 GACTGGGTACTACAGTCCAGGCAATATCCACTG 199
 |||||
 Db 38 GACTGGGTACTACAGTCCAGGCAATATCCACTG 1

RESULT 2
 AAF27025/c
 ID AAF27025 standard; DNA; 49 BP.
 XX AC AAF27025;
 XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:29.
 XX KW Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
 KW bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
 KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
 KW malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
 KW mutagenic primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200073337-A1.
 XX PD 07-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
 XX PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
 XX PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
 XX PA (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
 XX PI Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
 XX WI WPI; 2001-049927/06.
 XX PT Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
 PT and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
 PT glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
 PT residues.
 XX PS Example 2; Page 67; 157pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
 CC which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
 CC conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
 CC glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
 CC N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
 CC protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
 CC (shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
 CC a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
 CC defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by

CC modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
 CC the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
 CC protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
 CC various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
 CC may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
 CC disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC disease); age-associated neurological disease; neurological injury and
 CC trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
 CC sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
 CC neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
 CC may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
 CC an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
 CC time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
 CC degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
 CC remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
 CC protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
 CC increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
 CC hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
 CC Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 49 BP; 8 A; 18 C; 9 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 8.5%; Score 36; DB 1; Length 49;
 Best Local Similarity 88.6%; Pred. No. 0.067;
 Matches 39; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 203 GGTGAAGCAGAGAACTCGGTGGCGGCAATCGGAGGCTGCT 246
 |||||
 Db 49 GGTGAAGCAGAGAACTCGGTGGCGGCAATCGGAGGCTGAT 6

RESULT 3
 AAF27038/c
 ID AAF27038 standard; DNA; 39 BP.
 XX AC AAF27038;
 XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:42.
 XX KW Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
 KW bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
 KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
 KW malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
 KW mutagenic primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200073337-A1.
 XX PD 07-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
 XX PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
 XX PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
 XX PA (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
 XX PI Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
 XX WI WPI; 2001-049927/06.
 XX PT Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
 PT and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
 PT glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
 PT residues.


```

XX PS Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX CC which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX CC conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX CC glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX CC N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX CC protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant sonic hedgehog
XX CC (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX CC a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX CC defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX CC modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX CC the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX CC protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX CC various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX CC may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX CC disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX CC disease); age-associated neurological diseases; neurological injury and
XX CC trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX CC sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX CC neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX CC may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX CC an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX CC time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX CC degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX CC remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX CC protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX CC increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX CC hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX CC sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX CC invention
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 39 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 13 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match      8.4%; Score 35.8; DB 1; Length 39;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 94.9%; Pred. No. 0.043;
XX CC Matches 37; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
QY 97 CCACGCTCTGACCGGACCGGACGCGACGAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
DB 39 CCACGCTCTGACCGGACCGGACGCGACGAGTACGGCATGCTGG 1
XX CC
RESULT 4
ID AAF27037/c
XX CC AAF27037 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX CC
XX CC AAF27037;
XX CC
XX CC 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX CC
XX CC Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:41.
XX CC
XX CC Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
XX CC bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
XX CC inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
XX CC neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
XX CC Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
XX CC malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
XX CC mutagenic primer; ss.
XX CC
XX CC Homo sapiens.
XX CC Synthetic.
XX CC
XX CC WO200073337-A1.
XX CC
XX CC 07-DEC-2000.
XX CC
XX CC 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX CC
XX CC 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
XX CC

```

```

FR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX CC (BIOJ ) BIOGEN INC.
XX CC
XX CC Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX CC
XX CC WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX CC
XX CC Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
XX CC PT and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
XX CC glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
XX CC residues.
XX CC
XX CC Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX CC which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX CC conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX CC glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX CC N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX CC protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant sonic hedgehog
XX CC (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX CC a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX CC defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX CC modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX CC the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX CC protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX CC various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX CC may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX CC disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX CC disease); age-associated neurological diseases; neurological injury and
XX CC trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX CC sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX CC neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX CC may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX CC an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX CC time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX CC degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX CC remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX CC protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX CC increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX CC hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX CC sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX CC invention
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 37 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 12 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match      7.9%; Score 33.8; DB 1; Length 37;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 94.6%; Pred. No. 0.099;
XX CC Matches 35; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
QY 38 CGAAGATGGCCACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 74
DB 37 CGAAGATGGCCACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 1
XX CC
XX CC
XX CC RESULT 5
XX CC AAF27041/c
XX CC ID AAF27041 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
XX CC
XX CC AAF27041;
XX CC
XX CC 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX CC
XX CC Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:45.
XX CC
XX CC Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
XX CC bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
XX CC inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
XX CC neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
XX CC Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
XX CC malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
XX CC

```


XX mutagenic primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200073337-A1.
XX 07-DEC-2000.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
XX 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
XX Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
XX and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
XX Glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
XX residues.
XX Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
XX (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX disease), age-associated neurological diseases, neurodegenerative
XX trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX Sequence 35 BP; 8 A; 15 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 7.8%; Score 33.4; DB 1; Length 35;
XX Best Local Similarity 97.1%; Pred. No. 0.1;
XX Matches 34; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 139 GCCTGGCGGTGGAGCGGCTTCGACTGGGTGTAC 173
Db 35 GCCTGGCGGTGGAGCGGCTTCGACTGGGTGTAC 1
RESULT 6
AAF27040/C
ID AAF27040 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX

AC AAF27040;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:44.
XX Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
XX bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
XX inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
XX neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
XX Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
XX malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
XX mutagenic primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200073337-A1.
XX 07-DEC-2000.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
XX 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
XX Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
XX and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
XX glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
XX residues.
XX Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
XX (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX disease), age-associated neurological diseases, neurodegenerative
XX trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX Sequence 37 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 13 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 7.6%; Score 32.2; DB 1; Length 37;
XX


```

XX Human; sonic hedgehog gene; nested polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
XX fetal lung; probe; primer; diagnostic; nervous system disorder;
XX gene therapy; antibody; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9518856-A1.
XX 13-JUL-1995.
XX 30-DEC-1994; 94WO-US014992.
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX (IMCR ) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY.
XX Ingham FW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
XX WPI; 1995-255060/33.
XX Hedgehog-like protein(s) and nucleic acid(s) encoding them - useful to
XX treat degenerative nervous system disorder(s) and in gene therapy.
XX Example 5; Page 100; 210pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAQ91654-57 are primers which were used to amplify
XX a sequence which encodes a human sonic hedgehog protein, homologous to a
XX Drosophila hedgehog protein (AAR77337). The human sequence was isolated
XX by screening of human genome DNA by nested polymerase chain reaction
XX using these primers, followed by use of a clone to screen a human fetal
XX lung 5'-stretch plus cDNA library in phage lambda-gt10. A clone has been
XX isolated from a phage library by polymerase chain reaction, using
XX primers SHH (AAQ91654) and SHR (AAQ91655), to give clone SHH1. A 2.5-kb
XX EcoRI CA repeat fragment is amplified using primers SHHCAF (AAQ91656) and
XX SHHCA (AAQ91657). Probes and primers derived from the sonic hedgehog
XX sequence may be used as diagnostic agents for neuromuscular, autonomic or
XX central nervous system disorders, and the gene may also be used in gene
XX therapy. Antibodies generated from the encoded protein may be used as
XX therapeutic or research reagents
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGACGAAGATGGC 47
DB 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGACGAAGATGGC 24
RESULT 9
AAV18405
ID AAV18405 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX AAV18405;
XX 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2 PCR primer.
XX Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;
XX basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;
XX cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9821227-A1.
XX PN

```

```

XX Best Local Similarity 91.9%; Pred. No. 0.21;
XX Matches 34; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 38 CGAGATGGCCACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 74
DB 37 CGAGATGGCCACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 1
RESULT 7
ABT03768/c
ID ABT03768 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX AC ABT03768;
XX 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX Human SHH gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 289.
XX Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
XX transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200240716-A2.
XX 23-MAY-2002.
XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.
XX 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.
XX (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.
XX Palm K;
XX WPI; 2002-537346/57.
XX Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying
XX the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic
XX molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the
XX reagents.
XX Example 1; Page 19; 41pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
XX neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
XX molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing
XX the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
XX disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
XX cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
XX sequences of markers of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 6.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 27;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2;
XX Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 255 TCGGCCACGCTGCACCTGGAGCAGGGC 281
DB 27 TCGGCCACGCTGCACCTGGAGCAGGGC 1
RESULT 8
AAQ91654
ID AAQ91654 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAQ91654;
XX 03-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX Human sonic hedgehog protein gene primer SHH5'.
XX

```


PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
XX WPI; 2001-456723/49.
XX Novel nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog polypeptide, used to produce the
PT polypeptide, which is used to promote proliferation, survival, and/or
PT differentiation of neuronal and mesodermal tissue.
XX Example 5; Col 88; 118pp; English.
XX The invention relates to nucleic acids encoding hedgehog proteins
CC selected from sonic hedgehog (Shh), indian hedgehog (Ihh), desert
CC hedgehog (Dhh) polypeptides. The hedgehog genes are involved in the
CC formation of ordered spatial arrangements of differentiated tissue in
CC vertebrates. The nucleic acid sequences are useful for producing hedgehog
CC proteins, used for promoting differentiation of, or survival of
CC differentiated, neuronal cells, and for promoting proliferation, survival
CC or differentiation of mesenchymal, endodermal or ectodermal tissue,
CC particularly chondrocytes, or testicular germ line cells. Sequences
CC AAH76132-133 represent PCR primers for amplifying a human Shh DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
Db 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 12
AAC87097
ID AAC87097 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC87097;
XX
XX 20-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX PCR primer for cDNA encoding human sonic hedgehog protein (Shh).
XX Hedgehog related-protein; sonic hedgehog protein; Shh; ischemia; stroke;
KW desert hedgehog protein; Dhh; indian hedgehog protein; Ihh; neuron;
KW neurological condition; nervous system injury; tumour-induced injury;
KW aging; Alzheimer's disease; chronic neurodegenerative disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's chorea; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW spinocerebellar degeneration; chronic immunological disease;
XX multiple sclerosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6165747-A.
XX
XX 26-DEC-2000.
PD
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.
XX
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX
XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ, Marti-Gorostiza E, Bumcrot DA;
XX WPI; 2001-079847/09.

XX Polynucleotides encoding hedgehog proteins, useful for treating diseases
PT of nervous system such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
PT Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis.
XX Example 5; Col 86; 118pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAC87097-98 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a hedgehog
CC related-protein. The specification describes a sonic hedgehog protein
CC (Shh), a desert hedgehog protein (Dhh), and an indian hedgehog protein
CC (Ihh). The hedgehog polynucleotides are useful in diagnostic, in
CC antisense therapy and in therapeutic assays for detecting and treating
CC disorders involving, e.g., aberrant expression of vertebrate hedgehog
CC homologues. Hedgehog polypeptides are useful therapeutically to enhance
CC survival of neurons and other neuron cells and in treating neurological
CC conditions deriving from acute, subacute, or chronic injury to the
CC nervous system, including traumatic injury, chemical injury, vasa injury
CC and deficits (such as the ischemia resulting from stroke), together with
CC infectious/inflammatory and induced-induced injury, aging of the nervous
CC system including Alzheimer's disease, chronic neurodegenerative diseases
CC of the nervous system, including Parkinson's disease, Huntington's
CC chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinocerebellar degenerations,
CC and chronic immunological diseases of the nervous system or affecting the
CC nervous system, including multiple sclerosis
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
Db 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 13
ABN87569
ID ABN87569 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC
XX ABN87569;
XX
XX 06-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human sonic hedgehog (Shh) PCR primer SHHF SEQ ID NO:43.
XX Sonic hedgehog; Shh; desert hedgehog; Dhh; Indian hedgehog; Ihh;
KW antiparkinsonian; antiarrhythmic; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant;
KW cytotstatic; nootropic; spermatogenesis; peripheral nervous system;
KW central nervous system; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW Huntington's disease; arrhythmia; nerve degeneration; multiple sclerosis;
KW immunological disorder; neoplastic; hyperplastic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX US6384192-B1.
XX
XX 07-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00957874.
XX
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX
XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
XX WPI; 2002-442817/47.

XX New vertebrate hedgehog-related proteins, useful e.g. for promoting
PT differentiation, survival and proliferation of cells, e.g. for treating
PT neurodegeneration.
XX
XX Example 5; Col 88; 116pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated and/or recombinant
CC polypeptide (I) comprising a hedgehog (hh) amino acid (aa) sequence
CC encoded by a nucleic acid (II) that hybridizes under stringent conditions
CC to 1 of 6 sequences (see ABN87544, and ABN87546 to ABN87550). (I) binds
CC to a natural patched receptor. Specifically claimed example of (I) are
CC given in ABN79132 and ABN79138. (II) has antiparkinsonian,
CC neurotrophic, neuroprotective, anticonvulsant, antiarrhythmic and cytostatic
CC activities. (I) induces the expression of the BMP-2 and -4 genes, and of
CC the Hoxd gene. (I) can be used: (i) to promote differentiation of
CC neuronal cells and survival of the differentiated cells, specifically
CC dopaminergic or motor neurons, proliferation of chondrocytes, and
CC proliferation, differentiation and/or survival of mesodermal or
CC ectodermal cells, either in cell cultures (particularly for preparation
CC of transplants) or therapeutically; (ii) for detecting loss of response,
CC in tissues or, to hh proteins; (iii) in drug screening (to identify
CC (ant)agonists, useful e.g. for inhibition of spermatogenesis); and (iv)
CC for isolation of cognate receptors. (I) may be used therapeutically to
CC treat e.g. injuries/defects in the central or peripheral nervous systems,
CC including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases, or
CC arrhythmias caused by nerve degeneration; immunological disorders of the
CC nervous system, e.g. multiple sclerosis; neoplastic and hyperplastic
CC alterations in the central nervous system, also to promote attachment of
CC prostheses. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human sonic
CC hedgehog (Shh), which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 47
XX
XX Db 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 24
XX
XX RESULT 14
XX ADA26284
XX ID ADA26284 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADA26284;
XX XX
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) cDNA PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW Human; PCR; ss; Sonic hedgehog; Shh; neuronal cell; skeletogenesis;
XX chondrogenesis; osteogenesis; degenerative disorder; nervous system;
XX neuronal cell death; neural cell; neuromuscular disorder;
XX autonomic disorder; central nervous system disorder; anoxia; ischaemia;
XX peripheral nervous system disorder; tachycardia;
XX atrial cardiac arrhythmia; striated heart; stem cell development;
XX digestive tract; liver; multiple sclerosis; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003054437-A1.
XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00954771.
XX
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX

PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX (INGH/) INGHAM P W.
PA (MOMA/) MCMAHON A P.
PA (TAB1/) TABIN C J.
XX
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-555377/52.
XX
XX Modulating growth, differentiation or survival of a cell, useful for
PT treating a degenerative disorder of the nervous system characterized by
PT neuronal cell death, comprises contacting the cell with a hedgehog
PT polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 48; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for modulating growth, differentiation
CC or survival of a cell, comprising contacting the cell with a hedgehog
CC polypeptide. The invention also relates to methods for inducing a cell to
CC differentiate to a neuronal cell phenotype comprising contacting the cell
CC with a hedgehog polypeptide, modulating skeletogenesis by contacting a
CC target tissue of a hedgehog polypeptide to cause chondrogenesis and/or
CC osteogenesis in the target tissue and treating a degenerative disorder of
CC the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, comprising
CC administering a hedgehog polypeptide causing prolonged survival of neural
CC cells in the patient, relative to the absence of hedgehog treatment. The
CC hedgehog polypeptides are useful for treating a degenerative disorder of
CC the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, including
CC neuromuscular, autonomic or central nervous system disorders,
CC specifically Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic
CC lateral sclerosis, Pick's disease, Huntington's disease, multiple
CC sclerosis, neuronal damage resulting from anoxia, ischaemia or trauma and
CC neuronal degeneration associated with a natural aging process. The
CC polypeptides may also be used for treating peripheral nervous system
CC disorders including disorders affecting innervation of smooth muscle and
CC endocrine tissue, such as tachycardia or atrial cardiac arrhythmias which
CC may arise from a degenerative condition whereby the nerves innervate the
CC striated muscle of the heart, in nerve prostheses for repairing central
CC and peripheral nerve damage, for treating neoplastic or hyperplastic
CC transformations and in controlling the development of stem cells
CC responsible for the formation of the digestive tract, liver and other
CC organs. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA
CC encoding the human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) polypeptide.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 47
XX
XX Db 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 24
XX
XX RESULT 15
XX ADD25290
XX ID ADD25290 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADD25290;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Sonic hedgehog PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW hedgehog; patched receptor; spermatogenesis inhibition;
XX ovary function inhibition; embryogenesis;
XX differential tissue maintenance; ss; PCR; primer; human.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US6576237-B1.


```

XX PD 10-JUN-2003.
XX PF 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-00639695.
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.
XX PA (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX PA (INCR ) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX PI Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ, Bumcrot DA, Marti-Gorostiza E;
XX DR WPI; 2003-799823/75.
XX PT Novel isolated antibody which is immunoreactive with a vertebrate
XX PT hedgehog protein sequence that binds with patched receptor, useful for
XX PT blocking action of naturally occurring hedgehog protein, and for
XX PT inhibiting spermatogenesis.
XX PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 43; 120pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated antibody (I) which is immunoreactive
XX CC with a hedgehog polypeptide (II) that binds to a patched receptor, where
XX CC (II) is encoded by nucleic acid which hybridise to a fully defined
XX CC vertebrate hedgehog (hh) protein. (I) is useful as a hedgehog antagonist
XX CC by blocking action of naturally occurring hedgehog protein, and therefore
XX CC for inhibiting spermatogenesis. (I) is also useful for inhibiting normal
XX CC ovarian function. (I) is useful for blocking the action of one or more
XX CC hedgehog proteins and allows the study of the role of these proteins
XX CC e.g., embryogenesis and/or maintenance of differential tissue. (I) is
XX CC also useful in immunohistochemical staining of tissue samples in order to
XX CC evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the hedgehog
XX CC polypeptides. (I) is also useful diagnostically in immunoprecipitation
XX CC and immunoblotting to detect and evaluate hedgehog protein levels as a
XX CC part of clinical testing procedure. The present sequence represents
XX CC hedgehog PCR primer.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 16
AAD62117
XX ID AAD62117 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAD62117;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human sonic hedgehog DNA amplifying PCR primer, SHHF.
XX KW Human; cell differentiation; Desert hedgehog; Dhh; Sonic hedgehog; shh;
XX KW Indian hedgehog; Ihh; skeletogenesis; degenerative disorder; ischaemia;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
XX KW Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; Pick's disease; aging process;
XX KW trauma; anoxia; antisense gene therapy; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant;
XX KW nootropic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003186357-A1.
XX PR 02-OCT-2003.
XX PD 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.

XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX XX (INGH/) INGHAM P W.
XX PA (MCMA/) MCMAHON A P.
XX PA (TABI/) TABIN C J.
XX PI Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
XX DR WPI; 2003-803151/75.
XX PT Modulating cell growth, differentiation or survival, for treating
XX PT neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease,
XX PT comprises contacting the cell with a hedgehog polypeptide.
XX PS Example 5; Page 49; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a novel method for modulating growth,
XX CC differentiation or survival of a cell. The method involves contacting the
XX CC cell with a hedgehog polypeptide such as Desert hedgehog (Dhh), Sonic
XX CC hedgehog (shh) and Indian hedgehog (Ihh). The method is used to induce a
XX CC cell to differentiate to a neuronal cell phenotype. It is used to
XX CC modulate skeletogenesis. The method is used to treat a degenerative
XX CC disorders of the nervous system such as neuromuscular, autonomic or
XX CC central nervous system disorders (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
XX CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease, multiple
XX CC sclerosis, Pick's disease, neuronal degeneration associated with a
XX CC natural aging process and neuronal damage resulting from trauma and
XX CC neuronal damage resulting from anoxia-ischaemia. The invention is also
XX CC used for antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is human Shh DNA
XX CC amplifying PCR primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
XX CC the invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 17
ADD71413
XX ID ADD71413 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADD71413;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human sonic hedgehog primer seq id 43.
XX KW hedgehog polypeptide; tissue array generation; tissue array maintenance;
XX KW hedgehog; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003190696-A1.
XX PR 09-OCT-2003.
XX PF 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00736476.
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.

```


XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ, Bumcrot DA, Marti-Gorostiza E;
 XX WPI; 2003-831623/77.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog polypeptide having an amino acid
 PT sequence identical or homologous to a vertebrate hedgehog protein, useful
 PT for generating or maintaining an array of different vertebrate tissue in
 PT vitro and in vivo.
 XX
 XX Example 5; SEQ ID NO 43; 118pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog
 CC polypeptide having an amino acid sequence identical or homologous to a
 CC vertebrate hedgehog protein or its portion and not identical to a fully
 CC defined 471-bp sequence. The nucleic acid is useful for generating and/or
 CC maintaining an array of different vertebrate tissue both in vitro and in
 CC vivo. This sequence represents a primer used to isolate DNA encoding
 CC human sonic hedgehog.
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
 Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGACGAGATGGC 47
 DB 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGACGAGATGGC 24
 RESULT 18
 AAV18406/c
 ID AAV18406 standard; CDNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV18406;
 AC
 XX 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2 PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;
 KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9821227-A1.
 PN
 XX 22-MAY-1998.
 PD
 XX 12-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020227.
 PF
 XX 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00748591.
 PR
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA
 XX Epstein E, Hu Z, Bonifas J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-297857/26.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding oncogenic human hedgehog protein - useful for,
 PT e.g. treatment and diagnosis of cancer and diseases involving cell
 PT proliferation or differentiation.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 23; 47pp; English.
 PS
 XX This human sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2-specific primer was used with
 CC another exon 2-specific primer (see AAV18406) in a PCR using DNA from

CC human bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) DNA pools. Only pools
 CC comprising a BAC that contains the sequence tag defined by the primer
 CC pair will yield an amplification product. The process was continued until
 CC a single positive BAC was identified. The positive clone, BAC270A17, was
 CC digested with restriction enzymes and ligated into vector linker.
 CC Mutations (see AAV18403 and AAV18404) have been identified in the SHH
 CC gene in human cancers. The mutated SHH genes and the encoded polypeptides
 CC (see AAV48735 and AAV48736) can be used in methods for the treatment and
 CC diagnosis of cancer and other diseases involving cell proliferation or
 CC differentiation
 XX
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 5.5%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 5.5;
 Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 116 CAGCAAGTACGGCATCTGCGCGC 140
 DB 25 CAGCAAGTACGGCATCTGCGCGC 1
 RESULT 19
 ABZ79785
 ID ABZ79785 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABZ79785;
 AC
 XX 12-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Indian hedgehog PCR primer SEQ ID NO:5.
 DE
 XX Osteopathic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic; cartilage;
 KW cartilage differentiation; joint disease; bone fracture; myeloma;
 KW osteoporosis; rheumatoid arthritis; human; Indian hedgehog; PCR primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO2003000870-A1.
 PN
 XX 03-JAN-2003.
 PD
 XX 25-JUN-2002; 2002WO-JP006351.
 PF
 XX 26-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00193503.
 PR
 XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 XX Hikichi Y, Inazuka M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-201422/19.
 DR
 XX Culture method for cartilage differentiation from cells under hypoxic
 PT conditions into cartilage cells applicable in cartilage transplantation,
 PT and studying genes or proteins relating to joint diseases.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 29; 37pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a method for cartilage differentiation by
 CC culturing cells capable of differentiating into cartilage under hypoxic
 CC conditions. Also described: (1) a method for producing cartilage cells or
 CC cartilage by culturing the required cells under hypoxic conditions; (2)
 CC drugs containing the produced cartilage cells or cartilage; (3) a method
 CC for preventing or treating joint diseases by transplanting an effective
 CC amount of the cartilage cells or cartilage; (4) the use of the cartilage
 CC cells or cartilage for producing preventives or remedies for joint
 CC diseases; (5) a method for screening genes relating to cartilage
 CC differentiation or joint diseases by using any of the culture methods;
 CC (6) a method for screening promoters or inhibitors of cartilage
 CC differentiation by using any of the culture methods; (7) a method for
 CC screening preventives or remedies for joint diseases by using the culture

CC methods; (8) drugs containing the screened promoters or inhibitors of
 CC cartilage differentiation, or preventives or remedies for joint diseases;
 CC (9) a method for preventing or treating joint diseases by administering
 CC an effective dose of the promoters or inhibitors, or preventives or
 CC remedies to mammals; and (10) the use of the promoters or inhibitors, or
 CC preventives or remedies for producing drugs for joint diseases. The
 CC produced cultured cartilage cells or cartilage can be used in cartilage
 CC transplantation, studying genes or proteins relating to joint diseases
 CC and screening drugs for their treatment, including diseases of bone
 CC fracture, myeloma, osteoporosis and rheumatoid arthritis. The present
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer for Indian hedgehog, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 13;
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 150 GAGCGCGCTTCGACTGGGTCTA 172
 |||||
 Db 1 GAGCGCGCTTGTACTGGGTGTA 23

RESULT 20

AAV18410/c
 ID AAV18410 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.

XX AAV18410;

DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

DE Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2 PCR primer.

XX Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;

KW basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;

KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;

KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9821227-A1.

PD 22-MAY-1998.

PF 12-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020227.

PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00748591.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PI Epstein E, Hu Z, Bonifas J;

XX WPI; 1998-297857/26.

XX New nucleic acid encoding oncogenic human hedgehog protein - useful for,
 PT e.g. treatment and diagnosis of cancer and diseases involving cell
 PT proliferation or differentiation.

XX Example; Page 23; 47pp; English.

XX This human sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2-specific primer was used with
 CC another exon 2-specific primer (see AAV18410) in a PCR amplification of
 CC genomic DNA from 34 independent basal cell carcinomas, 14
 CC medulloblastomas and 6 breast carcinomas. PCR primers (see AAV18407-08
 CC and AAV18411-12) specific for SHH exons 1 and 3 were also used. PCR
 CC products were subjected to single strand conformation polymorphism
 CC analysis. 2 Mutations (see AAV18403 and AAV18404) were identified in the
 CC SHH gene from 4 human cancers. The mutated SHH genes and the encoded
 CC polypeptides (see AAW48735 and AAW48736) can be used in methods for the
 CC treatment and diagnosis of cancer and other diseases involving cell
 CC proliferation or differentiation

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 23;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 194 CCACCTCTCGGTGAAGCA 212

Db 19 CCACCTCTCGGTGAAGCA 1

RESULT 21

AAV18416/c

ID AAV18416 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.

XX AAV18416;

DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

DE Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene PCR primer.

XX Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;

KW basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;

KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;

KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9821227-A1.

PD 22-MAY-1998.

PF 12-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020227.

PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00748591.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PI Epstein E, Hu Z, Bonifas J;

XX WPI; 1998-297857/26.

XX New nucleic acid encoding oncogenic human hedgehog protein - useful for,
 PT e.g. treatment and diagnosis of cancer and diseases involving cell
 PT proliferation or differentiation.

XX Example; Page 25; 47pp; English.

XX cDNA derived from human epidermal keratinocytes was amplified by 3-stage
 CC nesting using sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene stage 1 primers (see AAV18413 and
 CC AAV18414), stage 2 primers (see AAV18415 and AAV18416) and stage 3
 CC primers (see AAV18417 and AAV18415). The PCR product was identified as
 CC authentic SHH. A single somatic mutation (see AAV18403) of the SHH gene
 CC was found in cancers arising from 3 different tissues in independent
 CC patients. Another mutation (see AAV18404) was identified in another
 CC cancer. The mutated SHH genes and the encoded polypeptides (see AAW48735
 CC and AAW48736) can be used in methods for the treatment and diagnosis of
 CC cancer and other diseases involving cell proliferation or differentiation

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 23;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 284 CACCAAGCTGGTGAAGGAC 302

Db 19 CACCAAGCTGGTGAAGGAC 1

RESULT 22


```

ADB00919
ID ADB00919 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ADB00919;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1905.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1905; 103bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX alterations can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.4%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 53;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 361 ACCTCTCTCACTTTCCCTGGACCGCGA 385
XX
XX Db 1 AGTTCCTCACTATCTCTGCCCCGCGA 25
XX
XX RESULT 23
XX ACI66417
XX ID ACI66417 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC ACI66417;
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 66408.

```

```

XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Mittmann MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 66408; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.4%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 53;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 386 CGACGGCGCCCAAGAGGCTCTTCTAC 410
XX
XX Db 1 CGACGACACCAAGTAGGTCTCTCGAC 25
XX
XX RESULT 24
XX AAV62410
XX ID AAV62410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV62410;
XX
XX 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Desert hedgehog gene sense PCR primer.
XX
XX Desert hedgehog; human; HudHH; PCR; RACE; primer; ss.

```


XX	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	EP874048-A2.
XX	
PD	28-OCT-1998.
XX	
XX	24-APR-1998; 9SEP-00303187.
PF	
XX	25-APR-1997; 97JP-00121578.
PR	
PR	14-APR-1998; 98JP-00117873.
XX	
XX	(HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
PA	
XX	
PI	Ariyasu T, Nakamura S, Orita K;
XX	
XX	WPI; 1998-544642/47.
DR	
XX	Human Desert hedgehog protein - and corresponding DNA and monoclonal antibody.
PT	
PT	
XX	Example 1-4; Page 10; 39pp; English.
PS	
XX	This sense primer corresponds to nucleotides 460-479 of a cDNA clone (see AAV62396) coding for novel human Desert hedgehog protein (see AAW79596). It was used with an antisense primer (see AAV62411) in a first-step PCR amplification of human leukaemia plasma cell line ARH-77 (ATCC CRL-1621) cDNA in a modified PCR method of 3'RACE. 2 Subsequent PCR amplifications (see AAV62423-26) yielded a cDNA clone (see AAV62399) encoding a C-terminal fragment (see AAW79599) of the novel human Desert hedgehog protein. Nucleotide sequences (see AAV62393-95) encoding mature and precursor forms (see AAW79593-95) of human Desert hedgehog are claimed. The Desert hedgehog DNA, protein and a claimed monoclonal antibody can be used in to elucidate hereditary morphological abnormalities in humans to establish their treatments and diagnoses
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 35;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	156 GGCTTCGACTGGGTGTA 175
Db	1 GGCTTCGACTGGGTCTACTA 20
RESULT 25	
AAF87046/c	
ID	AAF87046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF87046;
XX	
DT	18-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	
XX	PCR primer for Shh gene.
XX	
KW	PCR primer; neuroectoderm cell; cell production; Parkinson's disease; early primitive ectoderm-like cell; EPL cell; cell therapy;
KW	transgenic animal; gene therapy; neuronal disease; Huntington's disease;
KW	lysosomal storage disease; multiple sclerosis; memory disorder;
KW	behavioural disorder; Alzheimer's disease; organ transplant;
KW	spinal cord disorder; Shh; ss.
OS	
XX	Unidentified.
XX	
PN	WO2001:51611-A1.
XX	
XX	19-JUL-2001.
PD	
XX	12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-AUG00030.
PF	
XX	
XX	
PR	
XX	
PR	14-JAN-2000; 2000AU-00005098.
PR	20-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007045.
PR	27-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007143.
XX	
PA	(BRES-) BRESAGEN LTD.
XX	
XX	Rathjen PD, Rathjen J;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2001-432908/46.
DR	
XX	Producing neuroectoderm cells for treatment of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's and for transplantation comprises culturing early primitive ectoderm-like cells in conditioned medium.
PT	
PT	
XX	Example 3; Page 41; 91pp; English.
PS	
XX	This sequence represents a PCR primer for the Shh gene, used within the scope of the invention. The invention relates to a method for producing neuroectoderm cells (I) comprises: (a) providing a source of early primitive ectoderm-like (EPL) cells and a neural-inducing conditioned medium (CM) or extract of it; and (b) contacting the EPL cells with the CM or extract for a time sufficient to generate controlled differentiation to (I). The cells or partially differentiated progeny are useful in human, or animal cell therapy, transgenic animal production, human or animal gene therapy, the screening of pharmaceutical that induce a biological response in neuroectoderm cells or their partially differentiated progeny and evaluation of biological molecules that direct differentiation of neural cells. The method is useful for producing or neuroectoderm cells. It is also useful for producing differentiated or partially differentiated cells from neural ectoderm cells. The method can be also useful for maintaining neuroectoderm cells in vitro in homogeneous cell populations. It can also be used for producing genetically modified neuroectoderm cells. The cells can be used in the treatment of neuronal diseases, including Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, lysosomal storage diseases, multiple sclerosis, memory and behavioural disorders, and Alzheimer's disease. The method can also be used for preparation of tissue or organs for transplant. Neural crest cells produced by the method are useful for the treatment of spinal cord disorders and Schwann cells produced by the method are used for the treatment of multiple sclerosis
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 35;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	355 ACAGCGACTTCTCCTTTTC 374
Db	20 ACAGCGACTTCTCCTTTTC 1
RESULT 26	
AAV59458/c	
ID	AAV59458 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX	
AC	AAV59458;
XX	
DT	21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hedgehog protein derivative primer 2.
XX	
KW	ds; Hedgehog protein; cancer; PCR; primer; amplification.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	JP10215867-A.
XX	
PD	18-AUG-1998.
XX	
XX	04-FEB-1997; 97JP-00021811.
XX	
XX	04-FEB-1997; 97JP-00021811.
PR	


```

XX (ASAG ) ASAHI GLASS CO LTD.
PA WPI; 1998-499061/43.
DR Hedgehog protein derivative and gene encoding it - useful for prediction
PT and diagnosis of various diseases e.g. lung cancer.
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 7pp; Japanese.
XX The primers AAV59457-V59462 were used in the production of hedgehog a
CC (hh) protein derivative may be used in the prediction and diagnosis of
CC various diseases e.g. cancer
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 64;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 GTGGCGGCCAAATCGGAGGCTG 244
Db 24 GTGGCGGCCAAATCGGAGGCTG 2

RESULT 27
ADB00921
ID ADB00921 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX ADB00921;
AC ADB00921;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1907.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
DE zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1281759-A2.
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1907; 103pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences; MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

```

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 64;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 363 TTCTCTCACTTCTCTGACGCGGA 385
Db 1 TTCTCTCACTATCTCTGCCCGGA 23

RESULT 28
ADB00920
ID ADB00920 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX ADB00920;
AC ADB00920;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1906.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
DE zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1906; 103pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences; MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```


Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 64;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 363 TTCCTCAGTTCTGACCGCA 385
 Db 2 TTCCTCAGTTCTGACCGCA 24

RESULT 29

AAH45474/c
 ID AAH45474 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAH45474;

XX
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer Shh-D specific for human secreted sonic hedgehog cDNA.

XX Sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; detection; Gli1; skin cancer;
 KW transcription factor; PCR primer; human; ss; sonic hedgehog; shh.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6238876-B1.

XX
 PN
 XX 29-MAY-2001.

PD
 PF 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.

XX
 XX 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.

PR
 PA (UYNV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.

XX
 PI Altaba ARI;

XX
 DR WPI; 2001-366473/38.

XX
 PT Detecting the onset or presence of skin cancer, particularly sporadic
 PT basal cell carcinoma, comprises measuring the level of Gli1 in the
 PT sample.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 8; 2ipp; English.

XX This invention relates to a method of detecting the onset or presence of
 CC sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) in an animal. The method involves
 CC measuring the level of Gli1 in a sample of skin. Gli1 levels above basal
 CC or normal indicate the presence or onset of sporadic basal cell
 CC carcinoma. Gli1 is a zinc finger transcription factor down stream of
 CC secreted sonic hedgehog (shh) activation in a cascade of cytoplasmic
 CC signal transduction. Gli1 in turn can induce Shh expression in an auto
 CC regulatory manner. There are links between ectopic expression of the Gli1
 CC gene and the development or onset of BCC. The method is useful for
 CC detecting the onset or presence of sporadic basal cell carcinoma,
 CC particularly in detecting skin cancer. The present sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer specific for human Shh cDNA. The primer is used in the method
 CC of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 33;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 59 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 76

Db 18 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 1

RESULT 30

ADD15351/c
 ID ADD15351 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC

XX ADD15351;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR primer Shh-D used to amplify human Shh RNA.

XX RT-PCR; primer; Shh-D; human; ss; PCR; cellular debilitation;

KW sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; Gli1; proto-oncogene;

KW tumour formation; neoplasia; cytostatic; secreted sonic hedgehog.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003100032-A1.

PN 29-MAY-2003.

XX 03-APR-2001; 2001US-00825155.

XX 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.

XX 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.

XX (ALTA/) ALTABA A R I.

XX Altaba ARI;

XX WPI; 2003-787019/74.

XX Preventing or treating sporadic basal cell carcinoma by administering an
 PT inhibitor of glioma transcription factor-1 (Gli1) activity or expression,
 PT and diagnosis of the disease by detecting the presence and level of
 PT expression of Gli1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6; 22pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the detection, treatment
 CC and/or prevention of cellular debilitations or derangements caused by
 CC the development of sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC). Specifically, it
 CC refers to the identification of relevant therapeutic agents based on
 CC their effect on the expression level and activity of the Gli1
 CC transcription factor gene. Gli1 is a proto-oncogene that is ectopically
 CC expressed in epidermal tissue and is linked to tumour formation and
 CC neoplasia. The present invention describes cytostatic Gli1 inhibitors
 CC that are useful for detecting the onset or presence of sporadic BCC in an
 CC animal. Furthermore, it includes methods for testing the ability of a
 CC drug or other entity to modulate the activity of Gli1. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is the RT-PCR primer Shh-D used to amplify human
 CC Shh (secreted sonic hedgehog) RNA of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 33;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 59 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 76

Db 18 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 1

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RESULT 31

AAZ49111/c

ID AAZ49111 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ49111;

XX 06-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for mouse Shh gene.

XX Upstream activating sequence; transgenic animal; regulatory DNA sequence;

KW hedgehog gene; bigenic animal; transcriptional activating sequence;

KW disease model; cancer; altered vascularisation; brain size regulation;

KW autoimmune disease; tissue proliferation; Parkinson's disease; Shh;


```

KW Alzheimer's disease; spinal cord injury; therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9963052-A2.
XX
XX WO9963052-A2.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012417.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087899P.
XX
XX (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX
XX Rowitch DH, McMahon AP;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-105693/09.
XX
XX Transgenic animals useful as disease models, e.g. for cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the mouse Shh gene. The
XX invention relates to a transgenic non-human animal (A) whose cells
XX contain a non-viral regulatory DNA sequence (I) (e.g. an upstream
XX activating sequence) linked to a recombinant hedgehog gene (II), which
XX was introduced into the mammal, or its ancestor, at an embryonic stage.
XX Bigenic animals (A'), derived from (A) by introducing a transcriptional
XX activating sequence (TAS), are useful as models of disease, particularly
XX cancer (of breast, skin, prostate, kidney, lung, or central nervous
XX system, also primitive neuroectodermal tumours and medulloblastoma).
XX Particularly they are used to assess the effect of misexpression of
XX target genes on signalling pathways involving hedgehog proteins (HP)
XX (e.g. altered vasculature, regulation of brain size, density and
XX cellular concentration etc.), and for assaying for a temporal requirement
XX for HP in disease progression (particularly of cancers and autoimmune
XX disease). The animals can be used to screen for potential therapeutic
XX agents that can modulate activity of cellular proteins involved in tissue
XX proliferation and differentiation. Hedgehog proteins can also be used to
XX expand a population of neural stem cells from a subject, then the cells
XX are returned to the subject, specifically for treatment of Parkinson's or
XX Alzheimer's diseases or spinal cord injury. Bigenic animals derived from
XX (A) make it possible to activate otherwise silent transgenes in progeny
XX from a simple cross since the transcription activator and the silent
XX transgene are maintained in separate mouse lines, and abnormal expression
XX is only induced in the bigenic animal. This eliminates the need for
XX microinjection and genotypic screening for each experiment, and many
XX bigenic embryos can be produced by cross-breeding
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 52;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCATCAG 77
XX |||||
XX DB 21 GAGGAGTCTCTACTATGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 32
XX AAA95383/c
XX ID AAA95383 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA95383;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat Shh coding sequence PCR primer #2.
XX
XX DE Rat; Nurrl; tyrosine hydroxylase; catecholamine-related disease;
XX
XX KW Parkinson's disease; manic depression; schizophrenia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX

```

```

OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
PN WO200058451-A1.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007544.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277078.
XX
XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
XX Sakurada K, Palmer T, Gage FH;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-656165/63.
XX
XX Cell comprising exogenous nucleic acid inducing tyrosine hydroxylase
XX expression useful for treating catecholamine-related diseases such as
XX Parkinson's disease, manic depression and schizophrenia.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the rat Nurrl coding and protein
XX sequences. The Nurrl protein is involved in the induction of tyrosine
XX hydroxylase expression in adult rat-derived hippocampal progenitor cells.
XX The Nurrl gene and protein can be used in the treatment of catecholamine-
XX related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and
XX schizophrenia. They can also be used to induce tyrosine hydroxylase
XX expression and identify tyrosine hydroxylase related deficiencies, which
XX are linked to the same diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer
XX used in a method to differentiate adult neural progenitor cells
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 52;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 104 TGACCGGACCGCAGCAAGTA 124
XX |||||
XX DB 21 TGACCGGACCGCAGCAAGTA 1
XX
XX RESULT 33
XX ADB00918
XX ID ADB00918 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB00918;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1904.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 1q22.1;
XX
XX KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016974.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.

```


XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1904; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 85;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 361 ACTTCCTCACTTCTCTGACCGCG 384
DB 2 AGTTCTCACTATCTGCGCG 25
RESULT 34
ID ABS55991/c
ID ABS55991 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABS55991;
XX
DT 23-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse RT-PCR primer Shh rp #1.
XX
KW Mouse; primer; ss; Hedgehog signalling pathway; T-cell mediated disease;
KW T-cell apoptosis; Notch signalling pathway; cancer; breast; prostate;
KW ovary; T-cell activation; T-cell proliferation; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; proliferative disorder;
KW viral infection; genetic immunodeficiency; neurodegenerative disease;
KW myelodysplastic syndrome; ischaemic injury; toxin-induced disease;
KW wasting disease; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase; Shh; sonic hedgehog.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO200280952-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001666.
XX
PF 09-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008872.
XX
PR 09-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008873.
XX
XX (LORA-) LORANTIS LTD.
XX
XX Lamb JR, Hoyne GF, Dallman MJ, Champion BR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-058470/05.
XX
XX
XX Use of a modulator of Hedgehog signalling pathways for treating T-cell
PT mediated disease or infection and diseases associated with increased or
PT decreased T-cell apoptosis and T-cell proliferation.

XX Example 10; Page 110; 154pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to use of a modulator of a Hedgehog signalling
CC pathway or a modulator of a target of the pathway in the preparation of a
CC medicament for treating T-cell mediated disease or infection or a disease
CC or disorder associated with increased or decreased T-cell apoptosis and
CC for modification of (peripheral) T-cell activation or proliferation or T-
CC cell apoptosis, and for modulation of the Notch signalling pathway in
CC immune cells. The modulator is useful for treating cancer of the breast,
CC prostate or ovary, lymphomas and carcinomas, autoimmune diseases such as
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis and diabetes,
CC inflammatory diseases such as osteoarthritis and Crohn's disease,
CC proliferative disorders such as atherosclerosis and psoriasis, viral
CC infections such as AIDS and herpesviruses, genetic immunodeficiencies,
CC neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's
CC disease, myelodysplastic syndromes such as aplastic anaemia, ischaemic
CC injuries such as myocardial infarction, toxin-induced diseases such as
CC cirrhosis and wasting diseases such as cachexia. This sequence represents
CC a reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in the scope of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 76;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 161 CGACTGGGTGTACTACGAGTCC 182
DB 22 CGACTGGGTGTACTATGAATCC 1
RESULT 35
ID ADB00922
ID ADB00922 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADB00922;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1908.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1908; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q21.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 364 TCCTCACTTCTCTGACCGCGA 385
Db 1 TCCTCACTATCTGCGCGCGA 22

RESULT 36
ACK14726
ID ACK14726 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACK14726;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114707.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mittmann MP;
XX
WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114707; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,

CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 48 CACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTGCG 69
Db 1 CTCCACTCAGAGGAGTCTGCG 22

RESULT 37
AAAL5463
ID AAAL5463 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAAL5463;
XX
DT 21-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for a rat connective tissue growth factor DNA.
XX
KW Rat; connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; cell proliferative disorder;
KW connective tissue cell; scleroderma; arthritis; cirrhosis;
KW hepatic fibrosis; renal fibrosis; atherosclerosis; cardiac fibrosis;
KW adhesion; surgical scarring; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN WO200027868-A2.
XX
PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026189.
XX
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187478.
PR 14-APR-1999; 99US-00292036.
XX
PA (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.
XX
PI Schmidt BF, Allen ML, Sverdrup F, Carmichael DF;
XX
WPI; 2000-376484/32.
XX
New rat connective tissue growth factor, its related gene and antisense
PT sequences useful for modulating CTGF and treatment of cell proliferative
PT disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 37; 55pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAAL5463-64 were used to amplify DNA encoding a rat
CC connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) polypeptide. The polypeptide may
CC play a significant role in the normal development, growth and repair of
CC mammalian tissue. Antisense sequences can be used to inhibit the
CC expression of CTGF in a cell. In particular, the antisense sequences are
CC useful for ameliorating cell proliferative disorders associated with
CC CTGF, e.g. overgrowth of cells, e.g. connective tissue cells. The
CC regulation of CTGF activity comprises down-regulation. The disorders,
CC which can be treated, are chosen from scleroderma, arthritis, cirrhosis,
CC hepatic fibrosis, renal fibrosis, atherosclerosis, cardiac fibrosis,
CC adhesions and surgical scarring. The antisense sequences can also be used
CC to detect expression of CTGF in a sample


```
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 162 GACTGGGTGTACTACGAGTCCAAAGG 186
Db 1 GAGTGGGTGTGTGACGAGCCCAAGG 25

RESULT 38
AAZ99759
ID AAZ99759 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC AAZ99759;
XX AC AAZ99759;
XX DT 12-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer F used to amplify a 558 bp fragment of the CTGF gene.
XX KW Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; fibrosis; renal disorder;
XX KW extracellular matrix; kidney disease; diabetes; hypertension; PCR primer;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200013706-A1.
XX PD 16-MAR-2000.
XX PF 08-SEP-1999; 95WO-US020601.
XX PR 08-SEP-1998; 98US-0099471P.
XX PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112855P.
XX PA (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.
XX PA (FORD-) FORD HEALTH SYSTEM HENRY.
XX PI Riser BL, Denichilo M;
XX DR WPI; 2000-256864/22.
XX PT Diagnosing, treating or preventing fibrosis, diabetes or a renal disorder
XX PT associated overproduction of extracellular matrix comprises administering
XX PT an agent which modulates/inhibits the expression/activity of connective
XX PT tissue growth factor.
XX PS Example 1; Page 44; 89pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ99759-60 were used to amplify a 558 bp of the connective
XX CC tissue growth factor (CTGF) gene. The specification describes methods for
XX CC treating or preventing fibrosis or a renal disorder associated with
XX CC overproduction of extracellular matrix, by administering to a subject an
XX CC agent that modulates, regulates, or inhibits the expression or activity
XX CC of CTGF. Healthy individuals demonstrate consistently low levels of
XX CC urinary CTGF, while in patients with kidney disease the mean level of
XX CC CTGF increased 4-fold. In those patients with diabetes, but as yet
XX CC undiagnosed kidney disease, a similar increase was seen. The methods and
XX CC agents are useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing fibrosis,
XX CC diabetes, hypertension or a renal disorder associated with overproduction
XX CC of extracellular matrix
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 162 GACTGGGTGTACTACGAGTCCAAAGG 186
Db 1 GAGTGGGTGTGTGACGAGCCCAAGG 25
```

```
RESULT 39
ACI66416
ID ACI66416 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ACI66416;
XX DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 66407.
XX KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX KW cross-species comparison.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003104410-A1.
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Mittmann MP;
XX DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 66407; 9pp; English.
XX CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 386 CGACGGCGCCCAAGAGTCTTCTAC 410
Db 1 CGACGACCACTAGGTCTTCGAC 25
```



```
RESULT 40
ACI08439
ID ACI08439 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC
XX ACI08439;
XX AC
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 8430.
XX DE
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX KW cross-species comparison.
XX KW
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX PN
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX PD
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX PF
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX PR
XX (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PA
XX Mittmann MP;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX DR
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 8430; 9pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX CC Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
QY 378 GACCGGACGACGCGCGCCAGAGG 402
Db 1 GACCCGACGCTGCTGTAAGGG 25

RESULT 41
AAF27037
AAF27037 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX AAF27037;
XX DT
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:41.
XX DE
XX Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
XX KW bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
XX KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
XX KW malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
XX KW mutagenic primer; ss.
XX KW
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX WO200073337-A1.
XX PN
XX 07-DEC-2000.
XX PD
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX PF
XX 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
XX PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX PR
XX (BIOJ ) BIOGEN INC.
XX PA
XX Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX DR
XX Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
XX PT and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
XX PT glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
XX PT residues.
XX PT
XX Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX CC which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX CC conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX CC glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX CC N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX CC protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
XX CC (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX CC a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX CC defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX CC modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX CC the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX CC protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX CC various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX CC may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX CC disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX CC disease); age-associated neurological disease; neurological injury and
XX CC trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX CC sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX CC neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX CC may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX CC an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX CC time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX CC degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX CC remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX CC protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX CC increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX CC hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX CC Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX CC invention
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 37 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 12 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```


Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 37;
 Best Local Similarity 69.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 130 TGTGGCCGCGCTGGCGGTGAGCGCGCTTCG 162
 |||||
 DB 5 TGCAGAGACTCTGCGCACTGCTGCCATCTTCG 37
 |||||

RESULT 42

AAD34565/c
 ID AAD34565 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AC AAD34565;

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Shh specific reverse RT-PCR primer.

XX Serum response factor; SRF modulator; signal transduction; disturbance;
 KW tumour invasion; tumour metastasis; auto-immune disease; wound healing;
 KW lymphocyte homing; immune defense mechanism; chronic renal failure;
 KW cellular malfunction; metastatic cancer; illness; hypoglycaemia; RT-PCR;
 KW Shh; reverse transcription PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX EP1186319-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2002.

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00119741.

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00119741.

XX (NORD/) NORDHEIM A.

XX Nordheim A;

XX WPI; 2002-271068/32.

PT Use of active agent stimulating expression of serum response factor, its
 PT variants or components of signal transduction pathway of factor in
 PT eukaryotic cells, for treating disturbances or illness e.g. cancer.

XX Disclosure; Page 7; 58pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the use of an active agent stimulating the
 CC expression and/or function of serum response factor (SRF), SRF variants
 CC and/or members of the SRF signal transduction pathway in eukaryotic cells
 CC for the preparation of a therapeutic drug or a pharmaceutical composition
 CC for the treatment of disturbances or illness such as tumour invasion,
 CC tumour metastasis, auto-immune diseases, disturbances of wound healing,
 CC lymphocyte homing and disturbances of immune defense mechanisms that are
 CC linked with SRF-related cellular malfunctions. Pharmaceutical
 CC compositions of the invention are used in treating diseases associated
 CC with expression or misexpression of SRF target gene, which include
 CC formation of diseases like metastatic cancer which is influenced by the
 CC gene uPA-R, diseases like chronic renal failure, cancer and various
 CC hypoglycaemias. The present sequence is Shh specific reverse
 CC transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 GAGTCCCAAGGCACATATCCACTG 199
 |||||

DB 23 GAATCCAAAGTCCATCATCCACTG 1

RESULT 43

ADB00917
 ID ADB00917 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ADB00917;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1903.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1281758-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX (AEOW-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1903; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 ACTTCTCTCACTTTCTCTGGACCGC 383
 |||||

DB 3 AGTTCTCACTATCTCTGCCCGC 25

RESULT 44

AC114729/c
 ID AC114729 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC114729;

XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 14720.
 XX KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-02767599.
 XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX PI Mittmann MP;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 14720; 9pp; English.
 XX CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 251 GGGCTCGGCCACGGTGCACCTGG 273
 DB 23 GGTCTCGGCCACGGTGCACCTCG 1
 RESULT 45
 ID ACH53354/c
 XX ACH53354 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ACH53354;
 XX 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DNA target sequence #2490 useful in array for genetic analyses.

XX Gene expression analysis; array; hybridisation; genetic variation;
 KW tag-labelled compound; gene family; in situ hybridisation;
 KW library screening; Southern hybridisation; northern hybridisation;
 KW dot-blot hybridisation; gene sequence; mutation detection;
 KW target sequence; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN US2003082596-A1.
 XX PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215112.
 XX PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311040P.
 XX PA (MITT/) MITTMANN M.
 XX PI Mittmann M;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-576608/54.
 XX PT New probe array useful e.g. for monitoring gene expression levels, for
 PT analysing genetic variations, or for hybridizing tag-labeled compounds,
 PT comprises multiple nucleic acid probes.
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2490; 9pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC complementary to particular genes, and can be used as probes for a
 CC variety of analyses such as gene expression analysis. Each probe
 CC comprises 9 or more consecutive nucleotides from at least one of 14936
 CC nucleotide sequences defined in the patent, or their perfect sense match,
 CC sense mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch oligonucleotides.
 CC The probes may be used in an array comprising at least 10 distinct
 CC nucleic acid probes. The array is useful in monitoring gene expression
 CC levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, in analysing genetic
 CC variations, and in hybridizing tag-labelled compounds. The probes are
 CC useful for identifying family members of a gene. The probes are also
 CC useful in in situ hybridisations, in screening cDNA or genomic libraries
 CC (or derived subclones) for additional clones containing segments of DNA
 CC that have been previously isolated and sequenced, in Southern, Northern,
 CC or dot-blot hybridisation of genomic DNA to identify or detect the
 CC sequence of any gene or detect specific mutations in any gene, and in
 CC mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by primer extensions. The
 CC nucleic acid sequences of the invention are also useful as PCR primers.
 CC The invention provides a large collection of nucleic acid sequences
 CC complementary to particular genes with a wide range of analytical uses.
 CC ACH50865-ACH65260 represent the target sequences of the invention. Note:
 CC The sequence data for this patent was obtained in electronic format
 CC directly from the USPTO web site at seqdata.uspto.gov/paidsIDEntry.html
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 167 GGTGTACTACGATCCAGGCAC 189
 DB 23 GGTGACCAAGAGTCCGAGGCAC 1
 RESULT 46
 ID AAD18152
 XX AAD18152 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAD18152;
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer P24 to convert human antibody CAT-212 to IgG format.


```

XX Human; ectaxin; CAT-212; antibody; heavy chain variable region; VH;
KW eczema; asthma; atopic disease; dermatological; rhinitis; food allergy;
KW vasomotoric; conjunctivitis; allergic colitis; psoriasis; pemphigoid;
KW eosinophil-mediated disease; cellulitis; drug eruption; vasculitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; gastroenteritis; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200166754-A1.
XX FI
XX 13-SEP-2001.
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB0000927.
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187246P.
XX (CAMP-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.
XX PA
XX Vaughan TJ, Wilton AJ, Smith S;
XX WI; 2001-599944/66.
XX Human antibodies against eotaxin useful for treating asthma, eczema and
PT other atopic diseases, comprises an antibody variable heavy or variable
PT light domain from CAT-212 or from complementary determining regions.
XX Example 11; Page 103; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a specific binding member which binds to human
CC eotaxin. The binding member comprises an antibody variable heavy
CC (VH)/variable light (VL) domain from CAT-212 VH/VL domain and a VH/VL
CC domain comprising one or more VH/VL complementary determining regions
CC (CDRs). Eotaxin is a chemottractant protein that binds to a specific
CC receptor which is expressed predominantly on eosinophils. The binding
CC member is useful for neutralising eotaxin, which is useful in treating
CC asthma, eczema and other atopic diseases such as rhinitis, food allergy,
CC conjunctivitis, allergic colitis which are recognised as eosinophil-
CC mediated diseases; for treating skin and other atopic conditions such as
CC psoriasis, pemphigoid, welts' syndrome, cellulitis, drug eruptions;
CC inflammatory bowel disease which includes eosinophilic colitis/enteritis/
CC gastroenteritis/Shulman's syndrome; vasculitis including Hughes-Stovin
CC syndrome, Churg-Straus syndrome. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC used for converting encoding human antibody CAT-212 (ScFv-single chain
CC variable region fragment) to IGG DNA (whole antibody) format
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCTCTGGAGCAGGG 280
Db 4 GGTGCTCTGGAGCAGGG 21
RESULT 47
ABZ58547/c
ID ABZ58547 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC
XX ABZ58547;
XX 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX PCR primer X2R for detection of Fragile E site.
XX Fragile E site; diagnosis; microcapillary electrophoresis; human;
KW trinucleotide repeat; screening; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO2003014396-A1.
XX PN

```

```

XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002WO-KR001489.
XX 06-AUG-2001; 2001KR-00047301.
XX (BIOM-) BIOMEDLAB CORP.
XX Kim J, Lee Y, Baik S, Kim H, Han S;
XX WI; 2003-256603/25.
XX Diagnosing multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequences
e.g. Huntington's disease, by amplifying repeated trinucleotide sequence
PT region, migrating and separating product by microcapillary
PT electrophoresis.
XX Claim 12; Page 8; 45pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for diagnosis of a
CC multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequence. The methods
CC involves amplification of the repeated trinucleotide sequence by PCR,
CC analysis of the amplified product on microcapillary electrophoresis (CE),
CC and determining the number of repeated trinucleotide repeats on the basis
CC of the size of the amplified product. In Fragile E site (FRAXE), in
CC genetic region Xq28, a CCG trinucleotide is repeated 6-25 times in
CC healthy subjects and over 200 times in affected individuals. The present
CC sequence is that of reverse primer X2R which is specific to the FRAXE
CC repeated trinucleotide sequence region. It is used with forward primer
CC X2F (see ABZ58546) to detect FRAXE. A diagnosis kit comprising these
CC primers is claimed. In a healthy subject, a PCR product of 151 bp is
CC produced. Use of CE, especially fabricated as an on-chip analysis system,
CC allows the size of the PCR product to be measured rapidly, with accuracy
CC and reproducibility. The method allows diagnosis before the disease
CC develops and determination of whether a silent carrier will develop the
CC disease or not. It can be applied as a general screening test
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 66 CTGCACTACGAGGCGCGCA 86
Db 22 CTGCGTACGAGGCGCGCA 2
RESULT 48
ADC58126/c
ID ADC58126 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX AC
XX ADC58126;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Mastocyte-specific guanine trinucleotidease 17.49 primer #SEQ ID 3.
XX Mastocyte-specific guanine trinucleotidease; 17.49; HIV; cancer; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX CN1381569-A.
XX 27-NOV-2002.
XX 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112607.
XX 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112607.
XX (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX PA

```


XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX PS
XX DR WPI; 2003-249033/25.
XX PT Polypeptide-mastocyte-specific guanine trinucleotidease-17.49 and
XX PS polynucleotide for coding it.
XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 3; 32pp; Chinese.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel mastocyte-specific guanine
XX CC trinucleotidease 17.49. The protein is useful for treating diseases such
XX CC as cancer and HIV infection. The current sequence represents a primer
XX CC related to the mastocyte-specific guanine trinucleotidease 17.49 protein
XX CC of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 75 GAGGCGCGCGAGTGACATCAC 98
Db 24 GAGGCGCGCGAGTGACATCAC 1
RESULT 49
AAV47987/c
ID AAV47987 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV47987;
XX DT 19-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Human B7-1 targetted oligonucleotide 13801.
XX KW ss; human; B7; T cell; inflammation; autoimmune disease; cell activation;
XX KW cell proliferation.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX 2N WO9829124-A1.
XX PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX PF 16-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023270.
XX PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA;
XX DR WPI; 1998-387783/33.
XX PT New oligo:nucleotide(s) that modulate expression of B7 proteins - used
XX PT for, e.g. controlling activation and proliferation of T cells,
XX PT particularly for treatment, diagnosis and prevention of inflammation.
XX PS Example 1; Page 33; 120pp; English.
XX CC The oligonucleotides which specifically hybridise to B7 modulate its
XX CC expression (and thus T cell activation and proliferation). This is
XX CC particularly useful for treatment and prevention of inflammation and
XX CC autoimmune diseases, e.g. asthma, (juvenile) diabetes, myasthenia gravis,
XX CC Grave's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, psoriasis,

CC (systemic) lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis,
CC rhinitis, allergy, cancer and metastases. The oligonucleotides may also
CC be used to manipulate T cell activation ex vivo; to determine or detect
CC B7 protein expression; for diagnosis; as assay and purification reagents,
CC and to study physiological roles of B7 proteins
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 398 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGATC 416
Db 19 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGATC 1
RESULT 50
AAF32829/c
ID AAF32829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF32829;
XX DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human B7-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 26.
XX KW Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
XX KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX 2N WO200074687-A1.
XX PD 14-DEC-2000.
XX PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX DR WPI; 2001-049991/06.
XX PT Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
XX PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
XX PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
XX PS Example 1; Page 45; 162pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
XX CC The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
XX CC nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
XX CC the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
XX CC juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, graves' disease,
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
XX CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
XX CC dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 398 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGATC 416
Db 19 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGATC 1


```

RESULT 51
AAD39512/c
ID AAD39512 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD39512;
XX DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109305.
XX KW Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
XX KW antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 6..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200236743-A2.
XX PN 10-MAY-2002.
XX PD 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
XX PP 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Bennett CF, Cowse LM;
XX PI WPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX DR
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
XX useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
XX calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.

```

```

XX PS Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
XX CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
XX CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
XX CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
XX CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
XX CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
XX CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
XX CC inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
XX CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
XX CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
XX CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
XX CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
XX CC gapmer oligonucleotides
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e-02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 25 CCGAGGGCTGGGACGAAGA 43
Db 19 CCGAGGACTGGGATGAAGA 1
RESULT 52
ABZ92967
ID ABZ92967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ92967;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; anti allergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX KW Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX KW Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8209; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

```


5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an anti-inflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an anti-inflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: the sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 131 GCTGCCCGCGCTGGCGTGG 149
DB 2 GCTGCCCGCGCTGGCGTGG 20

RESULT 53

AD65851/c
ID ADC65851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADC65851;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Mouse TGF-beta receptor II targeted antisense oligonucleotide #50.

KW mouse; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss; murine.

OS Mus musculus.

PN WO2003000656-A2.

PD 03-JAN-2003.

PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.

PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888361.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Murray SF, Wyatt JR;

DR WPI; 2003-175279/17.

PT New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta-receptor II, useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g., lung, liver, colon or gastric cancer.

PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 147; 141pp; English.

CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to the nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta) receptor II. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for treating: hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. breast cancer), or an autoimmune disorder (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis). The present DNA sequence

CC represents a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone that is targeted to mouse TGF-beta receptor II.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 22 TGACCGAGGCTGGGACCA 40
DB 19 TGACCGAGGCTGGGACCA 1

RESULT 54

AD27764/c

ID ADE27764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADE27764;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human B7-1 mRNA targeted oligonucleotide SEQ ID 26.

XX ss; human; B7-1; inflammatory skin disorder; antisense; psoriasis;
KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; seborrheic dermatitis;
KW nummular dermatitis; generalised exfoliative dermatitis; eczema;
KW critical costimulatory molecule.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003176374-A1.

XX 18-SEP-2003.

XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851871.

XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.

PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.

PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.

XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.

PA (VICK/) VICKERS T A.

PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.

XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;

XX WPI; 2003-863863/80.

PT Treating an inflammatory skin disorder such as psoriasis comprises

PT topically applying an antisense compound targeted to the nucleic acid encoding human B7 protein.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 26; 88pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of treating an inflammatory skin disorder in an individual by topically applying an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human B7 protein. The invention is for treating an inflammatory skin disorder in individual. The skin disorder is psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalised exfoliative dermatitis or eczema. The invention effectively modulates critical costimulatory molecules such as the B7 protein. The present sequence represents a human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 398 GAAGGTCTTCTACGTGATC 416


```

Db      19 GAGGGTCTTACGTGAC 1
RESULT 55
AAZ91293
ID      AAZ91293 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
XX      AAZ91293;
XX
XX      17-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human MUC-1 PCR primer #2.
XX
XX      Human; MUC-1; detection; T-cell activation; mucin; antiinflammatory;
XX      immunomodulator; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiallergic;
XX      dermatological; antidiabetic; nephrotropic; antithyroid; antianaemic;
XX      neuroprotective; hepatotropic; uropathic; ophthalmological; antiviral;
XX      cytostatic; autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder; viral disease;
XX      cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO200000828-A1.
XX
XX      06-JAN-2000.
XX
XX      25-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012820.
XX
XX      26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090916P.
XX
XX      (BIOM-) BIOMIRA INC.
XX
XX      Agrawal B, Longenecker BM;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-170935/15.
XX
XX      Detecting T-cell activation by measuring the amount of MUC-1 expression
XX      useful for diagnosing or treating autoimmune or inflammatory disorders,
XX      PT viral disease or cancer.
XX
XX      Example 1; Page 21; 40pp; English.
XX
XX      A method has been developed for detecting T-cell activation by evaluating
XX      the amount of MUC-1 mucin expression in a T-cell compared to a non-
XX      activated control. The method is useful for treating disorders associated
XX      with T-cell activation, using an agent (antibody/antagonist) that
XX      modulates MUC-1 activity. The T-cell activation associated disorders may
XX      be autoimmune or inflammatory disorders (e.g. inflammatory arthritis,
XX      rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, allergies, allergic contact dermatitis,
XX      ankylosing spondylitis, myasthenia gravis, systemic lupus erythematosus,
XX      polyarteritis nodosa, Goodpastures syndrome, isopathic thrombocytopenic
XX      purpura, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, Grave's disease, rheumatic fever,
XX      pernicious anaemia, insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus, bullous
XX      pemphigus vulgaris, viral myocarditis (Cockeakie B virus response),
XX      autoimmune thyroiditis (Hashimoto's disease), male infertility
XX      (autoimmune), sarcoidosis, allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple
XX      sclerosis, Sjorgens disease, Reiter's disease, Celiac disease,
XX      sympathetic ophthalmia, and primary biliary cirrhosis), viral disease or
XX      cancer. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human MUC-1,
XX      CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX      Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      231 AAATCGGAGGCTGCTTCC 249
XX      |||||
XX      3 ATATCGAGAGGCTGCTTCC 21
XX
XX      RESULT 57
XX      AAF92239/c
XX      ID      AAF92239 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX      AAF92239;
XX
XX      15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human IGERB coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 97.
XX

```

```

RESULT 56
AAA63180
ID      AAA63180 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX      AAA63180;
XX
XX      06-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human muc-1 PCR primer #2.
XX
XX      MUC-1; immunosuppression; autoimmune disorder; immune disorder;
XX      inflammatory disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO2000034468-A2.
XX
XX      15-JUN-2000.
XX
XX      09-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029016.
XX
XX      11-DEC-1998; 98US-0111973P.
XX
XX      (BIOM-) BIOMIRA INC.
XX
XX      Agrawal B, Longenecker BM;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-423418/36.
XX
XX      Use of agent capable of intracellularly inhibiting mucin MUC-1 for
XX      inducing T-cell-based immunosuppression and for treating autoimmune
XX      disorders, transplant rejection and inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX      Example 1; Page 35; 51pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence is a PCR primer for the human muc-1 mRNA. It was
XX      used to amplify the sequence in order to determine the expression pattern
XX      of the protein. This showed that MUC-1 is an immunosuppressor, and its
XX      antagonists act to reduce overactive immune responses. Thus, MUC-1
XX      antagonists can be used to treat inflammatory disorders such as
XX      rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, allergic contact dermatitis and
XX      ankylosing spondylitis, autoimmune disorders including myasthenia gravis,
XX      systemic lupus erythematosus, polyarteritis nodosa, Goodpastures
XX      syndrome, isopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune haemolytic
XX      anaemia, Graves' disease, rheumatic fever, pernicious anaemia, insulin-
XX      resistant diabetes mellitus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris,
XX      viral myocarditis, autoimmune thyroiditis, male infertility, sarcoidosis,
XX      allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, Sjorgens disease,
XX      Reiter's disease, Celiac disease, sympathetic ophthalmia and primary
XX      biliary cirrhosis, immune disorders, graft versus host disease and
XX      transplant rejection
XX
XX      Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      231 AAATCGGAGGCTGCTTCC 249
XX      |||||
XX      3 ATATCGAGAGGCTGCTTCC 21
XX
XX      RESULT 57
XX      AAF92239/c
XX      ID      AAF92239 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX      AAF92239;
XX
XX      15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human IGERB coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 97.
XX

```


KW Human; immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain; IGERB; chromosome 11q13;
 KW allergy; asthma; rhinitis; eczema; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW atopy; probe; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200114588-A1.
 PN 01-MAR-2001.
 PD 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022175.
 PF 24-AUG-1999; 99US-0150423P.
 PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX (NAND/) NANDABALAN K.
 PA Denton RR, Kliem SE, Stephens JC;
 PI WPI; 2001-226623/23.
 DR Novel polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises
 XX nucleotide polymorphisms in immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain gene.
 PT Example 1; Page 77; 88pp; English.
 PS The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
 CC several polymorphic variants of the human immunoglobulin E receptor beta
 CC chain (IGERB). These contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which
 CC may be indicative of a predisposition to atopy, allergy, asthma, rhinitis
 CC and eczema. Also provided are the sequences of probes and primers for use
 CC in identifying the genotype of an individual with regards to the IGERB
 CC gene. The IGERB gene is found at human chromosome 11q13. The sequences
 CC are all useful in therapeutics. The present sequence was used to isolate
 CC the IGERB gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 31 GCTGGACGACGATGCCACCA 52
 DB 22 GCTAGGACGAGATGCCCAACA 1
 RESULT 59
 ACF03722/C
 ID ACF03722 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX ACF03722;
 AC ACF03722;
 DT 16-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer WXR-R3831.
 XX Gene construct; genome modification; higher plant; plant; marker gene;
 KW homologous recombination; cloning site; T-DNA; plant transformation;
 KW monocotyledon; Agrobacterium; gene function analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2003020940-A1.
 PN 13-MAR-2003.
 XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008506.
 PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00258489.
 PR (NISE) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA LTD.

XX Iida S, Terada R, Inagaki Y;
 PI WPI; 2003-332936/31.
 DR A gene construct for modifying the genome of higher plants by homologous
 XX recombination without altering the original locus, comprises marker genes
 PT and cloning sites between the right and left bottom sequences from T-DNA.
 FT Example 5; Page 22; 48pp; Japanese.
 PS The present invention describes a gene construct (I) for modifying the
 XX genome of higher plants by homologous recombination. (I) comprises marker
 CC genes and cloning sites between the right bottom sequence (BR) and left
 CC bottom sequence (BL) originating from T-DNA. Also described: (1) a vector
 CC for plant transformation containing any of the constructs, particularly
 CC with a first cloning site for integration into the 5' region in the
 CC homologous recombination of the target gene into the host genome, and a
 CC second cloning site for integration into the 3' region in the homologous
 CC recombination of the target gene into the host genome; and (2) producing
 CC a genome-modified higher plant (especially a monocotyledon) by using
 CC homologous recombination comprising: (i) introducing the vector to a T
 CC plasmid-containing Agrobacterium; (ii) infecting plant cells, tissues or
 CC calluses with the Agrobacterium; (iii) selecting cells, tissues or
 CC calluses produced by homologous recombination through negative or
 CC positive selection; (iv) culturing selected cells or tissues into
 CC calluses; (v) culturing in callus-regenerating medium to grow into
 CC heterozygously modified plants; and (vi) producing homozygously modified
 CC plants by mating with the heterozygously modified plants. The constructs
 CC are useful for modifying the genome of higher plants by homologous
 CC recombination without altering the original locus, for the analysis of
 CC gene functions, and for clarifying gene expression mechanisms associated
 CC with changes in genomic dynamics. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 372 TTCTGGACCGCGACGACGCG 393
 DB 22 TACCTGAACCCGACGACGACG 1
 RESULT 59
 ADA14342
 ID ADA14342 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX ADA14342;
 AC ADA14342;
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:40.
 XX cancer; anti-cksl; antisense oligonucleotide; benign lesion; papilloma;
 KW atherosclerosis; psoriasis; autoimmune disease; bacterial infection;
 KW viral infection; HIV; hepatitis; herpes; polychemia; mastocytosis;
 KW cksl inhibitor; skp2 inhibitor; cytostatic; antisense therapy; sarcoma;
 KW leukaemia; Hodgkin's lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; adenoma; melanoma;
 KW carcinoma; colon cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; skp2;
 KW Cks1; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003068939-A2.
 PN 21-AUG-2003.
 PD 12-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004550.
 PF 12-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004550.
 XX


```

PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356906P.
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX Walter AO, Reinhard C, Jefferson AB, Shamoon BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689667/65.
XX
XX Treating cancer, e.g. sarcoma, leukemia, (non-)Hodgkin's lymphoma,
XX adenomas, melanomas, carcinomas, colon cancer, pancreatic cancer or
XX cervical cancer, by employing an anti-cks-1 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 86; 87pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating cancer comprising
XX using an anti-cks1 antisense oligonucleotide. Also described: (1)
XX treating benign lesions (e.g. papillomas, atherosclerosis and psoriasis),
XX autoimmune diseases, bacterial infections, viral infections (e.g. HIV
XX infections, hepatitis or herpes infections), polythemia or mastocytosis
XX using the cks1 antisense oligonucleotide or a skp2 inhibitor; (2)
XX treating cancer using a skp2 inhibitor; (3) cks1 inhibitors comprising a
XX ribozyme, a protein, a polypeptide, an antibody or a small molecule; (4)
XX an isolated polynucleotide with a sequence comprising a transcriptional
XX initiation region and a sequence encoding an antisense oligonucleotide;
XX (5) a recombinant vector comprising the polynucleotide; and (6)
XX inhibiting the expression of cks1 or skp2 in a mammalian cell. Cks1 and
XX Skp2 antisense oligonucleotides have cytostatic activities, and can be
XX used in antisense therapy, and as Cks1 and Skp2 inhibitors. The method is
XX useful for treating cancer, e.g. sarcoma, leukaemia, (non-)Hodgkin's
XX lymphoma, adenomas, melanomas, carcinomas, colon cancer, pancreatic
XX cancer, or cervical cancer. The present sequence represents an antisense
XX oligonucleotide given in the Sequence Listing of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 82 GCGCAGTGGACATCACACGTC 103
DB 1 GCGCAGCAGACAAAACACGTC 22
RESULT 60
ABT03847
ID ABT03847 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT03847;
XX
XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human RFC40kD gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 368.
XX
XX KW Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
XX transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200240716-A2.
XX
XX PD 23-MAY-2002.
XX
XX PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.
XX
XX PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.
XX
XX PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.
XX
XX PI Palm K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.
XX
PT Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying
PT the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic
PT molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the
PT reagents.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 21; 41pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
XX neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
XX molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing
XX the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
XX disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
XX cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
XX sequences of markers of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 51 CACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72
DB 3 CAGTCAGTGAAGTCTCTGCTCT 24
RESULT 61
ABL54647/C
ID ABL54647 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABL54647;
XX
XX DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human p53AIP1 associated PCR primer SEQ ID NO 20.
XX
XX KW Human; p53; p53AIP1; p53-dependent apoptosis-associated; apoptosis;
XX cytostatic; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200212496-A1.
XX
XX PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
XX PF 02-AUG-2001; 2001WO-JP006666.
XX
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00240399.
XX
XX PA (UITY ) UNIV TOKYO.
XX (ONCO-) ONCOTHERAPY SCI INC.
XX
XX PI Nakamura Y, Arakawa H;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-217192/27.
XX
XX PT p53-dependent apoptosis-associated protein and its encoding gene p53AIP1,
XX used for screening apoptosis mediated remedies for cancer and as
XX controllers of apoptosis induction.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 40; 121pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to human p53-dependent apoptosis-associated
XX protein, p53AIP1 comprising fully defined 806, 777, 2659 nucleotide
XX sequences (ABL54631-ABL54633 respectively) given in the specification and
XX the three respectively encoded human p53-dependent apoptosis-associated
XX proteins having fully defined 124, 86 and 108 amino acid sequences
XX (AB08837-AB08839 respectively) given in the specification. The protein
XX and encoded gene have cytostatic activity, are useful in screening for
XX regulators of apoptosis for subsequent use as cancer treatments. The
XX present sequence is that of the Human p53AIP1 associated PCR primer,
XX useful to the invention

```



```

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 98;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 206 GAAGCAGAGAACTCGG 222
DB 17 GAAGCAGAGAACTTGG 1

RESULT 62
AAX38484/C
ID AAX38484 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX38484;
XX
DT 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE E. coli SecA antisense oligonucleotide 40.
XX
KW Microorganism inhibitor; antisense; nuclease resistant; treatment;
KW ribonucleotide reductase; secA gene; pathological condition; R1 subunit;
KW antimicrobial agent; crop protection; primer; R2 subunit; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Escherichia coli.
XX
FN WO9902673-A2.
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-CA000666.
XX
PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0052160P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-120874/10.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides complementary to RR or SecA genes - useful to
PT inhibit growth of microorganisms.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; 103pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAX38301-
CC X38552) which are nuclease resistant, and comprises about 3-50
CC nucleotides complementary to the ribonucleotide reductase gene or the
CC secA gene of a microorganism. The antisense oligonucleotides are used to
CC treat mammalian pathological conditions mediated by microorganisms. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful as antimicrobial agents in crop
CC protection
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 RACTGGGTGACCCAGGGC 32
DB 20 AACTGCTGTGAAGAGGGC 1

RESULT 63
AAA73747/C
ID AAA73747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA73747;
XX

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTGGAGCAGCGCGGCACCA 288
DB 20 CCTGGAGCCTGGCGGWACCA 1

RESULT 64
AAT38694
ID AAT38694 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAT38694;
XX
DT 01-JUL-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-tetanus toxin human antibody heavy chain cDNA primer MG-24Vi.
XX
KW Heavy chain; tetanus; toxin; human; monoclonal; antibody; K4.1;
KW hybridoma; immortalisation; in vivo; xenonice; analysis; immunoglobulin;
KW diagnosis; research; therapy; B cell; primer; polymerase chain reaction;
KW amplification; PCR; ss.
XX

```

```

DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 14-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer F3 used to amplify part of llama antibodies.
XX
KW Llana; primer; expression library; antibody; immunization; anchor;
KW framework; ss.
XX
OS Lama glama.
XX
FN WO200043507-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 13-JAN-2000; 2000WO-EP000296.
XX
PR 19-JAN-1999; 99EP-00300351.
XX
PA (UNIL ) UNILEVER PLC.
PA (UNIL ) UNILEVER NV.
PA (HIND-) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD.
XX
PI Franken LGJ, Van Der Logt CPE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-482910/42.
XX
PT Expression library comprising nucleic acids not cloned from an immunized
PT source, derived from immunoglobulins naturally devoid of light chains,
PT use for producing antibodies specific for a target antigen.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 29; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an expression library comprising
CC synthetic or semi-synthetic nucleic acid sequences, not cloned from an
CC immunized source, where the nucleic acid sequences are derived from
CC mutagenised immunoglobulins that are naturally devoid of light chains.
CC The library is useful for the preparation of antibodies having binding
CC specificity for a target antigen which avoids the need for a donor Co
CC of heavy and light chains is avoided, therefore preventing the formation
CC of molecules that are non-functional. The number of hypervariable
CC residues in the binding domain is reduced, allowing a more complete
CC repertoire of possible binding variants to be obtained. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer targeted to anchor regions in llama antibodies.
CC The primers (AAA73745 to AAA73754) amplified the framework regions F1,
CC F2, F3 and F4. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTGGAGCAGCGCGGCACCA 288
DB 20 CCTGGAGCCTGGCGGWACCA 1

RESULT 64
AAT38694
ID AAT38694 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAT38694;
XX
DT 01-JUL-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-tetanus toxin human antibody heavy chain cDNA primer MG-24Vi.
XX
KW Heavy chain; tetanus; toxin; human; monoclonal; antibody; K4.1;
KW hybridoma; immortalisation; in vivo; xenonice; analysis; immunoglobulin;
KW diagnosis; research; therapy; B cell; primer; polymerase chain reaction;
KW amplification; PCR; ss.
XX

```



```

OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= i
XX
XX WO9634096-A1.
XX
XX 31-OCT-1996.
XX
XX 28-APR-1995; 95WO-US005500.
XX
XX 28-APR-1995; 95WO-US005500.
XX
XX (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.
XX
XX Kucherlapati R, Jakobovits A, Klapholz S, Brenner DG, Capon DU;
XX WPI; 1996-497628/49.
XX
XX Antibody cong. fully human variable region specifically reactive with
XX antigen - prep'd. by immunisation of non-human animal incapable of
XX producing endogenous immunoglobulin (Ig), but capable of producing human
XX Ig.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 28; 64pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a primer for the PCR amplification of the cDNA
XX encoding the heavy chain of the anti-tetanus toxin (Tt) human monoclonal
XX antibody (MAb) K4.1, which was secreted by the hybridoma K4.1 and
XX obtained by immortalising B cells from xenomice (containing integrated
XX human DNA from the immunoglobulin locus) immunised with Tt. The MAb can
XX be used for analysis, diagnosis, research and therapy, particularly for
XX human therapeutic, and in vivo diagnostic applications
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 263 GGTGCACCTGAGCAGGCGG 283
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
3 GGTGCAGCTGAGCAGTCNGG 23

RESULT 65
AAA06862
ID AAA06862 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA06862;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Universal human VH primer, MG-30.
XX
XX IgG1; immunoglobulin G; FcRn receptor; FcRb; VH region;
XX heavy chain variable region; serum half life; monoclonal antibody;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200009560-A2.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018777.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096868P.
XX
XX (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
XX
PI

```

```

PI Gallo M, Junghans R, Foord O;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-224282/19.
XX
XX Modifying antibody half life by linking the antibody to an FcRn binding
XX domain.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 47; 79pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to modification of the half-life of an antibody.
XX The method of the invention comprises physically linking an antibody
XX which contains an FcRn receptor binding moiety (hinge, CH2 and CH3
XX domains) to a second FcRn binding moiety. IgG (immunoglobulin G)
XX molecules are protected from degradation by the endosomal FcRb/FcRn
XX receptors, which gives them a relatively extended serum half-life
XX relative to other serum proteins. The presence of a second FcRn binding
XX moiety further extends the serum half-life of an antibody. By increasing
XX the serum half life of an antibody, the amount of antibody needed in
XX clinical treatments is lowered. This could significantly lower costs for
XX treatment, and lead to less frequent hospital visits as fewer doses are
XX required, thereby increasing the quality of life for patients, and
XX potentially reducing the likelihood of toxicity. The technology can also
XX be adapted to extend the serum half life of other proteins, in addition
XX to antibodies. Sequences AAA06862-A06863 represent PCR primers used in an
XX exemplification of the present invention to amplify cDNA generated from
XX human monoclonal antibody poly(A+) mRNA expressed in Xenomice. The PCR
XX products were then cloned into pCRII and sequenced
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 263 GGTGCACCTGAGCAGGCGG 283
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
3 GGTGCAGCTGAGCAGTCNGG 23

RESULT 66
AAA46857
ID AAA46857 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA46857;
XX
DT 03-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Universal human VH primer MG-30.
XX
XX Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen-4; CTLA-4; antibody; immune system;
XX hyperimmunity disorder; autoimmune disease; diabetes; graft rejection;
XX proliferative disorder; cancer; immunodeficient disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
XX
XX WO2000037504-A2.
XX
XX 29-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030895.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113647P.
XX
XX (PFIZ ) PFIZER INC.
XX (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
XX
XX Hanson DC, Neveu MJ, Mueller EE, Hanke JH, Gilman SC, Davis CG;
PI

```



```

PI Corvalan JR;
XX WPI; 2000-442647/38.
XX Novel antibodies capable of binding cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen (CTLA)
PT -4 containing specified heavy and light chain sequences, useful for
PT treating, e.g. immune disorders.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 66; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used to amplify a
CC fragment of the gene encoding a heavy chain of human antibodies against
CC cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen (CTLA)-4. The specification describes an
CC synthetic antibody which is capable of binding CTLA-4. The antibody is
CC composed of a heavy chain variable region, comprising a modified
CC contiguous sequence from a FRI-FR3 sequence encoded by a human VR3-33
CC family gene. The modifications are contained in CDR1, CDR2 and/or
CC framework regions. The antibodies may be used to inhibit CTLA-4 and down-
CC regulate the immune system to treat hyperimmunity disorders (e.g.
CC autoimmune disease, diabetes and graft rejection) and proliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer). CTLA-4 stimulatory agents may be used to up-
CC regulate immune system to up-regulate immunodeficient disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAGGCGG 283
DB 3 GGTGCAGCTGGAGCAGTCNGG 23
RESULT 67
ACD10944
ID ACD10944 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ACD10944;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-r) antibody PCR primer #1.
DE
XX Human epidermal growth factor receptor; EGF-r; primer; ss; cytostatic;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; tyrosine phosphorylation; EGF-2;
KW EGF-r degradation; vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; tumour;
KW endothelial cell; threonine phosphorylation; autoimmune disease; colon;
XX inflammation; lung; cancer; PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002173629-A1.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1998; 98US-00187693.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851362.
XX
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-00162280.
XX
XX (JAKO/) JAKOBOVITS A.
PA (YANG/) YANG X.
PA (GALL/) GALLO M.
PA (JIA/) JIA X.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Yang X, Gallo M, Jia X;
XX WPI; 2003-328430/31.
XX
XX Fully human monoclonal antibodies that bind to epidermal growth factor
PT receptors, useful in cancer therapy.
XX

```

```

PS Example 3; Page 17; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antibody that binds to an epidermal growth
CC factor receptor (EGF-r) and exhibits inhibition of tyrosine
CC phosphorylation of EGF-2, the degradation of EGF-r, the EGF induced
CC degradation of EGF-r, vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF)
CC production by tumour cells (by greater than 50%) and endothelial cells
CC (by greater than 40%) and also protects threonine phosphorylation of EGF-
CC r and a 63KD protein. The antibody is internalised with EGF-r. The
CC antibody may be used for treating tumours such as lung tumours and colon
CC tumours and for treating inflammation and autoimmune diseases. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA molecules encoding
CC human EGF-r receptor antibodies of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAGGCGG 283
DB 3 GGTGCAGCTGGAGCAGTCNGG 23
RESULT 68
ADE28495
ID ADE28495 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADE28495;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Universal human VH PCR primer MG-30.
DE
XX anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody; CD40; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial;
KW immunostimulant; anti-HIV; hyperproliferative; cancer; viral;
KW bacterial infection; immunodeficiency; neutropenia; HIV; gene therapy;
KW human; PCR; primer; ss; universal; VH; MG-30.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003040170-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036107.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0348980P.
XX
XX (PFIZ ) PFIZER PROD INC.
PA (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
XX
XX Bedian V, Gladue RP, Corvalan J, Jia X, Feng X;
XX WPI; 2003-441521/41.
XX
XX New chimeric or human monoclonal antibody or its antigen-binding portion
PT that specifically binds to and activates human CD40, useful for enhancing
PT an immune response in a human, or treating cancer, HIV, neutropenia or
PT viral infections.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 118; 177pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel chimeric or human monoclonal antibody or
CC its antigen-binding portion that specifically binds to and activates
CC human CD40. The anti-CD40 antibody of the invention demonstrates
CC cytostatic, virucide, antibacterial, immunostimulant and anti-HIV
CC activities and may be useful for treating a hyperproliferative disorder
CC such as cancer, viral and bacterial infection or genetic, primary or
CC combined immunodeficiency conditions including neutropenia or HIV
CC infection. The anti-CD40 antibodies may also be useful for detecting
CC in a biological sample in vitro or in vivo, as well as during gene

```


CC therapy procedures. The current sequence is that of the human anti-CD40
 CC antibody-related PCR primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 263 GGTCACTGAGGAGGCGG 283
 |||||
 Db 3 GGTCACTGAGGAGGCGG 23

RESULT 69
 AAT32459
 ID AAT32459 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT32459;
 XX
 XX 02-DEC-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer (P94in13) for localisation of calpain large subunit 1 gene.
 XX
 XX Calpain; subunit; calcium; protease; mutation; treatment; detection;
 KW identification; diagnosis; ling girle muscular dystrophy; LGMD2;
 KW calcium activated neutral protease; CAMP; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9616175-A2.
 FN
 XX 30-MAY-1996.
 PD
 XX
 XX 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-EP004575.
 PF
 XX 22-NOV-1994; 94EP-00402668.
 PR
 XX (ASFR-) ASSOC FR CONTRE MYOPATHIES.
 PA Beckmann J, Richard I;
 XX WPI; 1996-268611/27.
 DR
 XX Human novel Calpain large subunit 1 gene encoding a calcium dependent
 PT protease - used to develop prods. for the diagnosis and treatment of limb
 PT -girle muscular dystrophy 2 disease.
 XX
 XX Claim 16; Page 8; 66pp; English.

XX The calpain large subunit 1 gene located on chromosome 15 codes for a
 CC calcium activated neutral protease (CAMP3) belonging to the calpain
 CC family. Mutations in the gene induce limb-girdle muscular dystrophy
 CC (LGMD) 2 disease. The gene, and fragments of it, can be used in the
 CC prevention, treatment, diagnosis and detection of a predisposition to
 CC LGMD2 disease. Eight primers (AAT32456-63) were used to localise the
 CC calpain large subunit 1 gene. The results positioned the gene in a region
 CC previously defined as 15q15.1-q21.1

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 363 TTCCTCATTTCCTG 377
 |||||
 Db 7 TTCCTCATTTCCTG 21

RESULT 70
 AAT94027/C
 ID AAT94027 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.

XX AAT94027;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 01-APR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer 2 used to isolate the missing 5' sequence of rat cMOAT.
 DE
 XX Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter protein;
 KW cMOAT protein; ATP-binding cassette transporter family; ABC transporter;
 KW hepatobiliary excretion; multidrug resistance-associated protein;
 KW cMOAT protein activity; multidrug resistance-related protein; MDR-1;
 KW Dubin-Johnson disease; Rotor disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Rattus sp.
 XX
 XX WO97311111-A2.
 FN
 XX 28-AUG-1997.
 PD
 XX 21-FEB-1997; 97WO-NL000079.
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-1996; 96EP-00200460.
 PR
 XX (INTR-) INTROGENE BV.
 PA (MEDI-) ACAD MEDISCH CENT AMSTERDAM.
 PA (HEIN-) HET NEDERLANDS KANKER INST.
 XX
 XX Oude Elferink RPJ, Paulusma CC, Bosma PJ, Borst P, Evers R;
 PI Kool M;
 FI
 XX WPI; 1997-435163/40.
 DR
 XX
 XX DNA encoding human and rat canalicular multispecific organic anion
 PT transporter proteins - useful for diagnosis and treatment of Dubin-
 PT Johnson disease and Rotor disease.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 16; 106pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX PCR primers AAT94026-27 were used in a nested PCR reaction to isolate the
 CC missing 5' sequence of cDNA encoding a novel canalicular multispecific
 CC organic anion transporter (cMOAT) protein, isolated from a human lambda
 CC 8t11 liver cDNA library. The protein is a new member of the ATP-binding
 CC cassette (ABC) transporter family. The ATP dependent cMOAT transporter
 CC system mediates hepatobiliary excretion in the liver. cMOAT may be a
 CC liver-specific homologue of multidrug resistance-associated protein. The
 CC nucleic acids are used to provide cells with cMOAT protein activity.
 CC cMOAT protein activity in cells can be enhanced by increasing the level
 CC of glutathione, glucuronide and/or sulphate. Antisense constructs,
 CC especially derived from another multidrug resistance (MDR)-related
 CC protein, e.g. MDR-1, to the nucleic acids and vectors can be used to
 CC decrease the level of cMOAT in a cell. The nucleic acids and proteins can
 CC be used especially in diagnosis of Dubin-Johnson disease, Rotor disease
 CC or another disease involving cMOAT. The cMOAT gene may also be used as a
 CC selectable marker gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 393 GCCAAGCAGGTTCTTACGTGAT 415
 |||||
 Db 23 GCCAAGCAGGTTCTTACGTGAT 1

RESULT 71
 AAD25481
 ID AAD25481 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD25481;
 AC


```

XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT Probe #18 used in ap2 assay for antagonist.
XX
XX Benzoxazinone derivative; glucose metabolism; lipid metabolism; NIDDM;
XX PPAR gamma; peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma; therapy;
XX non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; nephropathy; neuropathy; PCOS;
XX atherosclerosis; retinopathy; polycystic ovary syndrome; hypertension;
XX ischaemia; obesity; heart disease; irritable bowel disorder; stroke;
XX reduced insulin sensitivity; inflammation; cataract; ap2 mRNA; probe; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200187860-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015320.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203859P.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853798.
XX
XX (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
XX Burris TP, Rybczynski PJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-082970/11.
XX
XX Use of benzoxazinone derivatives for treating a subject suffering from a
XX disorder in glucose and lipid metabolism such as non-insulin dependant
XX diabetes mellitus or obesity.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 34; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to benzoxazinone derivatives useful as peroxisome
XX proliferator activated receptor (PPAR) gamma modulators. The invention
XX also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising benzoxazinone
XX derivatives and methods for treating the onset of a disorder in glucose
XX and lipid metabolism, preferably a condition of reduced insulin
XX sensitivity such as non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus (NIDDM),
XX obesity, nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy, atherosclerosis,
XX polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), hypertension, ischaemia, stroke, heart
XX diseases, irritable bowel disorder, inflammation and cataract. The
XX present sequence is a probe designed to anneal to the ap2 mRNA and
XX function in the bDNA mRNA detection system. This probe used in the ap2
XX assay for antagonist which is used in the exemplification of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 352 TCTACAGCGACTTCCTCACTTTC 374
XX |||||
XX 1 TCTGCAGTGCATTCGTCAAATTC 23
XX
XX RESULT 72
XX AA168021
XX ID AA168021 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AA168021;
XX
XX 13-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX ap2 mRNA specific oligonucleotide probe.
XX
XX Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma; benzoxazinone; NIDDM;
XX non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; antidiabetic; anorectic;
XX nephrotropic; ophthalmological; antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic;

```

```

KW hypotensive; vasotropic; cerebroprotective; cardiant; antiinflammatory;
KW PPARgamma; probe; ap2; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200187861-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015377.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203861P.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854368.
XX
XX (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
XX Burris TP, Demarest KT, Combs DW, Rybczynski PJ, Turchi IJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-082971/11.
XX
XX Use of benzoxazinone derivatives for treating a subject suffering from a
XX condition associated with peroxisome proliferator activated receptor
XX gamma activity e.g. non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus and obesity.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 29; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides methods of treating a subject suffering from a
XX condition associated with peroxisome proliferator activated receptor
XX gamma (PPARGamma) activity that involves administering a benzoxazinone
XX compound of a specified formula to the subject. The method is useful for
XX treating and inhibiting in a subject the onset of a condition associated
XX with PPARgamma activity such as a condition of reduced insulin
XX sensitivity, non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus, obesity,
XX nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy, atherosclerosis, polycystic ovary
XX syndrome, hypertension, ischemia, stroke, heart diseases, irritable bowel
XX disorder, inflammation and cataract. Sequences AA168004-023 represent
XX oligonucleotide probes specific for ap2 used in ap2 mRNA assay for
XX antagonists
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 352 TCTACAGCGACTTCCTCACTTTC 374
XX |||||
XX 1 TCTGCAGTGCATTCGTCAAATTC 23
XX
XX RESULT 73
XX AAD24705
XX ID AAD24705 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAD24705;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe #18, used in ap2 assay for antagonist.
XX
XX 4h-Benzo(1,4)oxazin-3-one compound; glucose metabolism; lipid metabolism;
XX PPAR gamma; peroxisome proliferator activated receptor; therapy; NIDDM;
XX non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; nephropathy; neuropathy; stroke;
XX atherosclerosis; retinopathy; polycystic ovary syndrome; hypertension;
XX ischaemia; obesity; heart disease; irritable bowel disorder; cataract;
XX anorectic; nephrotropic; ophthalmological; cytostatic; hypotensive;
XX vasotropic; cerebroprotective; cardiant; antiinflammatory; probe;
XX ap2 mRNA; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200187862-A2.
XX

```



```

PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015383.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203860P.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854302.
XX
XX (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
XX Burris TP, Combs DW, Rybczynski PJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-055671/07.
XX
XX Use of 4h-benzo(1,4)oxazin-3-one derivatives for treating a subject
XX suffering from a disorder in glucose and lipid metabolism e.g. non-
XX insulin dependant diabetes mellitus and obesity.
XX
XX Example 38; Page 58; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The parent discloses 4h-Benzo(1,4)oxazin-3-one compounds which are useful
XX as peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (PPAR) gamma agonists and
XX antagonists. The invention also relates to compositions comprising such
XX compounds and methods for treating or inhibiting the onset of a disorder
XX in glucose and lipid metabolism, preferably a condition of reduced
XX insulin sensitivity, such as non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
XX (NIDDM), obesity, atherosclerosis, nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy,
XX polycystic ovary syndrome, hypertension, ischaemia, stroke, heart
XX diseases, irritable bowel disorder, inflammation and cataract. The
XX present DNA sequence is a probe which is designed to anneal to ap2 mRNA
XX and function in the bDNA mRNA detection system. This probe is used in ap2
XX assay for antagonist in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 352 TCTCAGCGACTTCCTCAATTC 374
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 TCTGCGAGTCTCTGTAATTC 23
XX
XX RESULT 74
XX ADD43640
XX ID ADD43640 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD43640;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide duplex Seq ID94 related to biological interactions.
XX
XX KW monitoring biological interaction; modified aptamer;
XX phosphorothioate agonist; phosphorothioate aptamer;
XX immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory;
XX cytostatic; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic; virucide; neuroprotective;
XX functional proteomics; nuclear factor kappa-B; NF-kappaB; toxic shock;
XX sepsis; rheumatoid arthritis; Crohn's disease;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; asbestos lung disease; Hodgkin's disease;
XX prostate cancer; ventilator induced lung injury; cancer; AIDS;
XX human cutaneous T cell lymphoma; lymphoid malignancy;
XX HTLV-1 induced adult T-cell leukaemia; atherosclerosis; cytomegalovirus;
XX herpes simplex virus; JCV; SV-40; rhinovirus; influenza;
XX neurological disorder; lymphoma; ds.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN WO2003050290-A2.
XX
XX XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025049.
XX
XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334887P.
XX
XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
XX Gorenstein D, Luxon BA, Herzog N, Yang XB;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-513977/48.
XX
XX New apparatus with a substrate and a modified nucleotide aptamer for
XX monitoring biological interactions, useful for diagnosing and treating NF
XX -kB aptamer-related diseases, such as toxic shock, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX cancer and AIDS.
XX
XX Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 94; 67pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel apparatus for monitoring biological
XX interaction which comprises a substrate and a modified aptamer attached
XX to the substrate, where a target molecule or its portion, contacted with
XX the modified aptamer under conditions to allow formation of a complex
XX between the modified aptamer and the target molecule or its portion, is
XX detected. The invention may be useful in developing phosphorothioate
XX agonists or antagonists which may have antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
XX antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, cytostatic, anti-HIV,
XX antiarteriosclerotic, virucide or neuroprotective activities. The methods
XX and apparatus of the present invention are useful for monitoring
XX biological interactions and in functional proteomics. As an example,
XX nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kappaB) aptamers can be used in diagnosing and
XX treating NF-kappaB aptamer-related diseases, such as toxic shock, sepsis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, generalised inflammatory bowel
XX disease, asbestos lung diseases, Hodgkin's disease, prostate cancer,
XX ventilator induced lung injury, general cancer, AIDS, human cutaneous T
XX cell lymphoma, lymphoid malignancies, HTLV-1 induced adult T-cell
XX leukaemia, atherosclerosis, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus, JCV,
XX SV-40, rhinovirus, influenza, neurological disorders and lymphomas. The
XX present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide duplex which was used
XX during the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 132 CTGCGCCCGCTGCGGTGAGGC 154
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 CTGTTCAGCTGCGGTGAGGC 23
XX
XX RESULT 75
XX AAZ31792
XX ID AAZ31792 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ31792;
XX
XX DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20741.
XX
XX KW G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US5981732-A.
XX
XX XX 09-NOV-1999.
XX
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

```


XX Cowsert LM;
PI WPI; 1999-633376/54.
DR Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.
XX Claim 11; Col 38; 38pp; English.
PS This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
CC compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
CC is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
CC prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha
CC -13, such as cancer
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 105 GACCGGACCGGACGAG 122
DB 1 GACCGGACCGGACGAG 18
RESULT 76
AA12163
ID AAA12163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAA12163;
XX
XX 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT
DE E. coli ilvC gene PCR primer panE2.
XX
XX PCR primer; panthothenic acid; ketopanthoate reductase; panE gene;
KW vitamin; cosmetic; medicine; nutrition; ilvC gene; panB gene; panC gene;
KW panD gene; avtA gene; ss.
XX
XX Escherichia coli.
XX
XX DE19846499-Al.
XX
XX 20-APR-2000.
XX
XX 09-OCT-1998; 98DE-01046499.
XX
XX 09-OCT-1998; 98DE-01046499.
XX
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA-HUELS AG.
XX
XX Elischewski F, Kalinowski J, Puehler A, Dusch N, Dohmen J;
PI Farwick M, Thierbach G;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-304637/27.
XX
XX Production of microorganisms that overproduce panthothenic acid, useful as
PT vitamin in e.g. foods or medicines, by overexpressing sequences that
PT encode ketopanthoate reductase.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 9; 24pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for the production, and
CC improvement, of panthothenic acid (1)-producing microorganisms by
CC amplifying (particularly overexpressing) sequences (1) that encode
CC ketopanthoate reductase (KPR), specifically the panE gene, either
CC individually or together. Optionally the ilvC gene is also amplified. (1)
CC is a vitamin used in cosmetics, medicine and human or animal nutrition.
CC The method provides increased yields of (1), e.g. 35-40 mug/ml for the
CC most productive strains. AAA12160-AA12171 represent PCR primers used to

CC amplify the ilvC gene, panE gene, panB gene, panC gene, panD gene and the
CC avtA gene which are used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 61 AGTCTCTGCACCTACGAGG 78
DB 3 AGTCTCTGCACCTACGAGG 20
RESULT 77
AAZ95323
ID AAZ95323 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ95323;
AC
XX 31-MAY-2000 (first entry)
DT
DE Human mtPEPCK phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11.
XX
XX Human; mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase; PEPCK-M; PCK2;
KW PEPCK-mitochondrial; mtPEPCK; antisense oligonucleotide; modulation;
KW phosphorothioate; inhibition; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6030837-A.
XX
XX 29-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX McKay R, Cowsert LM, Butler MM;
PI WPI; 2000-205209/18.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
PT mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase useful for treating a
PT human with a mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase-associated
PT disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAZ95320 to AAZ95359 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate
CC carboxykinase (also known as PEPCK-mitochondrial; PEPCK-M; PCK2 and
CC mtPEPCK), where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridize with and
CC inhibit the expression of human mtPEPCK. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can be used for inhibiting the expression of mtPEPCK in human cells or
CC tissues in vitro and can also be used for treating an animal,
CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a condition or
CC disease associated with expression of mtPEPCK. They can also be used in
CC diagnostics and as research reagents in sandwich and other assays
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 123 TACGGCATGTCGGCCGC 140
Db 3 TACGGCATGTCGGCCAGC 20

RESULT 78
ABZ85267/c
ID ABZ85267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85267;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.
Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 509; 872pp; English.
The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 66 CTGCACTAGAGGCGCG 83
Db 20 CTGCACTTGTAGGCGCG 3

RESULT 79
ADD22542
ID ADD22542 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADD22542;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Flatfish rhabdovirus oligo #33.
XX
KW DNA vaccine; flatfish rhabdovirus; HIRRV; fish; immunity;
KW transcriptional control; cytomagalovirus immediate-type promoter;
KW immunogenic; virucide; gene gun; ss; primer.
XX
OS Hirame rhabdovirus.
XX
PN JP2003155254-A.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 26-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00294473.
XX
PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271068.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274202.
XX
PA (WEIJ) MELJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
PA (AOKI/) AOKI H.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-818526/77.
XX
KW DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus infected fishes has DNA construct comprising a transcriptional control sequence coupled to a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic protein of flatfish rhabdovirus.
XX
PS Example 6; Fig 5; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus (HIRRV) infected fishes, which provides immunity against HIRRV. The vaccination method uses a DNA construct comprising a transcriptional control sequence containing cytomagalovirus immediate-type promoter, operably coupled to a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide of HIRRV. The DNA vaccine has virucide activity. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is useful for administering to a fish belonging to the flatfish family by gene gun. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is useful for immune response in fish infected by HIRRV and is also useful for preventing HIRRV infection in flatfish. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is effective in enhancing immunity of fish infected by HIRRV. This polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo used in the analysis of the mRNA expression level from the muscles of flatfish, following an inoculation with the flatfish rhabdovirus vaccine of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 54 TCAGAGAGTCTCTGCAC 71
Db 1 TCAGAGAGTCTCTGTAC 18

RESULT 80
AAA49039/c
ID AAA49039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA49039;


```

XX 10-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX Degenerate primer #3 targeted to T.thermophilus HB8 DNA ligase gene.
XX
XX Thermostable ligase; bacterial; fungal; viral; infection;
XX cancer genetic disease; PCR primer; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Thermus thermophilus.
XX
XX WO200026381-A2.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025437.
XX
XX 30-OCT-1999; 98US-0106461P.
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Cao W, Tong J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-451622/39.
XX
XX New thermostable DNA ligase for sealing a ligation junction between
XX oligonucleotide probes and the target sequence.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 24; 55pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the Thermus sp. AK16D DNA ligase enzyme.
XX This thermostable ligase has 100 fold higher fidelity than T4 ligase and
XX 6 fold higher fidelity than Thermus thermophilus ligase. The present
XX sequence is the degenerate antisense primer #3 corresponding to amino
XX acids 641-647 of the T.thermophilus HB8 DNA ligase gene. This primer was
XX used to amplify DNA ligase gene fragments from various Thermus strains.
XX The high specificity and thermostability of Thermus sp. AK16D ligase
XX makes it useful for use in ligase based linear signal amplification,
XX known as LAMP/PCR. Ligation of suitable oligonucleotide probes can be
XX disrupted by hybridisation mismatches. This feature may be used to detect
XX infectious diseases (for example bacterial, fungal or viral infection),
XX genetic diseases and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 6 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 282 GGCACCAAGCTGTGAAGG 300
XX ||:||||:||||:||||:
XX DB 20 GGSRSCAARYTEGAGAGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 81
XX AAT51423
XX ID AAT51423 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT51423;
XX
XX DT 01-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer Nco-HPT5.
XX
XX XX Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; amplify; E. coli; GDP-2 promoter;
XX Agaricus bisporus; hygromycin B phosphotransferase; hpt gene; luciferase;
XX homobasidiomycetes; metabolite; enzyme production; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9502691-A2.
XX
XX PD 26-JAN-1995.
XX
XX
XX 13-JUL-1994; 94WO-NL000164.
XX
XX 13-JUL-1993; 93WO-NL000149.
XX
XX (ATOC-) ATO-DLO INST AGROTECHNOLOGISCH ONDERZOEK.
XX (CNCC-) CNC COOPERATIVE NEDERLANDSE CHAMPIGNONK.
XX
XX Mooibroek A, Van De Rhee MD, Huizing HJ, Rats PH;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-067335/09.
XX
XX Production of stably transformed homo-basidiomycetes - with altered
XX genetic characteristics for e.g. commercial production of enzymes.
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 27; 86pp; English.
XX
XX AAT51423-T51435 represent amplification primers used in the construction
XX of an E. coli hygromycin B phosphotransferase (hpt) gene containing
XX vector of the invention. The vector these sequences were used to
XX construct also contained a luciferase gene. The hpt gene used in the
XX vector, is used as a dominant selectable marker. The hpt gene has
XX preferably been modified, to provide increased resistance to hygromycin
XX in comparison to the wild type gene. In the vector, the hpt gene is under
XX the control of a promoter (such as the GDP-2 promoter) that is native to
XX Agaricus bisporus. The vector can then be used in the production of a
XX stably transformed homobasidiomycetes. Using this vector, the selection
XX marker, and donor DNA are integrated into the homobasidiomycetes, and
XX expressed at a level which allows direct selection, and stable
XX maintenance of the transformed cells. Previously, the donor DNA was not
XX both integrated and expressed at high enough levels for direct selection
XX and stable maintenance to be possible. The transformed homobasidiomycetes
XX can then be used for the commercial production of substances, such as
XX enzymes and metabolites
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 90 GACATCACCAACGCTGTGACCGC 110
XX |||||||
XX DB 1 GACATCACCATGCTGAATC 21
XX
XX RESULT 82
XX AAZ26124/c
XX ID AAZ26124 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ26124;
XX
XX DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human polymorphic region 313.
XX
XX KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
XX PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
XX PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
XX PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.

```



```

XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 GCGCGCGGACGACCGGCGC 346
DB 21 GTCGCGGAGGCCAGGCGCTG 1
|||||
|

RESULT 83
AAZ26557/C
ID AAZ26557 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ26557;
AC
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human polymorphic region 746.
DE
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9841648-A2.
FN
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998.
PD
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
PF
XX
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
PR
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR

```

```

XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 241 GTCGCTTCCGCGGCTCGGCCA 261
DB 21 GCGGCTTCCGCGGCGGCCA 1
|||||
|

RESULT 84
AAK35042/C
ID AAX35042 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAX35042;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide used to construct recombinant RSV vaccines.
DE
XX Respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; viral vector; mutated RSV gene; HBV;
KW RSV antigenome; functional deletion; M2 gene; RSV-A; RSV-B; antigen;
KW L gene mutation; vaccine; bivalent vaccine; influenza; HIV-1; HIV-2; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9915631-A1.
FN
XX
XX 01-APR-1999.
PD
XX
XX 28-SEP-1998; 98WO-US020230.
PF
XX
XX 26-SEP-1997; 97US-0060153P.
PR
XX 04-MAY-1998; 98US-0084133P.
PR
XX 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089207P.
XX
XX (AVIR-) AVIRON INC.
PA
XX Jin H, Tang R, Li S, Bryant M;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-244413/20.
DR
XX Recombinant respiratory syncytial viruses.
PT
XX Example 6; Page 35; 85pp; English.
PS
XX
XX

```


CC The specification describes recombinant respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
 CC particles and viral vectors which express heterologous genes or mutated
 CC RSV genes. The RSV particles comprise a RSV antigenome or genome
 CC containing at least one functional deletion in an M2 gene, or encode
 CC antigenic polypeptides of both RSV-A and RSV-B, or contain a L gene
 CC mutation. The recombinant RSV particles can be used to produce vaccines,
 CC e.g. bivalent vaccine against RSV-A and RSV-B, or RSV and influenza.
 CC Recombinant RSV vaccines can also be constructed for viruses such as HIV-
 CC 1, HIV-2 and HBV, by constructing a RSV comprising a heterologous
 CC sequence from these organisms. The present oligonucleotide was used to
 CC construct the ribozyme/T7 terminator sequence, which was construct
 CC vectors which are used in the course of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 GCTGGGACCAAGATGCCGCCACC 51
 |||||
 Db 21 GCTGGGACCAAGATGCCGCCACC 1

RESULT 85

AA335043
 ID AAX35043 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC AAX35043;

XX
 DT 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX
 DE Oligonucleotide used to construct recombinant RSV vaccines.

XX
 KW Respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; viral vector; mutated RSV gene; HBV;
 KW RSV antigenome; functional deletion; M2 gene; RSV-A; RSV-B; antigen;
 KW L gene mutation; vaccine; bivalent vaccine; influenza; HIV-1; HIV-2; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9915631-A1.

XX
 PD 01-APR-1999.

XX
 PF 28-SEP-1998; 98WO-US020230.

XX
 PR 26-SEP-1997; 97US-0060153P.

XX
 PR 04-MAY-1998; 98US-0084133P.

XX
 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089207P.

XX
 PA (AVIR-) AVIRON INC.

XX
 PI Jin H, Tang R, Li S, Bryant M;

XX
 DR WPI; 1999-244413/20.

XX
 PT Recombinant respiratory syncytial viruses.

XX
 PS Example 6; Page 35; 85pp; English.

XX
 CC The specification describes recombinant respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
 CC particles and viral vectors which express heterologous genes or mutated
 CC RSV genes. The RSV particles comprise a RSV antigenome or genome
 CC containing at least one functional deletion in an M2 gene, or encode
 CC antigenic polypeptides of both RSV-A and RSV-B, or contain a L gene
 CC mutation. The recombinant RSV particles can be used to produce vaccines,
 CC e.g. bivalent vaccine against RSV-A and RSV-B, or RSV and influenza.
 CC Recombinant RSV vaccines can also be constructed for viruses such as HIV-
 CC 1, HIV-2 and HBV, by constructing a RSV comprising a heterologous
 CC sequence from these organisms. The present oligonucleotide was used to
 CC construct the ribozyme/T7 terminator sequence, which was construct
 CC vectors which are used in the course of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 GCTGGGACCAAGATGCCGCCACC 51
 |||||
 Db 1 GCTGGGACCAAGATGCCGCCACC 21

RESULT 86

AA33282
 ID AAA3282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC AAA3282;

XX
 DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)

XX
 DT 05-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX
 DE Neisseria gonorrhoeae FabI PCR primer Gc8.

XX
 KW FabI; enoyl-ACP reductase; DHDPE resistance; infection; PCR primer; ss.

XX
 OS Neisseria gonorrhoeae.

XX
 PN WO200024932-A1.

XX
 PD 04-MAY-2000.

XX
 PF 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022118.

XX
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0105965P.

XX
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

XX
 PI Dunham SA, Olson E;

XX
 DR WPI; 2000-350764/30.

XX
 PT Characterizing drug-target interactions and identifying genetic mutations
 PT that confer resistance to antibacterial compounds.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 23; 55pp; English.

XX
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for the coding sequence for enoyl-
 CC ACP reductase (FabI) from Neisseria gonorrhoeae. The protein was used to
 CC create a number of mutants which can be used to determine the targets of
 CC antibacterial compounds and understand how the target and compound
 CC interacts. This in turn is useful for identifying other antibacterial
 CC agents. The FabI sequence is particularly useful for generating
 CC dihydroxydiphenylether (DHDPE) resistant strains of N. gonorrhoeae,
 CC Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Actinobacter, E. coli,
 CC Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa,
 CC Enterococcus faecalis, Enterococcus faecium, Bacillus subtilis and
 CC Helicobacter pylori, which can then be used to determine how to fight
 CC infection by these bacteria. This primer was used to create random
 CC mutations in the FabI coding sequence. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to
 CC standardise OS field)

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCGGCGGCAC 286
 |||||
 Db 1 GCACCTGGAGCGGCGGCAC 21

RESULT 87

AA248457


```

ID AA248457 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA248457;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid fragment used in detection of microorganisms.
XX
KW Microorganism; virus; polymerase chain reaction; food; cosmetic;
KW clinical diagnostic; molecular beacon; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO9963112-A2.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010940.
XX
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086025P.
PR 17-MAY-1999; 99US-00086025.
XX
PA (HUNT-) HUNT WESSON INC.
XX
PI Ronick TL, Fraser MS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-086985/07.
XX
PT Detection of microorganisms and viruses, for use in the food and cosmetic
PT industries and for clinical diagnostics.
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 38; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a novel in vitro method for the detection of
CC microorganisms and viruses. The method comprises: (1) forming a
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) mixture by combining a predetermined
CC volume of a sample to be tested for the presence of a nucleic acid
CC sequence comprising 5'-TAGAAGC-3', known amounts of a first primer
CC comprising 5'-GCTAGGTCGCAAGT-3', and a second primer comprising 5'-
CC AGAAGCTCCAC-3', and PCR reagents; (2) forming a PCR product by
CC cycling the PCR mixture to amplify the nucleic acid sequence, if present,
CC to replicate and attain 0.25-10000mg nucleotide product/mul mixture; (3)
CC adding a probe containing DNA comprising 5'-GGTGGCTGCTTCAAGCCACC-3' to
CC the PCR mixture or to the PCR product to cause the DNA to hybridize with
CC the nucleic acid sequence, if present, and change the conformation of the
CC probe; and (4) determining whether or not bacteria are present in the
CC sample by detecting the conformational change of the probe, a
CC conformational change indicating the presence of bacteria in the sample.
CC The methods can be used for the detection of viruses and microorganisms,
CC including bacteria, yeast, molds and protista. They can be used in the
CC food and cosmetic industry and in clinical diagnostics. Using the method
CC it is not necessary to remove non-hybridized probe from the system
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 31 GCTGGGCGAGATGGCCACC 51
Dn 1 GGTGGCTGCAAGATAGCCACC 21
RESULT 88
AAA95400/C
ID AAA95400 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA95400;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat Shh-N coding sequence PCR primer #2.

```

```

XX
KW Rat; Nurrl; tyrosine hydroxylase; catecholamine-related disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; manic depression; schizophrenia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
PN WO200058451-A1.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007544.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277078.
XX
PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Sakurada K, Palmer T, Gage FH;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656165/63.
XX
CC Cell comprising exogenous nucleic acid inducing tyrosine hydroxylase
CC expression useful for treating catecholamine-related diseases such as
CC Parkinson's disease, manic depression and schizophrenia.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 26; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the rat Nurrl coding and protein
CC sequences. The Nurrl protein is involved in the induction of tyrosine
CC hydroxylase expression in adult rat-derived hippocampal progenitor cells.
CC The Nurrl gene and protein can be used in the treatment of catecholamine-
CC related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and
CC schizophrenia. They can also be used to induce tyrosine hydroxylase
CC expression and identify tyrosine hydroxylase related deficiencies, which
CC are linked to the same diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC used in a method to differentiate adult neural progenitor cells
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 230 CAAATCGGAGGCTGCTTCCC 250
Dn 21 CAAATCTGACGCTGATCCC 1
RESULT 89
AAF97581/C
ID AAF97581 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97581;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2342.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,a)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX

```


Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 90
AAE25449/C
ID AAE25449 standard: DNA: 21 bp.

XX
DE
DE
XX
XX
XX
XX

XX
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000. 2000MO-US021079
PF

XX Jin H, Tang R, Li S, Bryant M;
PI
XX
XX
DOI: 10.14294/jc

XX Infectious respiratory syncytial virus particle, useful for producing
PT vaccines, comprises a viral genome or antigenome with a deletion in an

Query Match	3.4%	Score 14.6;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	81.0%;	Pred. No. 2.3e+02;		
Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 4;
				Indels
				Caps 0;

RESULT 91
ABK96224/C
TD ABK96224 standard: DNA: 21 BP.

XX	
DE	Respiratory syncytial virus genome construction oligonucleotide #1.
XX	
XX	
XN	Recombinant vaccinia virus, psv, attenuated phenotype; antigenome;

PN WO200244334-A2.
XX
PD 06-JUN-2002.

PA (AVIR-) AVIRON INC.
XX
PI Jin H, Tang R, Li S, Bryant M;

PT a heterologous sequence encoding a G and F protein and a mutation in the
PT Mr-2 gene.
XX

CC sequence encoding a G and F protein, and a mutation in the M2-2 gene. The
CC RSV particle is useful as expression vector or vaccine. This sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide used in the construction of leader and

[illegible]

Db 1 CTGATTGACAGGACTTCCTC 21

RESULT 93
ADC49462
ID ADC49462 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADC49462;
XX
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Non-human animal model for demyelinating disease-related PCR primer #10.
XX
XX non-human animal model; demyelinating disease; myelinogenesis inhibition;
XX myelinogenesis signal molecules; oligodendroglia; screening;
XX myelin growth regulator; multiple sclerosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX JP2003079270-A.
PN
XX
XX 18-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274232.
PP
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274232.
PR
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 2003-630032/60.
DR
XX
XX Novel non-human animal model for demyelinating disease in which
PT myelinogenesis is inhibited by defect of myelinogenesis signal molecules
PT in oligodendroglia, for screening for therapeutic agent for multiple
PT sclerosis.
XX
XX Example; SEQ ID NO 10; 56pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The invention comprises a non-human animal model for demyelinating
CC disease - in which myelinogenesis is inhibited by a defect of
CC myelinogenesis signal molecules in oligodendroglia. The non-human animal
CC model of the invention is useful for screening for a myelin growth
CC regulator, or for screening for a therapeutic agent which is useful for
CC treating a demyelinating disease such as multiple sclerosis. The present
CC DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in an example of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 348 CTGCTCTACAGCGACTTCCTC 368
|||||
Db 1 CTGATTGACAGGACTTCCTC 21

RESULT 94
ABN84964/C
ID ABN84964 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN84964;
XX
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Retrovirus LTR PCR primer.
DE
XX Multipotent adult stem cell; MSC; cell replacement therapy; cytostatic;
KW cardiant; cardiovascular; hepatotropic; haemostatic; antidiabetic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; antianaemic; neuroprotective;

XX cerebroprotective; immunosuppressive; antibacterial; PCR; primer; ss.
XX unidentified retrovirus.
OS Unidentified.
OS WO200264748-A2.
PN 22-AUG-2002.
PD 14-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US004652.
PF 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268786P.
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269062P.
PR 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310625P.
PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0343386P.
XX (ANON) ANONYMOUS.
PA WPI; 2002-667000/71.
XX New multipotent adult stem cells that can be induced to differentiate to form a cell type of mesodermal, ectodermal or endodermal origin, useful for treating e.g. cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, hemophilia, ischemia or inflammation.
XX Example 10; Page 55; 117pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a primer for a retrovirus long terminal repeat (LTR). The primer was used in an example from the invention in which a retroviral marking study was used to demonstrate that neurons, astrocytes and oligodendrocytes can be produced from a single bone marrow-derived multipotent adult stem (MASC), which also differentiated into muscle and endothelium. The invention relates to methods of obtaining, maintaining and differentiating MASC. The MASC are derived from a non-embryonic organ or tissue, such as bone marrow, muscle, brain, umbilical cord blood or placenta, and have the capacity to be induced to differentiate to a cell type of mesodermal, ectodermal or endodermal origin, including osteoblast, chondrocyte, adipocyte, fibroblast, marrow stroma, skeletal muscle, smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, endothelial, epithelial, liver, pancreas, haematopoietic, glial, neuronal or oligodendrocyte cell types. MASC constitutively express oct4 and high levels of telomerase and are negative for CD44. MHC class I and MHC class II expression. Teratomas are not formed when MASC are administered to a patient. MASC or their progeny are particularly useful for treating cancer, cardiovascular disease, degenerative or traumatic neurological conditions, autoimmune disease, genetic deficiency, connective tissue disorders, anaemia, infectious disease, transplant rejection, ischaemia or inflammation. Treatment may be directed to abdominal aortic aneurysm, cardiac bypass surgery, peripheral vascular disease, or coronary vascular disease (all claimed). (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 49 ACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGC 69
DB 21 ATCACTCAGAGGAGACCTCC 1
RESULT 95
ABN84966/c
ID ABN84966 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABN84966;
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Retrovirus LTR PCR primer.
XX Multipotent adult stem cell; MASC; cell replacement therapy; cytostatic; cardiant; cardiovascular; hepatotropic; haemostatic; antidiabetic; virucide; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; antianaemic; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective; immunosuppressive; antibacterial; PCR; primer; ss.
XX unidentified retrovirus.
OS Unidentified.
XX WO200264748-A2.
XX 22-AUG-2002.
XX 14-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US004652.
XX 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268786P.
PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269062P.
PR 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310625P.
PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0343386P.
XX (ANON) ANONYMOUS.
PA WPI; 2002-667000/71.
XX New multipotent adult stem cells that can be induced to differentiate to form a cell type of mesodermal, ectodermal or endodermal origin, useful for treating e.g. cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, hemophilia, ischemia or inflammation.
XX Example 10; Page 55; 117pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a primer for a retrovirus long terminal repeat (LTR). The primer was used in an example from the invention in which a retroviral marking study was used to demonstrate that neurons, astrocytes and oligodendrocytes can be produced from a single bone marrow-derived multipotent adult stem (MASC), which also differentiated into muscle and endothelium. The invention relates to methods of obtaining, maintaining and differentiating MASC. The MASC are derived from a non-embryonic organ or tissue, such as bone marrow, muscle, brain, umbilical cord blood or placenta, and have the capacity to be induced to differentiate to a cell type of mesodermal, ectodermal or endodermal origin, including osteoblast, chondrocyte, adipocyte, fibroblast, marrow stroma, skeletal muscle, smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, endothelial, epithelial, liver, pancreas, haematopoietic, glial, neuronal or oligodendrocyte cell types. MASC constitutively express oct4 and high levels of telomerase and are negative for CD44. MHC class I and MHC class II expression. Teratomas are not formed when MASC are administered to a patient. MASC or their progeny are particularly useful for treating cancer, cardiovascular disease, degenerative or traumatic neurological conditions, autoimmune disease, genetic deficiency, connective tissue disorders, anaemia, infectious disease, transplant rejection, ischaemia or inflammation. Treatment may be directed to abdominal aortic aneurysm, cardiac bypass surgery, peripheral vascular disease, or coronary vascular disease (all claimed). (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 49 ACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGC 69
DB 21 ATCACTCAGAGGAGACCTCC 1
RESULT 96
AAC72998/c
ID AAC72998 standard; DNA; 17 BP.


```

XX AAC72398;
XX AC
XX DT
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1885.
XX KW
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX PD
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX PR
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX PA
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX PR
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX PT
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
XX for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX PS
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX diseases
XX SQ
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
Db 16 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 1

RESULT 97
AAC72992/c
ID AAC72992 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAC72992;
XX DT
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1881.
XX KW
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PI
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

```

```

PN WO200058519-A2.
XX AC
XX DT
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX PR
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX PA
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX PR
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX PT
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
XX for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX PS
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX diseases
XX SQ
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
Db 16 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 1

RESULT 98
AAC72995/c
ID AAC72995 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAC72995;
XX DT
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1883.
XX KW
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX PD
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX PR
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX PA
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

```


XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
 XX 16 CTGAGACCCCGGGGACC 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 99
 XX AAC73004/c
 XX ID AAC73004 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAC73004;
 XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1889.
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX OS
 XX WO200058519-A2.
 XX PN
 XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX PA (WHEAT) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an

CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
 XX 16 CTGAGACCCCGGGGACC 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 100
 XX AAA83370
 XX ID AAA83370 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAA83370;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX cdk8 ribozyme binding site #90.
 XX DE
 XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX OS Mammalia.
 XX PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX Disclosure; Page 60; 109pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 293 GGTGAAGGACCTGAGC 308
 XX 1 GGTGAAGGTCCTGAGC 16
 XX
 XX RESULT 101

AAH58532
ID AAH58532 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH58532;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk8 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:956.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytosstatic;
KW antiposratic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W0200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 141; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiposratic,
CC dermatological, cytosstatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 293 GGTGAAGCCTGAGC 308
DB 1 GGTGAAGCTCTGAGC 16

RESULT 102
AAV25487
ID AAV25487 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV25487;
XX
DT 09-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer 40DRD5.SB.PCR2 for DRD5 gene.
XX
XX PCR primer; dopaminergic gene; DRD5; susceptibility diagnosis;
KW migraine with aura; depression; anxiety; variant allele detection;
KW differentiation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W09807426-A1.
XX
PD 26-FEB-1998.
XX
PF 21-AUG-1997; 97WO-US014830.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1996; 96US-0024399P.
PR 17-JAN-1997; 97US-0036091P.
XX
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Peroutka SJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-168887/15.
XX
PT Assessing susceptibility to syndromes including migraine with aura,
PT depression and anxiety - by detecting variant alleles in genes for
PT dopaminergic receptors or transporter, also treatment using agents that
PT antagonise binding of dopamine to these proteins.
XX
PS Example; Page 18; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a primer for the dopaminergic gene DRD5, which
CC can be used in a novel method assess susceptibility to a syndrome having
CC symptoms of migraine with aura (MWA), depression and/or anxiety. The
CC method comprises detecting a variant allele of at least 1 dopaminergic
CC gene. Analysis of variant dopaminergic gene alleles may also
CC differentiate between patients with MWA, and those with migraine without
CC aura (MO) or other conditions, e.g. stroke, that produce similar symptoms
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 204 GTGAAGCAGAGAACT 219
DB 4 GTGAATGCAGAGAACT 19

RESULT 103
ABL94361/c
ID ABL94361 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL94361;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:127.
XX
KW Mouse; murine; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2;
KW LAP; TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6BP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP;
KW transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;
KW proliferation; differentiation; hormone responsiveness;

KW oxidative stress response; IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6;
KW carbohydrate metabolism; immunity; Th1 response; female fertility;
KW gluconeogenesis; ovarian; cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes;
KW infection; inflammation; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
PN US6271030-B1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2002-214451/27.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
PT mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
PT inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 47-48; 69pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
CC alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
CC by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
CC of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
CC genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular
CC proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/EBP2; LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6DBP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 383 CGACGACGGCGCCAAAG 398
Db 16 CGACTACGGCGCCAAAG 1
RESULT 104
ABL94362/C
ID ABL94362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABL94362;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:128.
XX Mouse; murine; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2;
KW LAP; TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6DBP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP;
KW transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;
KW proliferation; differentiation; hormone responsiveness;
KW oxidative stress response; IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6;
KW carbohydrate metabolism; immunity; Th1 response; female fertility;
KW gluconeogenesis; ovarian; cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes;
KW infection; inflammation; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX US6271030-B1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2002-214451/27.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
PT mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
PT inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 47-48; 69pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
CC alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
CC by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
CC of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
CC genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular
CC proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/EBP2; LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6DBP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

CC proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/SPB2, LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NF16, IL6BP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and ApC/EBP)
CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CGACGACGGCGCCCAAG 398
DB 20 CGACTACGGCGCCCAAG 5

RESULT 105
AAV32912/C
ID AAV32912 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAV32912;
AC AAV32912;
XX
DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Bovine lactoferrin cDNA primer 1.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplification; pepsin; gastrointestinal tract; milk;
KW Aspergillus niger beta-galactosidase gene; lactase intolerance;
KW cheese making; chymosin; bovine lactoferrin cDNA; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Bos sp.
XX
XX WO9829536-A2.
PN
PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 29-DEC-1997; 97WO-IB001658.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00775842.
XX
PA (NEXI-) NEXIA BIOTECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Karatzas CN, Turner JD, Eino M, Kabel JU, Amantea GF;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-388118/33.
DR
XX
XX Synthetic beta-galactosidase inactive in milk but active in vivo - can be
PT chemically activated and used to treat lactose intolerance, also useful
PT in cheese production.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 13; 38pp; English.

CC Primers 1 and 2 (AAV32913) were used in a PCR reaction to amplify the
CC bovine lactoferrin cDNA. The PCR product was used as a tail which was
CC fused through a pepsin recognition site to the 3' end of the Aspergillus
CC niger beta-galactosidase gene. The invention provides a synthetic beta-
CC galactosidase which differs from the natural occurring enzyme in being
CC inactive in milk but capable of being activated by a chemical or
CC condition naturally present in the gastrointestinal tract of humans. The
CC design of this synthetic enzyme comprises of a tail domain fused to the

CC beta-galactosidase through a cleavage site. The presence of the tail
CC domain renders the enzyme inactive and it can also be used as a
CC purification handle. The synthetic beta-galactosidase is claimed to be
CC able to hydrolyse lactose in vivo to overcome lactase intolerance and
CC thereby reduce associated gastrointestinal disorders. The synthetic beta-
CC galactosidase is also claimed to be useful in cheese making whereby it is
CC activated by chymosin when added to milk

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 192 ATCCACTGCTCGGTGA 207
DB 18 ATCCAGTCTCGGTGA 3

RESULT 106
AAF95255
ID AAF95255 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF95255;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #16.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forsenics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,G)
XX /tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 48; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also

CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 GTGAAGCAGAGAACT 219

DB 6 GTGAATGCAGAGAACT 21

RESULT 107

AAF96408

ID AAF96408 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC

XX AAF96408;

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1169.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers

PH Variation replace(11,T)

FT /*tag= a

FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in

XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic

XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and

XX atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 131; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease

XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various

XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4

XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided

XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the

XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart

XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and

XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also

XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype

XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of

XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 301 ACCTGAGCCCCGGGA 316

DB 1 ACCTGAGCCCCGGGA 16

RESULT 108

ADE64663

ID ADE64663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC

XX ADE64663;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Yak milk protein gene related oligo, F30.

XX yak milk; alpha-lactalbumin; beta-lactoglobulin; alpha S1-casein;

XX alpha S2-casein; beta-casein; kappa-casein; lactoferritin; ss.

XX Bos grunniens.

XX CN1357627-A.

XX 10-JUL-2002.

XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134189.

XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134189.

XX (LINN/) LI N.

XX Li N, Fan B, Wu C;

XX WPI; 2002-741796/81.

XX Seven kinds of yak milk protein gene sequence.

XX Disclosure; Page 5 (disclosure); 41pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention discloses seven kinds of full length and partial

XX sequences of a yak milk protein gene. They include alpha-lactalbumin

XX gene full length sequence, alpha-lactalbumin gene 5' lateral wing

XX sequence, beta-lactoglobulin gene 5' lateral wing and 3' terminal

XX sequence, alpha S1-casein gene 5' lateral wing and 3' terminal sequence,

XX alpha S2-casein gene 5' lateral wing sequence, beta-casein gene 5'

XX lateral wing and 3' terminal sequence, kappa-casein gene 5' lateral wing

XX and 3' terminal sequence, and lactoferritin gene 5' lateral wing

XX sequence. This polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo relating to

XX the yak milk protein genes of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 28 AGGCTCGGACGAGA 43

DB 5 AGGCTCGGACGAGA 20

RESULT 109

AAT13226/C

ID AAT13226 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAT13226;

XX 29-OCT-1996 (first entry)

XX Plasmid pBlue-TH6 PCR primer TSEVKIFOR.
DE DE
XX Plasmid; pBlue-TH6; construction; expression plasmid; primer;
KW pEdHCkappa-TH6; light chain; variable region; human; antibody; TSH;
KW thyroid stimulating hormone; animal host cell; SV40 promoter;
KW dihydrofolate reductase; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JF08051995-A.
XX
XX 27-FEB-1996.
XX
XX 11-AUG-1994; 94JP-00189277.
XX
XX 11-AUG-1994; 94JP-00189277.
XX
XX (TOYJ) TOSOH CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1996-174574/18.
XX
XX Expression vectors for antibody (Ab) heavy and light chains - introduced
PT concurrently into animal host cell to produce Ab mol. which is secreted
PT in supernatant.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 7; 9pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer for plasmid pBlue-TH6, which was
CC used in the construction of the expression plasmid pEdHCkappa-TH6.
CC pEdHCkappa-TH6 was prepd. by inserting a gene encoding the light chain
CC (LC) variable region of human anti-TSH antibody (Ab) into pEdHCkappa, an
CC expression vector for an Ab LC. pEdHCkappa-TH6, an expression vector for
CC the prodn. of an Ab LC in an animal host cell, contains 5'-3' a SV40
CC promoter, and base sequences encoding dihydrofolate reductase, Ab LC
CC signal sequence and Ab LC variable and constant regions. pEdHCkappa-TH6
CC along with the equivalent heavy chain expression vector pEdHCgI-TH6 can
CC be used for the prepn. of an Ab mol. in an animal host cell
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 282 GGCACCAAGCTGGTGA 297
DB 22 GGCACCAAGCTGGAGA 7

RESULT 110
AAV42250
ID AAV42250 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAV42250;
AC
XX 23-SEP-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX Universal human VH PCR primer MG-30.
DE
XX Human; immunoglobulin; Ig; transgenic; non-human mammal;
KW inactivated endogenous Ig locus; B-cell development;
KW human heavy chain Ig locus; micro constant region; J-H; D-H; V-H gene;
KW kappa light chain Ig locus; kappa constant region; J-kappa gene; V-kappa;
KW production; antibody; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9824893-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1998.
XX

PF 03-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023091.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-00759620.
XX
XX (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Kucherlapati R, Klapholz S, Mendez M, Green L;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-333314/29.
XX
XX New transgenic non-human mammals - having an inactivated immunoglobulin
PT locus and a near complete human immunoglobulin locus, used for production
PT of human antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 30; 128pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAV42250-51 were used to amplify human immunoglobulin (Ig)
CC transcripts expressed in xenomice. The products were used for repertoire
CC analysis. The specification describes a transgenic non-human mammal which
CC has genome modifications that comprise an inactivated endogenous Ig
CC locus, so that the mammal does not display normal B-cell development. The
CC modified genome also has an inserted human heavy chain Ig locus in
CC germline configuration, the human heavy chain Ig locus comprising a human
CC micro constant region and regulatory and switch sequences, human J-H
CC genes, human D-H genes, and human V-H genes and an inserted human kappa
CC light chain Ig locus in germline configuration, the human kappa light
CC chain Ig locus comprising a human kappa constant region, J-kappa genes,
CC and V-kappa genes, where the number of V-H and V-kappa genes inserted are
CC selected to restore normal B-cell development in the mammal. The
CC transgenic animals have a near complete human Ig locus, including both a
CC human heavy chain locus and a human kappa light chain locus. They can be
CC used for the production of human antibodies when exposed to particular
CC antigens e.g. when exposed to human IL-8, EGFR or TNF- alpha the mice
CC will produce antibodies to IL-8, EGFR or TNF- alpha respectively
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
DB 3 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 18

RESULT 111
AAV68617
ID AAV68617 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAV68617;
AC
XX 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX Human universal VH primer MG-30.
DE
XX ss; PCR; primer; amplification; human; epidermal growth factor receptor;
KW tumour; EGF; transforming growth factor alpha; TGF-alpha.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9850433-A2.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009160.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851362.
XX
XX (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Yang X, Gallo M, Jia X;
XX

XX WPI; 1999-034712/03.
XX Humanised antibodies against epidermal growth factor receptor, EGF-r -
PT useful to treat solid tumours whilst inducing reduced immunogenic or
PT allergic effects compared to mouse or mouse-derived antibodies.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 96; 143pp; English.
XX The primers AAV6817-V68618 were used to produce anti-epidermal growth
CC factor receptor (EGF-r)-antibodies. The antibodies can be administered
CC therapeutically to patients (human or veterinary) to treat solid tumours
CC EGF-r is overexpressed on many human solid tumour types, and the fully
CC human antibodies (i.e. comprising (i) and (ii)) inhibit both epidermal
CC growth factor (EGF) and transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-alpha)
CC binding to EGF-r (known to lead to cellular proliferation and tumour
CC growth). They can prevent tumour cell growth and, in combination with an
CC antineoplastic agent, may eradicate established tumours. The fully human
CC antibodies can minimise the immunogenic and allergic responses intrinsic
CC to previous mouse/rat or mouse/rat-derived antibodies
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
Db 3 GGTGCAGCTGGAGCAG 18
RESULT 112
AAT30310/C
ID AAT30310 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT30310;
DT 20-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX SOX-9 SSCP primer 534.
XX Sox-9; bone regeneration; cartilage regeneration; campomelic dysplasia;
KW gene therapy; sex reversal; primer;
KW single strand conformation polymorphism; SSCP; PCR;
KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9617057-A1.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 29-NOV-1995; 95WO-AU000799.
XX
XX 29-NOV-1994; 94AU-00009714.
XX 05-DEC-1994; 94AU-00009835.
XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX (UYCA-) UNIV CAMBRIDGE.
XX Koopman PA, Goodfellow PN;
XX WPI; 1996-277777/28.
XX
XX New isolated SOX-9 genes - used to develop prods. for the promotion or
PT suppression of bone or cartilage differentiation of growth.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 42; 64pp; English.
XX SSCP primers 534 (AAT30310), 661 (AAT30311), 687 (AAT30312), 854
CC (AAT30313), 836 (AAT30314) and 1018 (AAT30315) were used for SSCP
CC analysis of the SOX-9 gene (see also AAT30309) in campomelic dysplasia
CC

CC (CD) patients. Primers were designed to amplify the known coding sequence
CC and intron/exon junctions. Unique SSCP conformers were cloned and
CC reversed. Alterations in SOX-9 can cause both CD and male-to-female sex
XX reversal
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 350 GCTCTACACGCGACTTCCTC 368
Db 19 GTTCTTCACGCGACTTCCTC 1
RESULT 113
ACA96850/C
ID ACA96850 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ACA96850;
XX
XX 24-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) PCR primer #44.
XX Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) PCR primer; ss;
XX Human; glial cell derived neurotrophic factor; GDNF; PCR; primer; ss;
XX nervous system disease.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX CN1364812-A.
XX 21-AUG-2002.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.
XX (YISH-) YISHENG BIOLOGICAL PHARM CO LTD SHUHA1.
XX Zhou S, Zheng Z, Feng H;
XX WPI; 2003-000523/01.
XX Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor and its derivatives and use.
XX Claim 6; Page 4 (Claims); 28pp; Chinese.
XX The invention relates to the human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor
CC (GDNF) and its derivatives and use. The invention also relates to a
CC method of obtaining DNA encoding human glial cell derived neurotrophic
CC factor or its active segments and a method of purifying and fining coarse
CC GDNF. A composition comprising human glial cell derived neurotrophic
CC factor and a medicinal acceptable carrier can be used in the treatment of
CC nervous system diseases. Sequences ACA96807-ACA96859 represent PCR
CC primers used to amplify human GDNF cDNA
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 228 GCCAAATCGGAGGCTGCT 246
Db 19 CGGGAAATCGGAGGCTGCT 1
RESULT 114
AAQ73805/C
ID AAQ73805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX


```

AC AAQ73805;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 22-MAY-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Aspergillus aculeatus pectin lyase partial DNA sequence.
DE
XX Pectin lyase; cell wall degradation; reducing fruit juice viscosity;
KW Aspergillus aculeatus; ss.
KW Aspergillus aculeatus.
OS
XX WO9421786-A1.
XX
XX 29-SEP-1994.
XX
XX 11-MAR-1994; 94WO-DK000105.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1993; 93DK-00000279.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1993; 93DK-00001216.
XX
XX (NOVO ) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
XX
XX Dalbose H, Kofod LV, Kauppinen MS, Andersen LN, Christgau S;
PI Helldt-Hansen HP;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-317007/39.
XX
XX New pectin lyase enzyme from Aspergillus aculeatus - used for the
PT degradation of plant cell wall components, esp. for reducing the
PT viscosity of fruit juices.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 47; 65pp; English.
XX
XX AAQ73789-073822 are partial DNA sequences, one or more of which can be
CC used to encode enzymes having pectin lyase (PL) activity. The Aspergillus
CC aculeatus PL and the corresponding DNA sequence, from which these partial
CC sequences were derived are shown in AAR6081 and AAQ73823 respectively.
CC These PL enzymes degrade plant cell wall components, and can therefore be
CC used to reduce the viscosity of fruit juices. They can also be used for
CC the production of antibodies. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 316 ACCGGTGTCTGGCGCGGA 334
Db 20 ACGAGTGTCTGGCGGCCGA 2
RESULT 115
AAQ29178
ID AAX29178 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX29178;
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human osteopontin (OPN) specific RT-PCR primer hOPN-L.
XX
XX Osteopontin; antisense; restenosis; coronary arterial tissue; CASMC;
KW inflammation; coronary artery smooth muscle cell; angioplasty; human;
KW OPN; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9907844-A2.
XX
XX
XX
XX

```

```

PD 18-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016569.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997; 97US-0054967P.
XX
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Mukherjee AB, Kundu GC, Panda DK;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-190049/16.
XX
XX New osteopontin antisense sequences - useful to treat restenosis,
PT particularly following vascular surgery.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 28; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense osteopontin oligonucleotide sequences
CC which are complementary to at least a portion of the human osteopontin
CC (OPN) cDNA sequence (AA29191). The antisense sequences are used to
CC prevent restenosis in tissue, particularly coronary arterial tissue,
CC especially where the patient is undergoing angioplasty, particularly
CC percutaneous trans-luminal coronary angioplasty or directional coronary
CC atherectomy. They prevent secretion of osteopontin by monocytes and
CC macrophages which infiltrate to sites of inflammation following surgery.
CC Osteopontin probably causes restenosis by inducing coronary artery smooth
CC muscle cells (CASMC) to migrate to, and proliferate at, angioplasty
CC injury sites. Sequences AA29177-178 represent RT-PCR primers specific
CC for human osteopontin cDNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 48 CACCACTCTCAGAGAGTCTC 66
Db 1 CACCACTCTCAGAGAGTCTC 19
RESULT 116
AAZ95339
ID AAZ95339 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ95339;
XX
XX 31-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mtPEPCK phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:27.
XX
XX Human; mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase; PEPCK-M; PCK2;
KW PEPCK-mitochondrial; mtPEPCK; antisense oligonucleotide; modulation;
KW phosphorothioate; inhibition; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6030837-A.
XX
XX 29-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
XX
XX

```


PI McKay R, Cowsett LM, Butler MM;
XX WPI; 2000-205209/18.
DR
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
PT mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase useful for treating a
PT human with a mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase-associated
PT disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.
PS
XX AA295320 to AA295359 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate
CC carboxykinase (also known as PEPCK-mitochondrial; PEPCK-M; PCK2 and
CC mtPEPCK) where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridize with and
CC inhibit the expression of human mtPEPCK. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can be used for inhibiting the expression of mtPEPCK in human cells or
CC tissues in vitro and can also be used for treating an animal,
CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a condition or
CC disease associated with expression of mtPEPCK. They can also be used in
CC diagnostics and as research reagents in sandwich and other assays
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGTGGAGC 154
DB 2 CCAGCCTGGCAGTGCAGGC 20

RESULT 117
AAF32957/c
ID AAF32957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF32957;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B7-1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 154.
XX
KW Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200074687-A1.
XX
PD 14-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-049991/06.
XX
PT Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 12; Page 76; 162pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
CC targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
CC The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
CC nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
CC the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
CC

CC juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves' disease,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
CC dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 398 GAAGGCTTCTACGTGATC 416
DB 19 GAAGGCTTCTCTCGTGAGC 1
XX
RESULT 118
AAC84282/c
ID AAC84282 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC84282;
AC
XX
DT 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Signal transduction cDNA amplifying primer.
XX
KW Zea mays; maize; signal transduction protein; phytohormone; ethylene;
KW auxin; cytokinin; gibberellin; immunogen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO200070059-A2.
XX
PD 23-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011687.
XX
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134292P.
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0142996P.
XX
XX (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.
XX
PI Helentjaris TG;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-031929/04.
XX
PT New signal transduction nucleic acids and encoded proteins useful for
PT regulating phytohormone expression, including ethylene, auxins,
PT cytokinins and gibberellin, to provide control of plant response to
PT environmental stresses.
XX
XX Example; Page 111; 126pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides Zea mays signal transduction proteins and encoding
CC nucleotide sequences. The nucleic acids are useful for regulating
CC expression of phytohormones, including ethylene, auxins, cytokinins, and
CC gibberellin, to effect developmental changes in plants and provide
CC control of plant response to environmental stresses. They may also be
CC used as probes or amplification primers in the detection, quantitation or
CC isolation of gene transcripts, for detecting mutations in the gene, for
CC monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme activity in
CC screening assays of compounds, for detection of any number of allelic
CC variants, or for site-directed mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. They may
CC further be used for recombinant expression of their encoded polypeptides,
CC as immunogens in the preparation or screening of antibodies, and in sense
CC or antisense suppression of genes in a host cell, tissue or plant. The
CC proteins may be used in assays for enzyme agonists or antagonists, as
CC immunogens or antigens to obtain antibodies specifically immunoreactive
CC with the proteins. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for
CC amplifying the cDNA encoding a signal transduction protein
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 GCCTGGCGGTGAGCGCG 157
 Db 20 GCCTGGCGGTGAGAACTG 2

RESULT 119
 RAD40857/c
 ID AAD40857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD40857;
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.
 XX Human; hepsin; antisense compound; antisense therapy; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	2
FT		/tag= d
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	5
FT		/tag= e
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	7
FT		/tag= f
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	8
FT		/tag= g
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	9
FT		/tag= h
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	13
FT		/tag= i
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	14
FT		/tag= j
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	15
FT		/tag= k
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	16
FT		/tag= l
FT		/mod_base= m5c

WO200250247-A2.
 27-JUN-2002.
 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048341.
 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742482.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Cowseert LM;
 PI WPI; 2002-519882/55.
 DR Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human hepsin,
 XX useful for inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues,
 PT and for treating humans having a disease associated with human hepsin.
 XX Claim 3; Page 97; 100pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of hepsin. The compositions comprise
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
 CC to nucleic acids encoding hepsin. The antisense compound is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues. It is also
 CC useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
 CC with hepsin, by inhibiting expression of hepsin. It is useful for
 CC diagnostic, therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human hepsin DNA. This sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Db Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 308 CCCCCGGGACCGGTGCTG 326
 Db 20 CCCCCGGGACCGGTGCTG 2

RESULT 120
 AAD40675/c
 ID AAD40675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40675;
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.
 XX Human; antisense; hepsin; inflammation; tumour; gene therapy; cytostatic;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	2
FT		/tag= d
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	5
FT		/tag= e
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	7
FT		/tag= f
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	8
FT		/tag= g
FT		/mod_base= m5c

Accession	Key	Location/Qualifiers
XX DE	Human RIP2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #104251.	
XX KW	Human; receptor interacting protein; RIP2; antisense; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.	
XX OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX OS	Synthetic.	
XX FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT FT	modified_base	1..20
FT FT		/*tag= a
FT FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT FT	modified_base	1..5
FT FT		/*tag= b
FT FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT FT		/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT	modified_base	5..7
FT FT		/*tag= d
FT FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT FT	modified_base	11
FT FT		/*tag= e
FT FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT FT	modified_base	13
FT FT		/*tag= f
FT FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT FT	modified_base	15
FT FT		/*tag= g
FT FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT FT	modified_base	16..20
FT FT		/*tag= c
FT FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT FT		/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT	modified_base	19..20
FT FT		/*tag= h
FT FT		/mod_base= m5c
XX PN	US6426221-B1.	
XX XX	30-JUL-2002.	
XX XX	01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.	
XX PR	01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.	
XX XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX PA	Ward DT, Cowsett LM;	
XX PI	WPI; 2002-673017/72.	
XX DR	New antisense oligonucleotide that targets regions of a nucleic acid encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP2), for treating diseases associated with RIP2 expression.	
XX FT	Claim 3; Col 46; 35pp; English.	
XX PS	The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds are used for treating diseases associated with RIP2 expression. They are also useful in antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide targetted to human RIP2 DNA	
XX SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX CC	Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
XX CC	Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;	
XX CC	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
XX CC	308 CCCCGGGGACCCGGGCTG 326	
XX CC	20 CTCGGGGGACTGGGCTG 2	
XX DB	RESULT 121	
XX ID	AAD45181/c	
XX AC	AAD45181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX XX	AAD45181;	
XX XX	27-DEC-2002 (first entry)	

XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Anti-human type II DNA topoisomerase alpha antibody-related DNA #38.
XX KW Human; type II DNA topoisomerase alpha antibody epitope; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP2002191364-A.
XX PD 09-JUL-2002.
XX PF 26-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00394675.
XX PR 26-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00394675.
XX PA (MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP.
XX DR WPI; 2002-594353/64.
XX PT Detection or determination of a protein, a fused protein, a DNA, a vector, purification of a target protein, a solid carrier, an epitope peptide, a kit for the detection or determination.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 33; 38pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to a target protein fused with a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence containing an epitope of anti-human type II DNA topoisomerase alpha antibody and the DNA encoding it. The sequences can be used in a method for the detection or the determination of a target protein in which the target protein is detected or determined by using the reactivity between the target protein and the above fused protein as the index, and also in a method for the purification of a target protein in which the above fused protein is contacted to anti-human type II DNA topoisomerase alpha antibody carried on a solid carrier. This sequence represents DNA encoding an anti-human type II DNA topoisomerase alpha antibody epitope
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 26 CGAGGGCTGGGACGAAGAT 44
Db 20 CGAGAGCTGGGACATAGAT 2
RESULT 124
ID AB193857/c
ID AB193857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB193857;
XX DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#944 oligo #9.
XX KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection; ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease; infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic; environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200179548-A2.
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PR 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

RESULT 122
ABQ73550/c
ID ABQ73550 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABQ73550;
XX DT 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human DSPP PCR primer SEQ ID NO:15.
XX KW Human; dentin sialophosphoprotein precursor; dentin sialophosphoprotein; DSPP; dentinogenesis imperfecta type II; deafness; auditory; chromosome 4q21; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200258722-A1.
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX PF 30-AUG-2001; 2001WO-CN001292.
XX PR 05-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125042.
XX PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI RES CENT BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX PI Kong X, Xiao S, Zhao G, Yu C, Hu L;
XX WPI; 2002-557897/59.
XX DR Diagnosis of dentinogenesis imperfecta type III and its accompanying deafness using dentin sialophosphoprotein gene and encoded products.
XX PT Example 3; Page 12; 38pp; Chinese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for the diagnosis of dentinogenesis imperfecta type II and/or its accompanying deafness comprising determining the dentin sialophosphoprotein (DSPP) gene, its transcript and/or protein of an individual for comparison of their sequences with the normal sequences and judging the individual to have higher risk of suffering from the disease then the normal population. Also described are: (1) treating dentinogenesis imperfecta type III and/or its accompanying deafness by administering a safe and effective dose of normal DSPP and/or DSP protein to patients; (2) drug compositions containing safe doses of DSPP and/or DSP protein; and (3) a reagent kit for detecting dentinogenesis imperfecta type II and/or its accompanying deafness containing primers for specific amplification of DSPP gene or its transcript, or containing probes for binding to the mutation site. The DSPP gene and protein sequences have auditory activity. The method (M1), dentin sialophosphoprotein (DSPP) gene and DSP protein are useful for diagnosing and treating imperfecta type II and/or its accompanying deafness. The DSPP gene is located to chromosome 4q21. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the human DSPP gene, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 353 CTACGCGACTTCCTCACT 371
Db 20 CAACGCGACATCCCTATT 2
RESULT 123
ABS66287/c
ID ABS66287 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABS66287;

XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
PR 25-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014471.
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (VICK/) VICKERS T A.
PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2003-863863/80.
XX
XX Treating an inflammatory skin disorder such as psoriasis comprises
PT topically applying an antiseize compound targeted to the nucleic acid
PT encoding human B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 154; 88pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating an inflammatory skin
CC disorder in an individual by topically applying an antiseize compound
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human B7 protein. The
CC invention is for treating an inflammatory skin disorder in individual.
CC The skin disorder is psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis,
CC seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalised exfoliative
CC dermatitis or eczema. The invention effectively modulates critical
CC costimulatory molecules such as the B7 protein. The present sequence
CC represents a human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 398 GAAGGCTCTCTACGTGATC 416
DB 19 GAAGGCTCTCTCTGAGC 1
RESULT 127
ID AAQ47676/c
XX AAQ47676 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ47676;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-FEB-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence of nested PCR primer for cholecystokinin (CCK) cDNA.
XX
XX Cholecystokinin receptor protein; CCK; gastrointestinal receptor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9316182-A1.
XX
XX 19-AUG-1993.
XX
XX 28-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000466.
XX
XX 07-FEB-1992; 92US-00831248.
PR 01-APR-1992; 92US-00861769.
PR 11-AUG-1992; 92US-00928033.
PR 02-SEP-1992; 92US-00937609.
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.
PA Wank SA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1993-272886/34.
XX
XX Isolated DNA molecule encoding cholecystokinin receptor protein - are

PT purified to isolate cholecystokinin receptor clones and produce anti-
PT cholecystokinin receptor antibodies.
XX
XX Example; Page 38; 110pp; English.
XX
XX Mixed oligos primed amplification of CCK cDNA was performed using 2
CC groups of degenerate primers based on the AA sequence from AAR3890. The
CC sense gp. of primers was 72 fold degenerate (AAQ47672). The anti- gp. of
CC primers was 80 fold degenerate and consisted of AAQ47673 & AAQ47674. The
CC product of the PCR was used to generate nondegenerate primers for
CC subsequent PCR. The remaining 3' coding and UTRs was obtd. using rapid
CC amplifcn. (RACE) of cDNA and anchored PCR. RACE was performed using
CC AAQ47675 for the first round and a nested primer, AAQ47676, for the
CC second round. Anchored PCR used the gene specific primer AAQ47677 and the
CC anchored primer AAQ47678. The CCK A receptor ORF with 5' and 3' flanking
CC sequences was cloned using PCR. The sense primer was AAQ47679 and the
CC antisense primer was AAQ47680. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN
CC field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 241 GCTGCTTCCCGGCTCGGC 259
DB 20 GCTGCTGCCAGTCTCGGC 2
RESULT 128
AAV67403/c
ID AAV67403 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAV67403;
AC
XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-7038.
DE
XX
XX ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;
KW cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9838846-A2.
EN
XX
XX 11-SEP-1998.
PD
XX
XX 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.
PF
XX
XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.
PR
XX 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.
PR
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Lipshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-495419/42.
XX
XX New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
PT and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
PT diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 10; 42pp; English.
XX
XX New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences
CC given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the
CC complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid
CC comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the
CC polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The
CC information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described
CC is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,

CC inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to
CC infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are
CC useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of
CC diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 46 GCCACCACTCAGAGGCTC 66
DB 21 GCCATCAGCGAAAGTCTC 1

RESULT 129
ID AAX9728/c
XX AAX99728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAX99728;
XX
DT 29-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX Human AUR2 inhibitor.
DE
XX AUR1; AUR2; human; AUR modulator; cancer; glioma; medullablastoma;
KW chondrosarcoma; pancreatic tumour; proliferative disease; diagnosis;
KW therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9937788-A2.
PN
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 21-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001283.
XX
PR 22-JAN-1999; 98US-00012135.
XX
XX (SUGEN-) SUGEN INC.
XX
XX Plowman GD, Mossie K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-458699/38.
DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human AUR1 and 2 polypeptides, used to identify
PT specific modulators for treating cancer or for diagnosis.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 120; 153pp; English.

CC This sequence is an inhibitor of the human AUR2 protein of the invention.
CC The AUR1 and AUR2 proteins can be used to identify specific modulators
CC of, and to generate specific antibodies recognising AUR1 and AUR2. The
CC modulators can be used for treating conditions involving abnormal AUR
CC signal transduction, specifically cancer (of colon, breast, kidney,
CC ovary, bladder, head or neck, also glioma, medullablastoma,
CC chondrosarcoma and pancreatic tumours, particularly of colon
CC (specifically), breast or kidney). The modulators can also be used for
CC studying their effects in animal models of proliferative disease. Probes,
CC based on the coding sequences are used, diagnostically, to detect or
CC quantify AUR mRNA by hybridisation or polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
CC The DNA, optionally mutated, are useful in gene therapy. Ab are used as
CC diagnostic immunoassay reagents for detecting the proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 148 TGGAGCGCGGCTCGACTG 166

Db 21 TGGAGCGCGGCTCGACTG 3
RESULT 130
ID AAZ25089
XX AAZ25089 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAZ25089;
XX
DT 09-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX Human MEK2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:28.
XX MEK1; MEK2; MEK3; mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; ERK;
KW extracellular regulated kinase; signal transduction; regulation;
KW MAPK/ERK; MEK; MEK3; inflammation; cellular proliferation;
KW differentiation; development; cell death; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9947686-A2.
XX
PD 23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 15-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005556.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1998; 98US-0078153P.
XX
PR 04-SEP-1998; 98US-0099165P.
XX
XX (CADU-) CADUS PHARM CORP.
XX
XX Johnson GL;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-571843/48.
DR
XX
PT New human MEK2 polynucleotides and polypeptides, used for regulating
PT signal transduction in cells.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 64; 159pp; English.

CC The present invention describes human mitogen-activated protein kinase/
CC extracellular response kinase (MAPK/ERK) kinase kinase (MEKK),
CC specifically designated MEKK1, MEKK2 and MEKK3. The MEKK proteins are
CC used to modulate and regulate signal transduction in cells, as well as
CC for regulation of gene transcription in a cell encoding MEKK, where the
CC cell is involved in inflammation, regulation of cellular proliferation
CC and differentiation, regulation of development, regulation of cell death
CC or regulation of inflammation. They are also used to prepare antibodies.
CC MEKK polynucleotides can be used to produce the protein recombinantly and
CC as a source of probes and primers. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for human MEKK2, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 289 AGCTGGTGAAGGACCTGAG 307
DB 3 AGCTGGTGGAGGACCGAAG 21

RESULT 131
ID AAA52302
XX AAA52302 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAA52302;
XX
DT 18-SEP-2000 (first entry)


```
XX DE Oligonucleotide used to construct UpEt-Ubi vector, SEQ ID NO:31.
XX KW Plasminogen; human; kringle 5 domain; endothelial cell proliferation;
XX angio genesis; antiproliferative; antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriasis; antiinflammatory; antiulcer; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antiangiogenic; cancer; tumour; autoimmune disease; Escherichia coli;
XX recombinant expression; vector construction; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6057122-A.
XX PD 02-MAY-2000.
XX PF 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851350.
XX PR 03-MAY-1996; 96US-00643219.
XX PR 03-APR-1997; 97US-00832087.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Davidson DJ;
XX DR WPI; 2000-349573/30.
XX PT Preparation of Kringle five peptide fragment for treating various
XX disorders such as angiogenic, ocular, skin diseases and cancer, involves
XX mixing mammalian plasminogen and elastase followed by incubation and
XX isolation.
XX PS Example 20; Col 49; 48pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of preparing plasminogen kringle 5
XX peptide fragments. The method comprises mixing mammalian plasminogen and
XX elastase in the ratio 1:100-1:300, followed by incubating and isolating
XX the fragment. The kringle 5 peptides are inhibitors of angiogenesis and
XX endothelial cell proliferation and migration. The peptides are useful for
XX treating angiogenic diseases, primary and metastatic solid tumours and
XX carcinomas of various organs such as breast, genital tract, endocrine
XX glands, skin, tumours of the brain and eyes and solid tumours arising
XX from haematopoietic malignancies such as leukaemias and lymphomas. They
XX are also used for the prophylaxis of various autoimmune diseases (e.g.;
XX rheumatoid arthritis), ocular diseases, skin diseases (e.g.; psoriasis),
XX blood vessel diseases (e.g. haemangiomas, Osler-Webber Syndrome),
XX diseases caused by excessive or abnormal stimulation of endothelial cells
XX (e.g., Crohn's disease, atherosclerosis), diseases which have
XX angiogenesis as a pathologic consequence (e.g., cat scratch disease and
XX ulcers). The peptides are also useful as a birth control agent which
XX inhibits ovulation and establishment of the placenta. Sequences AAA52294-
XX AS2304 represent PCR primers used in the construction of Escherichia coli
XX expression vectors for recombinant expression of various human
XX plasminogen kringle 5 fragments
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CCGCGACGACGCGCCCAAG 398
Db 3 CCGCGACGACGACGACCAAG 21
RESULT 132
AAA52303/c
ID AAA52303 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAA52303;
XX DT 18-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
```

```
DE Oligonucleotide used to construct UpEt-Ubi vector, SEQ ID NO:32.
XX KW Plasminogen; human; kringle 5 domain; endothelial cell proliferation;
XX angio genesis; antiproliferative; antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriasis; antiinflammatory; antiulcer; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antiangiogenic; cancer; tumour; autoimmune disease; Escherichia coli;
XX recombinant expression; vector construction; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6057122-A.
XX PD 02-MAY-2000.
XX PF 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851350.
XX PR 03-MAY-1996; 96US-00643219.
XX PR 03-APR-1997; 97US-00832087.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Davidson DJ;
XX DR WPI; 2000-349573/30.
XX PT Preparation of Kringle five peptide fragment for treating various
XX disorders such as angiogenic, ocular, skin diseases and cancer, involves
XX mixing mammalian plasminogen and elastase followed by incubation and
XX isolation.
XX PS Example 20; Col 49; 48pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of preparing plasminogen kringle 5
XX peptide fragments. The method comprises mixing mammalian plasminogen and
XX elastase in the ratio 1:100-1:300, followed by incubating and isolating
XX the fragment. The kringle 5 peptides are inhibitors of angiogenesis and
XX endothelial cell proliferation and migration. The peptides are useful for
XX treating angiogenic diseases, primary and metastatic solid tumours and
XX carcinomas of various organs such as breast, genital tract, endocrine
XX glands, skin, tumours of the brain and eyes and solid tumours arising
XX from haematopoietic malignancies such as leukaemias and lymphomas. They
XX are also used for the prophylaxis of various autoimmune diseases (e.g.;
XX rheumatoid arthritis), ocular diseases, skin diseases (e.g.; psoriasis),
XX blood vessel diseases (e.g. haemangiomas, Osler-Webber Syndrome),
XX diseases caused by excessive or abnormal stimulation of endothelial cells
XX (e.g., Crohn's disease, atherosclerosis), diseases which have
XX angiogenesis as a pathologic consequence (e.g., cat scratch disease and
XX ulcers). The peptides are also useful as a birth control agent which
XX inhibits ovulation and establishment of the placenta. Sequences AAA52294-
XX AS2304 represent PCR primers used in the construction of Escherichia coli
XX expression vectors for recombinant expression of various human
XX plasminogen kringle 5 fragments
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CCGCGACGACGCGCCCAAG 398
Db 19 CCGCGACGACGACGACCAAG 1
RESULT 133
AAF29947/c
ID AAF29947 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAF29947;
XX DT 05-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX Primer #5.
```



```

PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 174; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 279 GCGCGCACCAAGCTGGTGA 297
Db 21 GGTGGCACCAAGCTGGTGA 3

RESULT 136
AAF97339
ID AAF97339 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97339;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2100.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH replace(11,T)
FT Variation /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 174; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 17 GCGGTGACCGAGGGCTGG 35
Db 3 GTGGGTGACCGAGGGCTGG 21

RESULT 137
ACF62200
ID ACF62200 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF62200;
XX
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003013534-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EF008219.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.

```


XX PS Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.

CC The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved, since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable, harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200 to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACACGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
 DB 1 GTCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 138
 ID ACF62201/c
 AC ACF62201 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ACF62201;
 XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2.
 DE Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
 KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
 KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 XX WO2003013534-A2.
 XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EF008219.
 XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
 XX Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have

CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved, since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable, harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200 to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACACGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
 DB 21 GTCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 139
 ADB20872/c
 ID ADB20872 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX ADB20872;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:2.

XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
 KW ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003013533-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EF008200.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.

XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1 polynucleotide.

XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1) polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;


```

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 140
ADB20871
ID ADB20871 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB20871;
XX
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
XX its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
XX polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
XX can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
XX (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
XX a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 141
ADB20871
ID ADB20871 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB20871;
XX
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
XX its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
XX polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
XX can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
XX (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
XX a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 141
ADB20871
ID ADB20871 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB20871;
XX
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a novel isolated DNA molecule encoding a
XX cholecystokinin (CKK) receptor protein. The invention also discloses a
XX method for purifying a CKK receptor by solubilising a biological
XX preparation containing CKK receptor in 1% digitonin, applying the
XX solubilised receptor preparation to a cationic exchange resin and
XX purifying the eluate of the resin. The purified eluate is then added to
XX an agarose-bound lectin and applied the eluate to a cibacron blue
XX sepharose column and a CKK receptor protein of sequenceable-grade purity.
XX The CKK receptor protein of the invention may have immunomodulatory
XX activity. The DNA molecule of the invention is useful for purifying CKK
XX receptor protein to sequenceable-grade homogeneity. The CKK proteins are
XX useful for neuroendocrine modulation of the immune system, and for
XX obtaining antibodies that can recognise CKK-expressing cells. The present
XX sequence represents a RACE PCR primer used to amplify the 3' end of the
XX Rat cholecystokinin (CKK) receptor cDNA sequence of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 241 GCTGCTTCCCGGCTCGGC 259
DB 20 GCTGCTGCCAGTGTCTCGGC 2

RESULT 142
ADB87961/C
ID ADB87961 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB87961;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
```


DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:2.
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003013536-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUCROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Korb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX
PT Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
DB 21 GTCTGGGCGCGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 143
ADB87960
ID ADB87960 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB87960;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
KW ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003013536-A2.
XX

PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUCROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Korb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX
PT Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 144
ADB96944/C
ID ADB96944 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB96944;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; Cyp3A5; MRP1;
KW TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003013537-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUCROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Korb R;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX Claim 4; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
Db 21 GTCCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 3
RESULT 145
ADB96943
ID ADB96943 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB96943;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1;
KW TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003013537-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which

CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
Db 1 GTCCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19
RESULT 146
ADB92134
ID ADB92134 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB92134;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1;
KW TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
Db 1 GTCCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003045998-A2.
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-FR004134.
XX PR 30-NOV-2001; 2001CA-02364106.
XX PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX PA (ASSI-) ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE HOPITAUX PARIS.
XX PI Bourgeron T, Jamin S, Quach H, Betancour C, Leboyer M;
XX PI Gillberg C;
XX DR WPI; 2003-493399/46.
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding mutant protein involved in synaptogenesis,
XX PT useful for treatment and diagnosis of e.g. autism, Asperger syndrome, and
XX PT schizophrenia.
XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 21; 416pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated or purified polynucleotide encoding
XX CC a polypeptide (the wild-type form of which is involved in synaptogenesis)
XX CC that includes at least one mutation associated with development of
XX CC neurological disease and/or a predisposition to development of mental
XX CC disorders or psychiatric illness. The polypeptide are used to screen for
XX CC agents that modulate their activity. Also nucleic acid, polypeptide, and
XX CC polypeptide-specific antibodies, vectors containing he nucleic acid and
XX CC host cells containing the vector, are useful as pharmaceuticals for
XX CC treating mental and neurological disorders, specifically autism, Asperger
XX CC syndrome, schizophrenia and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The
XX CC wild-type forms of the nucleic acid and polypeptide can be used
XX CC similarly. Also detecting mutations in the nucleic acid and polypeptide,
XX CC or measuring activity of the polypeptide, can be used to detect
XX CC biochemical disorders that affect formation of synapses and to diagnose
XX CC mental disease. This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer used to amplify
XX CC the human wild type HNL4X (ADC24764) and HNL4Y (ADC24704) genes.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 41 AGATGGCCCACTCTCAGAG 59
Db 20 AGAAGCCATCATTCTCAGAG 2
RESULT 149
ADE77842/c
ID ADE77842 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADE77842;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE DNA oligo (SeqID 93) encodes peptide that binds atherosclerotic lesions.
XX KW ss; gene; atherosclerotic lesion; antiatherosclerotic; cerebroprotective;
XX KW antianginal; thrombolytic; cardiant; ophthalmological; neuroprotective;
XX KW nephrotropic; vasotropic; atherosclerosis; stroke; angina; thrombosis;
XX KW myocardial infarction; ischaemic heart disease;
XX KW transplantation-induced sclerosis; intermittent claudication; diabetes;
XX KW peripheral artery disease; congestive heart failure; retinopathy;
XX KW neuropathy; nephropathy; thrombosis.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX

RESULT 147
ADB92135/c
ID ADB92135 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB92135;
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:2.
XX KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX KW multidrug resistance 1; MDRI; cytosolic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRPI; TOPI.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX PI WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX DR New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
XX DR treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
XX DR multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
XX CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
XX CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
XX CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
XX CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDRI) polynucleotide. A composition of the
XX CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
XX CC exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
Db 21 GTCTGTGGCGGCTGCTGT 3
RESULT 148
ADC24720/c
ID ADC24720 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADC24720;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HNL4X/Y gene PCR primer #4.
XX KW nootropic; neuroleptic; tranquilizer; gene therapy; synaptogenesis;
XX KW mutation; neurological disease; mental disorder; psychiatric illness;
XX KW autism; Asperger syndrome; schizophrenia;
XX KW attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; ds; ss; primer.
XX

FN WO2003014145-A2.
 XX 20-FEB-2003.
 PD
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008942.
 XX
 XX 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311507P.
 PR
 XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS PHARMA GMBH.
 PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 XX
 XX Liu C, Edgington TS, Prescott MF;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-278468/27.
 DR
 DR P-PSDB; ADE77843.
 XX
 XX Novel peptide which selectively bind to mammalian atherosclerotic
 PT lesions, useful for treating atherosclerosis in a mammal, and for
 PT identifying location of atherosclerotic lesion in mammal.
 PT
 XX Claim 16; SEQ ID NO 93; 286pp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention relates to novel isolated peptides that selectively bind
 CC to mammalian atherosclerotic lesions and as such can be used to detect
 CC and/or treat vascular problems. Specifically, it refers to methods for
 CC the in vivo identification of such peptides by using phage display
 CC libraries, and also methods for identifying the targets of biomolecules
 CC bound by the peptides. Diagnosis of pathological conditions of the
 CC endothelial tissue occurs by administration of a peptide conjugated to a
 CC reporter molecule or therapeutic agent. As such, these peptides can be
 CC described variously as antiatherosclerotic, cerebroprotective,
 CC antithrombotic, thrombolytic, cardiac, ophthalmological, neuroprotective,
 CC nephrotropic and vasotropic. The present invention describes these
 CC peptides as useful for treating atherosclerosis, as well as identifying
 CC the location and severity of an atherosclerotic lesion in a mammal.
 CC Atherosclerosis causes stroke, angina, thrombosis, myocardial infarction,
 CC ischaemic heart disease, transplantation-induced sclerosis and
 CC intermittent claudication. Furthermore, it is associated with diabetes,
 CC which in turn can lead to peripheral artery disease, congestive heart
 CC failure, retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy or thrombosis. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence, isolated from a combinatorial phage display
 CC library, encodes a peptide that binds to atherosclerotic lesions, the aim
 CC of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 230 CAAATCGGAGGCTGCTTC 248
 DB 21 CAAATCAGGAGTGTGATTC 3
 RESULT 150
 AAX64556
 ID AAX64556 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX64556;
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1188.
 DE
 XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9618736-A2.
 PN
 XX 20-JUN-1996.
 PD
 XX
 PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 XX
 XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 PR
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 PR
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00383254.
 PR
 XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
 PR
 XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 PR
 XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 PR
 XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 PR
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 PR
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 PR
 XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR
 XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI Meswigen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 DR
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.
 PT
 XX Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis.
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 401 GGCTTCTTACGTGA 414
 DB 2 GGUCUCUACGUGA 15
 RESULT 151
 AAX56095/C
 ID AAX56095 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX56095;
 AC
 XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX HIV-1 Group O isolate HAML12 PCR primer env25R.
 DE
 XX

KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; antigen; detection; antibody;
 KW differentiation; Group O; env; immunogen; immunoassay; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 XX WO9909179-A2.
 XX 25-FEB-1999.
 XX 17-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017014.
 XX 15-AUG-1997; 97US-00911824.
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX Hackett JR, Yamaguchi J, Golden AM, Brennan CA, Hickman RK;
 XX WPI; 1999-190167/16.
 XX New isolated HIV-1 Group O env polypeptides - used for the detection of
 PT anti-HIV antibodies and for the production of antibodies for use in
 PT detection, purification and therapy.
 XX Example 2; Page 85; 138pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes (A) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env
 CC polypeptide. Also described are: (1) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env
 CC polypeptide comprising an immunoreactive portion of a polypeptide as in
 CC (A); (2) a polynucleotide (PN) encoding a polypeptide as in (A) or (1);
 CC (3) an antigen construct comprising a first HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide
 CC fused to a second HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide; (4) an antigen construct
 CC comprising a fusion of at least one HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide with at
 CC least one HIV-1 Group M env polypeptide; (5) an antigen construct
 CC comprising a fusion of a first HIV-1 env polypeptide, a second HIV-1 env
 CC polypeptide, and at least one additional HIV-1 polypeptide; (6) an
 CC antigen construct comprising a first HIV-2 env polypeptide fused to a
 CC second HIV-2 env polypeptide; (7) a PN encoding an antigen construct as
 CC in (3)-(6); (8) an expression vector comprising a PN as in (7); (9) a
 CC host cell transformed by an expression vector as in (8); and (10) an
 CC immunoassay kit for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 comprising an
 CC antigen construct as in (3)-(6). The antigen constructs can be used for
 CC the detection of anti-HIV-1 antibodies in test samples. They can also be
 CC used as immunogens to produce antibodies. The antibodies can be used to
 CC purify HIV polypeptides, for therapy and for detection of HIV
 CC polypeptides
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 GTGCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 Db 16 GYGACCTGGAGTAGG 1
 RESULT 152
 ID AAX37210/c
 XX AAX37210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAX37210;
 XX 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX HIV-1 env sequence determining primer.
 XX HIV-1; HTV-2; immobilised capture reagent; capillary action; screening;
 KW antibody; assay; env protein; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX WO9909410-A2.
 XX 25-FEB-1999.
 XX 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016506.
 XX 15-AUG-1997; 97US-00912129.
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX Vallari AS, Hackett JR, Hickman RK, Varitek V, Necklaws EC;
 XX Golden AM, Brennan CA, Devare SG;
 XX WPI; 1999-190224/16.
 XX New rapid assay for antibodies to HIV-1 groups O and M, and HIV-2 - can
 PT be used in field assay, requiring no electricity and less specialised
 PT equipment.
 XX Example 2; Page 70; 104pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a rapid assay for simultaneous detection and
 CC differentiation of antibodies to HIV-1 groups O and M, and HIV-2. The
 CC method comprises (a) contacting the sample with a strip containing at
 CC least one immobilised capture reagent per analyte and on which the sample
 CC moves from the proximal to the distal end by capillary action, under
 CC conditions sufficient to form capture reagent/analyte complexes, and (b)
 CC determining the presence of analyte(s) by detecting a visible colour
 CC change at the capture reagent site on the strip wherein the capture
 CC reagent for HIV-1 group O comprises a polypeptide shown in AA06977-80
 CC and AA06983-84; and that for HIV-1 group M comprises a polypeptide shown
 CC in AA06982; and that for HIV-2 comprises the polypeptide shown in
 CC AA06981. The invention is used to screen patients for antibodies to HIV-
 CC 1 types O and M, and HIV-2. The invention will be particularly useful in
 CC places and situation where equipment and/or electricity is not available.
 CC The invention provides a screening method which is faster and requires
 CC less equipment than prior art methods. Sequences AAX37195-X37222
 CC represent primers used for determining the env sequence of the HIV-1
 CC group O isolate HAM112
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 GTGCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 Db 16 GYGACCTGGAGTAGG 1
 RESULT 153
 ID AAA16738
 XX AAA16738 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAA16738;
 XX 16-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human secreted protein clone ye90_1 probe SEQ ID NO:201.
 XX Human; secreted protein; immunostimulant; immunosuppressant; virucide;
 KW antibacterial; antifungal; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
 KW antidiabetic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiparasitic; antipruritic;
 KW antithyroid; immune deficiency; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID;
 KW infection; HIV; hepatitis; malaria; autoimmune disorder; systemic lupus;
 KW connective tissue disease; multiple sclerosis; erythematosis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune pulmonary inflammation; asthma;
 KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; autoimmune thyroiditis; myasthenia gravis;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; graft-versus-host-disease;
 KW autoimmune inflammatory eye disease; allergy; hybridisation; probe; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200009552-A1.
 FN 24-FEB-2000.
 XX 13-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018298.
 XX 14-AUG-1998; 98US-0096822P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096815P.
 PR 04-SEP-1998; 98US-0099229P.
 PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-0105368P.
 PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-0115234P.
 PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119931P.
 PR 18-FEB-1999; 99US-0120575P.
 PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-0132020P.
 PR 11-AUG-1999; 99US-0148424P.
 XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.
 FA Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
 XX Marberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Spaulding V;
 PI Wong GG, Clark HF, Fechtel K;
 PI WPI; 2000-205979/18.
 DR New polynucleotides encoding secreted proteins, which may have e.g.
 XX nutritional, chemokine, immune stimulating or suppressing, hematopoiesis
 FT regulating, tissue growth, activin/inhibin anti-inflammatory or tumor
 PT inhibition activity.
 FT
 XX Disclosure; Page 627; 641pp; English.
 PS
 XX AA16618 to AA16697 encode the human secreted proteins given in AA94898
 CC to AA19480, isolated from human adult brain, adult thyroid, adult
 CC retina, foetal carcinoma, adult blood, adult neural, foetal kidney, adult
 CC placenta, adult testis, whole embryo, adult cartilage, kidney, foetal
 CC brain, adult thymus, foetal placenta, adult uterus, adult tumour, and
 CC adult bladder, cDNA libraries. The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC predicted to have biological activities which would make them suitable
 CC for treating, preventing or ameliorating medical conditions in humans and
 CC animals. The polynucleotides can be used as markers for tissues in which
 CC the protein is preferentially expressed, as molecular weight markers on
 CC Southern gels, and as chromosome markers or tags to identify chromosomes
 CC or to map gene positions. The proteins can be used in the treatment of
 CC immune deficiencies and disorders, such as severe combined
 CC immunodeficiency (SCID), as well as viral, bacterial, fungal and other
 CC infections. These infections include human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),
 CC hepatitis, herpesviruses, mycobacteria, Leishmania spp., malaria and
 CC candidiasis. The proteins can be used to treat autoimmune disorders such
 CC as connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation,
 CC Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent
 CC diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host-disease and
 CC autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. The proteins can also be used to
 CC treat allergic conditions, such as asthma. AA16698 to AA16774 represent
 CC probes for the human secreted proteins from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 285 ACCAAGCTGGTGAA 298
 DB 2 ACCAAGCTGGTGAA 15
 |||||
 RESULT 154
 ID AAZ90302/C
 XX AAZ90302 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ90302;
 XX 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX HIV-1 env PCR primer env25R, SEQ ID NO:77.
 DE HIV-1 group O; env; gp120; gp41; glycoprotein; monoclonal antibody;
 KW immunoassay; positive control; affinity purification; therapeutic;
 KW antigen; expression construct; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1; group O isolate HAM112.
 OS WO200004383-A2.
 FN 27-JAN-2000.
 PD 09-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015469.
 PF 14-JUL-1998; 98US-00115171.
 PR (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX Scheffel JW, Hackett JR, Tyner JD, Hickman RK;
 PI WPI; 2000-171290/15.
 DR Novel monoclonal antibodies useful as positive control reagent for
 XX detecting human immunodeficiency virus infections and diagnosing,
 FT evaluating or prognosing viral disease.
 FT
 XX Example 2; Page 37; 148pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to anti-HIV-1 group O monoclonal antibodies, which
 CC may be used as positive control reagents in immunoassays to detect and
 CC differentiate HIV-1 infections. The invention also encompasses a
 CC monoclonal antibody which binds specifically to an HIV-1 group O antigen,
 CC which has no more than 15% cross reactivity to a corresponding antigen
 CC selected from HIV-1 group M antigens and HIV-2 antigens; and a method of
 CC using a monoclonal antibody as a positive control reagent in an
 CC immunoassay for the detection of anti HIV-1 group O antibodies. The
 CC monoclonal antibodies are useful as positive control reagents in
 CC immunoassays capable of detecting anti-HIV-1 group O antibodies. Such
 CC immunoassays involve coupling a monoclonal antibody with HIV group-1
 CC antigen and detecting the antigen-antibody complex. The monoclonal
 CC antibodies of the invention would be used to ensure that the reagents
 CC provided to detect HIV-1 group O antibody were performing properly. The
 CC monoclonal antibodies may also be immobilised on a matrix and used
 CC for affinity purification of specific HIV-1 group O-derived proteins from
 CC cell cultures or biological tissues. The monoclonal antibodies can also
 CC be used for generating chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. Different
 CC synthetic, recombinant or purified antibodies which identify different
 CC epitopes of HIV antigens can be used in combination in assay to diagnose,
 CC evaluate, or prognosticate HIV disease condition. The monoclonal
 CC antibodies are also useful for differentiating HIV-1 group O antigens
 CC from HIV-group M and HIV-2 antigens. Sequences AAZ90287-290302 represent
 CC PCR primers used in an exemplification of the present invention to
 CC generate and amplify cDNA encoding the native env protein of HIV-1 group
 CC O, isolate HAM112. Sequences AAZ90304-290307 represent PCR primers used
 CC to generate expression constructs comprising HIV-1 group O env cDNA.
 CC Sequence AAZ90303 represents a primer of undefined function. (Updated on
 CC 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 GTGCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 DB 16 GYGACCTGGAGTAGG 1
 |||||


```

RESULT 155
AAZ74053/c
ID AAZ74053 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAZ74053;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8409.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 2023; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 205 TGAAGCAGAGAC 218
DB 14 TGAAGCAGAGAC 1
RESULT 156
AAC92785/c
ID AAC92785 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC92785;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2003.
XX
DE Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:57.
XX
DE Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;
KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; p40CRS;
KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;
KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;
KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;
KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN U66165789-A.
XX
PD 26-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX
PR 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 TGGCGGTGGAGGCC 155
DB 19 TGGCGGTGGAGGCC 6
RESULT 157
AAF97242
ID AAF97242 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97242;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2003.

```


XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 184; 242pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 20 GGTGACCGAGGCT 33
Db |||||
7 GGTGACCGAGGCT 20
RESULT 158
AAF97748/c
ID AAF97748 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97748;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DT
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2509.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;

KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 218; 242pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 93 ATCACCACGCTCTGA 106
Db |||||
19 ATCACCACGCTCTGA 6
RESULT 159
AAQ47598/c
ID AAQ47598 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAQ47598;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-JAN-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse D MUSJUNDA, MUSJUNDR/B-1258 jun-B specific probe.
XX
XX Probe; quantification; human; GTP binding protein; G protein;
KW alpha subunit; specific mRNA; detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;
KW pathophysiology; disease state; hereditary; cancer; infectious;
KW osteodystrophy; pituitary tumour; acromegaly; melanoma cells; diabetes;
KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX


```

XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX Claim 54; Page 136; 164pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX interferon alpha
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 19 GGGTGACCGAGGGCTGG 35
Db 17 GGGGACCGAGGGCTTG 1
RESULT 162
ABK00841
ID ABK00841 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABK00841;
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human NOGO Inozyme #11.
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

```

```

XX WPI; 2001-607195/59.
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
XX central nervous system injury.
XX Claim 88; Page 79; 200pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
XX an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+.
XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
XX immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, the
XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
XX sequence is an inozyme of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 302 CCTGAGCCCCGGGACC 318
Db 1 CCGGCGCCCGGGGACC 17
RESULT 163
ABN05998/C
ID ABN05998 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN05998;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5990.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.

```



```

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5990; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 352 TCTACAGCGACTTCCTC 368
Db 17 TCTACATGGACTTCCTC 1
RESULT 164
ABN07568
ID ABN07568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07568;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7560.

```

```

XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7560; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 385 ACGACGGCGCCAGAG 401
Db 1 ATGACGGCGCCAGAG 17

```


RESULT 165
 ABN05997/C
 ID ABN05997 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN05997;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5989.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX FI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPT; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5989; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC of or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 353 CTACAGCGACTTCTCA 369
 DB 17 CTACATGGACTTCTCA 1
 RESULT 166
 ABN07570
 ID ABN07570 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07570;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7562.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX FI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPT; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7562; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration

CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPL proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPL-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 387 GACGGCGCCAGAGGT 403
Db 1 GACGGCGCCAGAGAT 17
|||||

RESULT 167
ABN05999/C
ID ABN05999 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN05999;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5991.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200192524-A2.
XX FD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PA (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX DR
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPL-1 proteins,
XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPL-1.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5991; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPL-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPL-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPL-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPL-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPL-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPL
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPL proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPL-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 351 CTCCTACAGCGACTTCCT 367
Db 17 CTCCTACAGCGACTTCCT 1
|||||

RESULT 168
ABV79108
ID ABV79108 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV79108;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 354.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX DR
XX

XX PS Claim 10; Page 288; 345pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver, pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AGGACCTGAGCTCTGG 17

RESULT 171
ABL31778

ID ABL31778 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABL31778;

XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1267.

DE Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism; immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

OS WO200192572-A1.

PN 06-DEC-2001.

XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.

XX (NTSN) NISSHINBO IND INC.

PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when transplanting between them.

XX Claim 10; Page 333; 345pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,

CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AGGACCTGAGCTCTGG 17

RESULT 172
ACA07771/C

ID ACA07771 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACA07771;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating zinc finger substrate #170.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinc finger; G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinc finger, G-cleaver or amberyne configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and

antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 265 TGCACCTGCGAGCAGGC 281
DB 17 TGCAGCTGCGAGCAGGC 1

RESULT 173
ADA99411
ID ADA99411 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99411;
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 400.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 400; 103pp; English.

XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,

CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 ACTTCCTCCTTTCCTG 377
DB 1 AGTTCTCTCACTATCCTG 17

RESULT 174
ACD63973
ID ACD63973 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD63973;
XX
DT 30-SBP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV minus strand DNase substrate sequence #1332.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNase; zinzyme;
KW amberyse; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytosolic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
PN
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR
XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 298; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zincymes, amebrymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 76 AGGGCCGCGCAGTGGAC 92
 DB 1 AGGGCAGACGAGUGGAC 17
 RESULT 175
 AAZ39244
 ID AAZ39244 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAZ39244;
 DT 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 DE Probe for typing HLA allele B*3913.
 XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-B*3913; HLA-B*1406; human;
 KW HLA-B*51; HLA-DRB1*0820; HLA-DRB1*04; HLA-DRB4*01; allele typing; exon;
 XX major histocompatibility complex; MHC; probe; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9954496-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-BP002614.
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98EP-00870088.
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX De Canck I, Mersch G, Rousseau R;
 XX WPI; 1999-634008/54.
 XX New polynucleotides for human leukocyte antigen, HLA, allele fragments,
 PT useful for typing HLA alleles.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 18; 62pp; English.
 XX The invention provides polynucleotides corresponding to exon 2 and exon 3
 CC of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles HLA-B*3913, HLA-B*1406 and HLA-
 CC B*51 and exon 2 of HLA alleles HLA-DRB1*0820, HLA-DRB1*04 and HLA-
 CC DRB4*01. The polynucleotides are useful for typing the above HLA alleles
 CC in a sample, especially by a method that comprises (a) amplifying
 CC all/part of the relevant sequence using at least one primer pair; and (b)

CC hybridizing the amplified product to a set of probes specifically
 CC hybridizing to target regions comprising one or more polymorphic
 CC nucleotides of the sequence, to determine the absence or presence of the
 CC allele in the sample. Diagnostic kits for (a) typing the alleles
 CC comprising at least one preferred primer and/or at least one preferred
 CC probe and (b) for detecting the protein fragment encoded by the
 CC polynucleotides, comprising an antiserum or ligand (e.g. antibody)
 CC binding specifically to the protein fragment are provided. The
 CC polynucleotides also enable the isolation of the complete respective
 CC genes from a human genomic library
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
 DB 2 AGGACCTGAGCTCTGG 18
 RESULT 176
 AAZ35254/c
 ID AAZ35254 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ35254;
 AC AAZ35254;
 DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX Plant retroelement primer binding site version 2.
 DE Retroelement; retrovirus; transgenic plant; gene transfer;
 KW primer binding site; soybean; ss.
 XX Glycine max.
 XX WO9960842-A2.
 XX 02-DEC-1999.
 XX 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011858.
 XX 29-MAY-1998; 98US-0087125P.
 XX 28-MAY-1999; 99US-00322478.
 XX (WRIG/) WRIGHT D A.
 XX (VOYT/) VOYTAS D F.
 XX Wright DA, Voytas DF;
 XX WPI; 2000-105586/09.
 XX New nucleic acid molecules for imparting agronomically significant
 PT characters to plants, especially soybean.
 XX Claim 1(a); Page 72; 118pp; English.
 XX This oligonucleotide represents a soybean retroelement primer binding
 CC site (version 2). The invention provides molecular tools in the form of
 CC retroelements and retroelement-containing vectors, cells and plants.
 CC Methods are provided for introducing the retroelements into cells,
 CC especially when the retroelement carries at least 1 agronomically-
 CC significant characteristic. In a preferred method, a helper cell line
 CC which expresses gag, pol and env sequences is used to enable transfer of
 CC a secondary construct which carries an agronomically-significant
 CC characteristic and has retroelement sequences that allow for replication
 CC and integration. Claimed isolated nucleic acid molecules comprise a
 CC nucleic acid sequence selected from a retroelement primer binding site,
 CC envelope, gag, integrase, reverse transcriptase, protease or RNase-H
 CC sequence (see AAZ35254-61). Also provided are plant retroviral particles
 CC that are used to transfer the nucleic acids into plant cells
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 380 CCGCGACGACGGCGCA 396
 Db 17 CCCCGACACGGCGCA 1
 RESULT 177
 ABA82493
 ID ID ABA82493 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ABA82493;
 XX DT
 XX 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #452.
 XX
 XX Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
 KW antitense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
 KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO200177327-A1.
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.
 PF
 XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.
 PR
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.
 XX
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX WPI; 2001-657171/75.
 DR
 XX New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.
 PT Disclosure; Page 36; 443pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
 CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,
 CC antitense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
 CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
 CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in
 CC the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 197 CTGCTGGTGAAAGCAG 213
 Db 1 CTGCTAGGTGACAGCAG 17
 RESULT 178
 ABA823290
 ID ID ABA823290 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ABA823290
 XX DT
 XX 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX

XX Neublabin DNA related PCR primer.
DE
XX Nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
XX tranquiliser; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW neublabin; ischemic neuronal damage; traumatic brain injury; diabetes;
KW peripheral neuropathy; neuropathic pain; Alzheimer's disease; glaucoma;
KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW memory impairment; renal disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200272826-A2.
PN
XX 19-SEP-2002.
PD
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002691.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-00804615.
XX
XX (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
PA
XX (NSGE-) NS GENE AS.
PA
XX Sah DWY, Johansen TE, Rossomando A;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-713515/77.
XX
XX New truncated neublabin polypeptides lacking one or more amino-terminal
PT amino acids of a mature neublabin polypeptide useful for treating
PT neurodegenerative disorders, e.g. peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic
PT pain, brain injury.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 8; 138pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a truncated neublabin polypeptide comprising an
CC amino acid terminus that lacks one or more amino-terminal amino acids of
CC a mature neublabin polypeptide. The polypeptides and nucleic acids are
CC useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders such as ischemic neuronal
CC damage, traumatic brain injury, peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic pain,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, memory impairment, diabetes, renal
CC diseases, or glaucoma by moderating metabolism, growth, differentiation
CC or survival of a nerve or neuronal cell. This polynucleotide sequence is
CC a neublabin PCR primer of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CCGCGACGACGGGCGCA 396
Db 2 CTGCGACGACTGGCGCA 18
RESULT 180
ACC45873
ID ACC45873 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACC45873;
AC
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #226.
DE
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

PN WO200292764-A2.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
PD
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
PR
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA
XX Babij P, Bex PJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 57; 603pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CTGCTCGGTGAAAGCAG 213
Db 1 CTGCTAGGTGACAGCAG 17
RESULT 181
ADB98571
ID ADB98571 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADB98571;
AC
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Sequence tagged site #452 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
DE
XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200292000-A2.
PN


```

XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX PF
XX PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (AMPH) WYETH.
XX PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX DR
XX PF New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
XX PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
XX PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
XX PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX PS Example 2; Page 64; 629pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
XX CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
XX CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
XX CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
XX CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
XX CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
XX CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a sequence tagged Site (STS)
XX CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
XX CC region.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CTGCTCGGTGAAGCAG 213
DB 1 CIGCTAGGTGACGAG 17
RESULT 182
AAT41709
ID AAT41709 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT41709;
XX DT 20-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE MHC ISRE binding sequence.
XX KW Lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor; LSIRF; IRF-3; probe;
XX KW major histocompatibility complex; MHC; ISRE;
XX KW interferon-stimulated response element; ds.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO9632477-A1.
XX PD 17-OCT-1996.
XX PF 12-APR-1996; 96WO-CA000231.
XX PR 14-APR-1995; 95US-00422733.
XX PR 03-APR-1996; 96US-00611280.
XX PA (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.
XX PI Matsuyama T, Grossman A, Richardson CD;

```

```

XX WPI; 1996-477128/47.
XX PF New genes for murine lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor -
XX PT used for modulation of lymphocyte activation and proliferation.
XX PS Example 4; Page 40; 92pp; English.
XX CC The murine major histocompatibility complex interferon-stimulated response
XX CC element (MHC IRSE) binding sequence (AAT41709) was used as a probe to
XX CC determine whether novel mouse lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory
XX CC factor (LSIRF) (see also AAR99426) is a DNA binding protein. LSIRF
XX CC polypeptides were incubated with 32p- labelled double-stranded probe and,
XX CC in some cases, with unlabelled competitor DNA fragments (see also
XX CC AAT41710-16). Gel shift assays showed that the MHC ISRE sequence binds
XX CC LSIRF protein
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CAGGAGTGAACCTGCG 20
DB 3 CAGAAGTGAACCTGAG 19
RESULT 183
AAT74921/C
ID AAT74921 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT74921;
XX DT 07-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE 3'-primer for HLA DR2 (15 and 16) allele amplification.
XX KW polymorphic; Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; DNA sequencing; PCR;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; allele; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9723650-A2.
XX PD 03-JUL-1997.
XX PF 19-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020202.
XX PR 22-DEC-1995; 95US-00577858.
XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX PI Stevens JK, Dunn JM, Leushner J, Green RJ;
XX WPI; 1997-351085/32.
XX PF Identification of allele type of a known polymorphic genetic locus - used
XX PT particularly for human leukocyte antigen allele determination.
XX PS Example 1; Page 17; 75pp; English.
XX CC This 3'-PCR primer is used in a novel method for identification of allele
XX CC types (in this case human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class II gene alleles)
XX CC of a known polymorphic genetic locus in a sample. The allele type is
XX CC identified by first combining the sample with a sequencing reaction
XX CC mixture containing a polymerase, nucleoside feed stocks, one type of
XX CC chain terminating nucleoside and a sequencing primer under conditions
XX CC suitable for template dependent primer extension to form a number of
XX CC oligonucleotide fragments of differing lengths, which are then evaluated
XX CC on a denaturing gel. This determines the position of the type of base
XX CC corresponding to the chain terminating bases in the primer. However, this
XX CC method differs from standard sequencing procedures, instead of performing

```


CC and evaluating four concurrent reactions, the sample is concurrently
 CC combined with at most three sequencing reaction mixtures containing
 CC different types of chain terminating nucleosides. The method can be used
 CC for the evaluation of polymorphic sites, and for determining the allelic
 CC type of a polymorphic gene. The methods are particularly useful for
 CC determining the HLA allele present in a sample
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 79 GCCGGCAGTGCATC 95
 DB 18 GCCGGCAGTGCATC 2

RESULT 184
 AAZ49122
 ID AAZ49122 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 06-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer for FIL protein coding sequence.
 DE
 XX Filamentous flower; FIL protein; agriculture; gardening; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Arabidopsis sp.
 OS
 XX JP11318462-A.
 PN
 XX 24-NOV-1999.
 PD
 XX 15-MAY-1998; 98JP-00134095.
 PF
 XX 15-MAY-1998; 98JP-00134095.
 PR
 XX (OKADA) OKADA K.
 PA (MITA) MITSUI CHEM INC.
 PA (DAI-I) DAI-ICHI ENGEL KK.
 PA (TORA) TORAY IND INC.
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-100767/09.
 DR
 XX A gene participating in the flower formation of a plant useful in
 PT agriculture and gardening.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 7; 14pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the filamentous
 CC flower (FIL) protein of the invention. The protein is useful in
 CC agriculture and gardening
 CC
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 CAGGCACATATCCACT 198
 DB 1 CAGGCACATATCACT 17

RESULT 185
 AAC73121/c
 ID AAC73121 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC
 XX AAC73121;
 XX

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward primer #13 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
 DE
 XX Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
 XX PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 KW
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200058516-A2.
 PN
 XX 05-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
 PR
 XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
 PR
 XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Pan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DU;
 PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.
 DR
 XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
 PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
 PT using single base extension reactions.
 PT
 XX Example 7; Page 49; 70pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
 CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
 CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
 CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
 CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
 CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
 CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
 CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
 CC form the oligonucleotide array
 CC
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGGCG 282
 DB 18 GTACCTGGAGCAGGCG 2

RESULT 186
 AAS62197/c
 ID AAS62197 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS62197;
 AC
 XX 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DT Porcine reverse PCR primer for TGFb.
 XX
 DE Pig; muscular steatosis-modulating factor; ss; metabolic; muscular; MSMF;
 KW food supplement; obesity; hyperlipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
 KW wound healing; tumour; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Sus scrofa.
 OS
 XX WO200179287-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD

XX PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-CA000509.
XX PR 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0197936P.
XX PA (MIAC) CANADA AGRIC & AGRI-FOOD CANADA.
XX PI Palin M, Pomar C, Garipey C;
XX PR WPI; 2002-017600/02.
XX PT Prognosis and diagnosis of muscular steatosis, useful e.g. for selecting
XX PT animals for breeding, by measuring levels of specific markers, also
XX PT treating or inducing steatosis.
XX PS Example 1; Page 40; 130pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to prognosis or diagnosis of muscular steatosis by
XX CC measuring the level of a muscular steatosis modulating factor (MSMF) in a
XX CC human or animal and comparing this with the level in a healthy control.
XX CC Any difference indicates presence of, or predisposition to, muscular
XX CC steatosis. The method is particularly used for diagnosis or prognosis of
XX CC muscular steatosis in mammals and birds, e.g. to select individuals as
XX CC founders in animal breeding. Also (ant)agonists of MSMF can be used to
XX CC treat, or induce (for increasing the fat content of food) muscular
XX CC steatosis, in humans and animals. The MSMF markers are also useful in the
XX CC study of diseases and conditions such as obesity, hyperlipidaemia,
XX CC atherosclerosis, wound healing, tumours and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
XX CC (ALS). The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a MSMF of the
XX CC invention from its gene
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 67 TGCCTAGGAGGCGCG 83
Db 17 TGTACTAGTGGCGCG 1
RESULT 187
AAS18013
ID AAS18013 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAS18013;
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human Neuregulin-2 PCR primer 1531.
XX Human; ss; neuregulin-2; NRG-2alpha; NRG-2beta; mitogenesis;
XX cell survival; cell growth; cell differentiation; erbB receptor;
XX cardiomyopathy; ischaemic damage; cardiac trauma; heart failure;
XX atherosclerosis; vascular lesion; vascular hypertension; 1531;
XX degenerative congenital vascular disease; myasthenia gravis;
XX neurodegenerative disorder; peripheral neuropathy; PCR primer;
XX sensory nerve fiber neuropathy; motor fiber neuropathy;
XX sensory nerve fiber neuropathy; multiple sclerosis;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; spinal muscular atrophy; nerve injury;
XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; cerebellar ataxia;
XX spinal cord injury; tumour; neurofibromatosis; transgenic animal.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200189568-A1.
XX 29-NOV-2001.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016896.
XX 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206495P.

XX PA (CENE-) CENES PHARM INC.
XX PI Marchionni MA;
XX DR WPI; 2002-097612/13.
XX PT Neuregulin-2 polypeptide and polynucleotide useful for treating multiple
XX PT sclerosis, spinal muscular atrophy, nerve injury, Alzheimer's disease, by
XX PT increasing mitogenesis, survival, growth or differentiation of a cell.
XX PS Example 1; Page 29; 79pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a substantially pure neuregulin (NRG)-2
XX CC polypeptide comprising or consisting of a sequence for human NRG-2alpha
XX CC or NRG-2beta (clone 2b7) and the polynucleotides encoding the. Also
XX CC included are a vector expressing the protein, a host cell comprising the
XX CC vector, a transgenic non-human animal transformed with the vector or
XX CC having a knockout mutation in one or both NRG-2 alleles and an anti-NRG-2
XX CC antibody. Analysis of mutations in NRG-2 in an individual is useful for
XX CC diagnosing an increased likelihood of developing a NRG-2-related disease
XX CC or condition in a test subject. NRG-2 is useful for increasing the
XX CC mitogenesis, survival, growth or differentiation of a cell (e.g. a
XX CC neuronal cell), where the cell expresses an erbB receptor. NRG-2 is
XX CC useful for treating diseases and disorders such as cardiomyopathy
XX CC (preferably degenerative congenital disease), ischaemic damage, cardiac
XX CC trauma or heart failure or which has a condition affecting smooth muscle
XX CC which include atherosclerosis, vascular lesion, myasthenia gravis, a
XX CC and degenerative congenital vascular disease, peripheral neuropathy, a
XX CC neurodegenerative disorder, peripheral neuropathy, a sensory nerve fiber
XX CC neuropathy, a motor fiber and a sensory nerve fiber neuropathy, multiple
XX CC sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinal muscular atrophy, nerve
XX CC injury, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebellar ataxia, and
XX CC spinal cord injury. The antibody is useful for treatment of a tumour
XX CC comprising inhibiting proliferation of a tumour cell preferably a glial
XX CC tumour cell, for treating of neurofibromatosis by inhibiting glial cell
XX CC mitogenesis. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to analyse the
XX CC structure of cDNAs encoding NRG-2
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 45 GGCCACCCTCAGAGCA 61
Db 1 GGCCACCCTCAGAGCA 17
RESULT 188
ABN79916/c
ID ABN79916 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC ABN79916;
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human angiotensin converting enzyme SNP-fragment Eu6 PCR primer #1.
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; nucleic acid typing; primer;
XX tissue typing; PCR; ACE; angiotensin converting enzyme; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "Biotinylated"
XX WO200220837-A2.
XX 14-MAR-2002.
PD


```

XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004042.
XX PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022069.
XX XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.
XX PA (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX PA (GARD/) GARDNER R.
XX XX
XX PI Ronaghi M, Ekstroem B, Pourmand N;
XX XX WPI; 2002-393849/42.
XX DR
XX PT Typing nucleic acid for obtaining information about several variable
XX PT sites involves simultaneously or sequentially performing two or more
XX PT primer extension reactions, and determining the pattern of nucleotide
XX PT incorporation.
XX XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 47; 86pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for obtaining typing information
XX CC about several variable sites within target nucleic acid, or typing one or
XX CC more nucleic acid molecules. The methods of the invention are useful for
XX CC typing one or more nucleic acid molecules containing two or more variable
XX CC sites, preferably nucleic acid molecules containing three or more
XX CC variable sites are typed, where three or more primer extension reactions
XX CC are performed. The method is also useful for diagnosis of pathological
XX CC conditions characterized by the presence of specific nucleic acid
XX CC molecule(s). The methods are particularly suited for identifying
XX CC microbial species or their subtypes, and in typing procedures e.g. typing
XX CC of polymorphisms, tissue typing or in clinical applications. The sequence
XX CC represents a PCR primer used in the invention to amplify a specific
XX CC target region of genomic DNA
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGGCG 282
DB 19 GTACCTGGAGCAGGCG 3
XX
RESULT 189
AAQ63197/c
ID AAQ63197 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ63197;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 18-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX DE AAVS1 primer RK2.
XX XX
XX KW Adeno-associated virus; AAV; integration locus; CpG island;
XX KW SP1-like binding site; cAMP response element; CRE;
XX KW upstream binding factor 1; UBF-1; minisatellite; probe; gene therapy;
XX KW promoter; amplification; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FN EP592836-A1.
XX PD 20-APR-1994.
XX XX
XX PF 16-SEP-1993; 93EP-00114941.
XX PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00947127.
XX PA (AMCY ) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
XX XX
XX PI Kotin RM, Berns KI, Linden RM;
XX WPI; 1994-127741/16.
XX
XX PT New nucleic acid corresponding to human adeno-associated virus
XX PT integration site - useful e.g., as probe to confirm targetted integration
XX PT of adeno-associated virus vectors in gene therapy.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 4; 20pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC In the cloning of AAVS1 from human lung fibroblast DNA, the primers given
XX CC in AAQ63193-202 were used. A 4kb fragment contg. the AAV integration site
XX CC was obtained (AAQ63192). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 81 CGCGCAGTGGACATCAC 97
DB 20 CGCTCAGGAGCATCAC 4
XX
RESULT 190
AAQ58941/c
ID AAQ58941 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ58941;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX DE tat-IP primer.
XX XX
XX KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antigen; detection; diagnosis;
XX KW retrovirus; vaccine; lymphocyte; reverse transcriptase; amplification;
XX KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN EP591914-A2.
XX PD 13-APR-1994.
XX XX
XX PF 05-OCT-1993; 93EP-00116058.
XX XX
XX PR 06-OCT-1992; 92DE-04233646.
XX PR 22-OCT-1992; 92DE-04235718.
XX PR 30-DEC-1992; 92DE-04244541.
XX PR 01-JUN-1993; 93DE-04318186.
XX XX
XX FA (BEHW ) BEHRINGERWERKE AG.
XX XX
XX PI Guertler LG, Eberle J, Brunn VA, Knapp S, Hauser H;
XX WPI; 1994-120077/15.
XX XX
XX PT New HIV-type immune deficiency virus ECACC V 92092318 - and deriv. cDNA
XX PT or antigens, useful for diagnosing retroviral infections and vaccines.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 73pp; German.
XX XX
XX CC MVP-5180/91 DNA is obtained by PCR using the primers given in AAQ58925-
XX CC 958. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PI field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```



```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX PN EP890642-A2.
XX PD 13-JAN-1999.
XX PF 05-OCT-1993; 98EP-00114623.
XX PR 06-OCT-1992; 92DE-04233646.
XX PR 22-OCT-1992; 92DE-04235718.
XX PR 30-DEC-1992; 92DE-04244541.
XX PR 01-JUN-1993; 93DE-04318186.
XX PR 05-OCT-1993; 93EP-00116058.
XX PA (DADE-) DADE BEHRING MARBURG GMBH.
XX XX
XX PI Guertler IG, Eberle J, Brunn AV, Knapp S, Hauser H;
XX XX WPI; 1999-072878/07.
XX XX
XX PT New HIV-type retrovirus and corresponding cDNA, recombinant DNA and
XX PT antigen - used for detecting retro-viruses that cause immune deficiency
XX PT and to prepare vaccines.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 4; 39pp; German.
XX XX
XX CC This invention describes the isolation of a novel HIV-type retrovirus
XX CC called MVP-5180/91 (ECACC V 92092318). Antigens produced from this
XX CC product can be used in an assay kit for detecting antibodies against
XX CC viruses that cause immune deficiency, preferably where the assay is a
XX CC Western blot, ELISA or fluorescence immunoassay. MVP-5180/91, cDNA and/or
XX CC antigen can be used for detecting retroviruses that cause immune
XX CC deficiency and to prepare vaccines. This sequence represents a PCR primer
XX CC used in the method of the invention. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct
XX CC PF field.) (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGGCTC 256
DB 17 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 1

RESULT 193
AAZ46578
ID AAZ46578 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ46578;
XX XX
XX DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Forward primer specific for human CACNA1F exon 16.
XX XX
XX KW Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alpha1F-subunit; retinal disorder;
XX KW myopia; nystagmus; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;
XX KW eye disorder; human; CACNA1F; CSNB; mutational analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9963078-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX PF 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000514.
XX PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087635P.

```

```

QY 240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGGCTC 256
DB 17 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 1

RESULT 191
AAQ76033/C
ID AAQ76033 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ76033;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 16-JUL-1995 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE N. gonorrhoeae probe SS06-T5.
XX XX
XX KW Neisseria gonorrhoeae; probe; hybridization;
XX KW cytosine-DNA-methyltransferase; CMT; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN EP630971-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-DEC-1994.
XX XX
XX PF 13-JUN-1994; 94EP-00108997.
XX XX
XX PR 23-JUN-1993; 93US-00082851.
XX PR 17-MAR-1994; 94US-00214861.
XX PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX FI Purohit AP, Silver SB;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1995-031607/05.
XX XX
XX PT Detection of Neisseria gonorrhoeae and/or Chlamydia trachomatis -
XX PT simultaneously by a simple, rapid and sensitive technique.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 29pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC Primers SS01 (given in AAQ76031) and SS02 (AAQ76032) were used for the
XX CC PCR amplification of a target region (AAQ76037) in the cytosine-DNA-
XX CC methyltransferase of N. gonorrhoeae. Probe SS06-T5 (AAQ76033) is specific
XX CC for a region in the amplified sequence, and is used to identify N
XX CC gonorrhoeae. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25
XX CC -MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 367 TCACCTTCCCTGACCGC 383
DB 17 TCACCTTCCCTGACCGC 1

RESULT 192
AAZ2342/C
ID AAZ2342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ2342;
XX XX
XX DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 19-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE HIV-1 PCR primer tat 1P.
XX XX
XX KW HIV-type retrovirus; MVP-5180/91; ECACC V 92092318; antigen; assay kit;
XX KW detection; antibody; immune deficiency; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

```


CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
 CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
 CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
 CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
 CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
 CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
 CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
 CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 358 GCGACTTCCTCCTTC 374
 DB 19 GCGCCTTCCTCCTGTC 3

RESULT 198

AAF54593

ID AAF54593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF54593;

AC AAF54593;

XX 03-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human HLA Class I oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO: 38.

DE Human; HLA typing; oligonucleotide array; Class I; gene discovery;

KW expression; polymorphism detection; mapping; probe; PCR primer; ss.

KX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200079006-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016722.

XX 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139843P.

XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.

PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX Petersdorf EW, Guo Z, Hansen JA, Hood L;

PI WPI; 2001-102734/11.

DR Oligonucleotide arrays useful for human leukocyte antigen (HLA) tissue

XX typing, comprises HLA class I oligonucleotide probes representing all

PT known polymorphisms in HLA class I locus, on a solid support.

PS Disclosure; Page 54; 83pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a microarray of oligonucleotides

CC comprising probes for the human HLA class I genes attached to a solid

CC support. These can be used in HLA typing. Oligonucleotide arrays are also

CC useful in large scale gene discovery, monitoring gene expression,

CC polymorphism detection and gene mapping

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314

DB 2 AGGACCTGAGCTCTGG 18

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314

DB 2 AGGACCTGAGCTCTGG 18

RESULT 199

ABZ30365

ID ABZ30365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ30365;

AC ABZ30365;

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4516.

XX Fungus; Yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;

XX signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;

XX proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Candida albicans.

XX WO200253728-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.

XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.

XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.

XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.

XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;

XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.

XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets

XX for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of

XX a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.

XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4516; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal

XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying

XX one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an

XX expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by

XX recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous

XX promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the

XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal

XX cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that

XX is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that

XX contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene

XX that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal

XX agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus

XX and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian

XX disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the

XX activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon

XX compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,

XX translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division

XX activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the

XX ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for

XX treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR

XX primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for

XX this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based

XX on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 228 GCCAATCGGAGCTG 244

DB 1 GCCAATCGGAGCTG 17

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 200
 AB231091
 ID AB231091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB231091;
 XX
 DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5310.
 XX
 KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Candida albicans.
 XX
 PN WO200253728-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
 XX
 PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
 XX
 PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
 XX
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.
 XX
 PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5310; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
 translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 228 GCCAAATCGGAGGCTG 244
 |||||

Db 1 GCCAAATCGGAGGCTG 17
 RESULT 201
 AAD45182/c
 ID AAD45182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD45182;
 XX
 DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RIP2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #104252.
 XX
 KW Human; receptor interacting protein; RIP2; antisense; gene therapy;
 phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 7..9
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 13
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 17
 FT /*tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX US6426221-B1.
 XX 30-JUL-2002.
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Ward DT, Cowseert LM;
 XX WPI; 2002-673017/72.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotide that targets regions of a nucleic acid
 encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2, for treating diseases
 associated with RIP2 expression.
 XX Claim 3; Col 46; 35pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
 encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2 to inhibit its
 expression. Antisense compounds are used for treating diseases associated
 with RIP2 expression. They are also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
 present sequence is an oligonucleotide targetted to human RIP2 DNA

[illegible]

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Query Match 3.2%: Score 13.8: DB 1: Length 20:

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 345 CGGCTGCTCTACAGCGA 361
||||| |||||
DB 18 CGGCTGCGATACAGCGA 2

RESULT 104
ABZ85205/c
ID ABZ85205 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABZ85205;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX W0200285308-A2.
FN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WC-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmacological composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 447; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20


```

XX Human; mucin 1 transmembrane; hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic;
KW inflammatory disorder; gene therapy; H23-ETA transmembrane antigen;
KW antisense; epistatin; epitectin; polymorphic epithelial mucin; CD227;
KW peanut-reactive urinary mucin; PUM; epithelial membrane antigen; EMA;
KW PEM; NCR111; H23 antigen; DF3 antigen; phosphorothioate backbone; MUC1;
KW PAS-0; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN WO2003054154-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039873.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029517.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW, Myers SJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-559135/52.
XX
XX New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mucin
PT 1, transmembrane, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 82; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC a nucleic acid encoding mucin 1 transmembrane (also known as MUC1,
CC epistatin, epitectin, polymorphic epithelial mucin; PEM, peanut-reactive
CC urinary mucin; PUM, epithelial membrane antigen; EMA, PAS-0, NCR111, H23
CC antigen, H23-ETA transmembrane antigen, DF3 antigen and CD227) to
CC inhibit/modulate the expression of mucin 1 transmembrane. Antisense
CC compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
CC treating hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders. The invention is
CC also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human mucin 1
CC transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 231 AAATCGGAGGCTGCTT 247
DB 4 ATATCGAGGCTGCTT 20
RESULT 207
ADB89961
ID ADB89961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB89961;

```

```

XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3 component, ISIS140049.
XX
XX Mouse; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
KW septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
KW autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
FT -methyl cytosines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003096775-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Graham MJ, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-606441/57.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
PT encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
PT condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
PT disorder or infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 27; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
CC component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
CC component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
CC a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
CC complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
CC cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
CC comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
CC expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
CC component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
CC disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
CC atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
CC hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
CC useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
CC of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```


Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 38 CGAAGTGGCCACACT 54
 Db 4 CGAAGTTGCCACACT 20

RESULT 208

ADD01081/C
 ID ADD01081 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADD01081;

XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Cpg D oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:45.

XX KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; CpG oligonucleotide;
 KW neovascularisation; angiogenesis; vulnary; vasotropic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; gene therapy; skin graft; male pattern baldness;
 KW atherosclerosis; ischaemia; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2003054161-A2.

XX PD 03-JUL-2003.

XX PF 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040955.

XX PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343457P.

XX PA (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.

XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX PI Klinman DM, Zheng M, Rouse BT;

XX DR WPI; 2003-559138/52.

XX Inducing the production of vascular endothelial growth factor by a cell,
 PT useful for inducing angiogenesis, comprises contacting the cell with a
 PT CpG oligodeoxynucleotide.

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 45; 37pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for inducing the production of
 CC vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) by a cell comprising contacting
 CC the cell with a CpG oligonucleotide and therefore inducing the production
 CC of VEGF by the cell. Also described: (1) inducing neovascularisation in a
 CC tissue, comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide into an area of the
 CC tissue where the formation of new blood vessels is desired, and so
 CC inducing neovascularisation in the area of the tissue; (2) promoting
 CC angiogenesis in an area of the subject where angiogenesis is desired,
 CC comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide to the area, and so
 CC promoting angiogenesis in the subject; and (3) screening for an agent
 CC that inhibits neovascularisation, comprising administering a CpG
 CC oligonucleotide to a non-human mammal and administering the agent to the
 CC mammal, where inhibition of angiogenesis in the animal indicates that the
 CC agent is effective in inhibiting neovascularisation. The CpG
 CC oligonucleotides have vulnary, vasotropic and antiarteriosclerotic
 CC activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The method and the CpG
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in inducing angiogenesis or
 CC neovascularisation, such as in subjects with a skin graft, subjects who
 CC exhibit male pattern baldness, or subjects who have a wound or who have
 CC atherosclerosis or ischaemia. The method may also be used in screening
 CC for agents that inhibit neovascularisation. The present sequence
 CC represents a CpG oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 254 CTCGCCACGGTGCACC 270
 Db 17 CCTGCCACGGTGCACC 1

RESULT 209

AAT16477
 ID AAT16477 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAT16477;

XX DT 11-MAY-1996 (first entry)

XX DE Sense primer B3' for primate alpha-herpes gB glycoprotein.

XX KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; herpes B virus;
 KW primate alpha-herpes virus gB glycoprotein; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5487969-A.

XX PD 30-JAN-1996.

XX PF 01-APR-1993; 93US-00042747.

XX PR 01-APR-1993; 93US-00042747.

XX PA (SWBI-) SOUTHWEST FOUND BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PI Hilliard J, Scinicariello F, Eberle R, Black D;

XX DR WPI; 1996-105220/11.

XX Detection of herpes B virus by PCR amplification of sample DNA - to
 PT detect a specific herpes simian monkey B virus DNA segment.

PS Claim 4; Col 35; 22pp; English.

XX CC The sense primer B3', tther with antisense primer B4' (see AAT16479), can
 CC be used in the polymerase chain reaction for amplification of the primate
 CC alpha-herpes virus gB glycoprotein gene in clinical or laboratory
 CC specimens. Following digestion of the amplified product with a
 CC restriction endonuclease (e.g. HaeIII), which is not capable of digesting
 CC herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1 and HSV-2, the digested fragments may be
 CC separated by size or may be hybridized with end- labelled oligonucleotide
 CC probe PB5 (see AAT16475) for diagnosis of herpes simian monkey B virus
 CC infection

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 22 TGACCGAGGCGCTGGAC 38
 Db 2 TCACCGTGGCGCTGGAC 18

RESULT 210

AAT32058

ID AAT32058 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAT32058;

XX DT 16-SEP-1996 (first entry)

DE HIV tat targetting antisense oligonucleotide.
XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antisense oligonucleotide; tat;
KW detection; treatment; infection; inhibition; p24; core antigen;
KW production; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9602557-A1.
PN
XX 01-FEB-1996.
PD
XX 14-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009080.
PF
XX 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00277857.
PR
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Ryder TB, Kwch TJ;
PI
XX WPI; 1996-105849/11.
DR
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) corresponding to HIV sequences - used for the
PT detection of HIV or for inhibiting HIV propagation, partic. in infected
PT subjects.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 50; 90pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific for the HIV
CC target site, tat, which can be used for the detection of HIV, or for the
CC treatment of HIV infection. The oligonucleotide has an average EC(90)
CC (nM) of 1500, which refers to the conc. of oligonucleotide required to
CC achieve 90 % inhibition of HIV p24 core antigen prodn. (contg.
CC phosphorothioate linkages only)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGCTC 256
DB 5 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 21
XX
RESULT 211
AAT32083
ID AAT32083 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT32083;
AC
XX 16-SEP-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX HIV tat targetting antisense oligonucleotide.
DE
XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antisense oligonucleotide; tat;
KW detection; treatment; infection; inhibition; p24; core antigen;
KW production; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9602557-A1.
PN
XX 01-FEB-1996.
PD
XX 14-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009080.
PF
XX 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00277857.
PR
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Ryder TB, Kwch TJ;
PI

XX WPI; 1996-105849/11.
DR
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) corresponding to HIV sequences - used for the
PT detection of HIV or for inhibiting HIV propagation, partic. in infected
PT subjects.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 56; 90pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific for the HIV
CC target site, tat, which can be used for the detection of HIV, or for the
CC treatment of HIV infection. The DNA equivalent of the oligonucleotide has
CC an average EC(90) (nM) of 1500, which refers to the conc. of
CC oligonucleotide required to achieve 90 % inhibition of HIV p24 core
CC antigen prodn. (contg. phosphorothioate linkages only)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGCTC 256
DB 5 GGAUGCUCACAGGGCUC 21
XX
RESULT 212
AAT32134/C
ID AAT32134 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT32134;
AC
XX 16-SEP-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide complementary to HIV tat targetting antisense oligo.
DE
XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antisense oligonucleotide; tat;
KW detection; treatment; infection; inhibition; p24; core antigen;
KW production; complementary; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9602557-A1.
PN
XX 01-FEB-1996.
PD
XX 14-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009080.
PF
XX 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00277857.
PR
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Ryder TB, Kwch TJ;
PI
XX WPI; 1996-105849/11.
DR
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) corresponding to HIV sequences - used for the
PT detection of HIV or for inhibiting HIV propagation, partic. in infected
PT subjects.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 69; 90pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is an oligonucleotide complementary to an antisense
CC oligonucleotide specific for the HIV target site, tat, which can be used
CC for the detection of HIV, or for the treatment of HIV infection. The DNA
CC equivalent of the antisense oligonucleotide has an average EC(90) (nM) of
CC 1500, which refers to the conc. of oligonucleotide required to achieve 90
CC % inhibition of HIV p24 core antigen prodn. (contg. phosphorothioate
CC linkages only)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ

XX	Simian herpesvirus B gB glycoprotein; UL27; ICP protein; UL28;
KW	differential diagnostic test; immunoassay; antibody; PCR; primer;
KW	amplification; ss.
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1.
XX	US5767265-A.
PN	16-JUN-1998.
XX	
PF	10-OCT-1995; 95US-00541878.
XX	
PR	01-APR-1993; 93US-00042747.
XX	(SWBI-) SOUTHWEST FOUND BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA	Hilliard J, Scinicariello F, Eberle R, Black D;
XX	WPI; 1998-361791/31.
DR	
XX	Monkey herpes B virus DNA - coding for gB glycoproteins and polypeptides.
XX	Example 8; Col 7-8; 22pp; English.
PS	The invention provides the Simian herpesvirus B DNA (AAV33167) sequence
CC	coding for a gB glycoprotein (UL27; AAW70293) and a portion of an ICP
CC	18.5 kpa protein (UL28; AAW70294). The invention uses these DNA and
CC	protein sequences as a basis for the development of differential
CC	diagnostic tests for the rapid identification of Simian herpesvirus B
CC	cases. Primer BV1 (AAV33168) and BV2 (AAV33169), along with the Simian
CC	herpesvirus B sequence specific PB5 probe (AAV33170), were used in these
CC	diagnostic tests. Other primer sets used were the sense primers B3
CC	(AAV33171) or B3' (AAV33172) and antisense primers B4 or B4' (AAV33174).
CC	Therefore, the virus can be detected by detecting the DNA sequence and
CC	knowledge of the amino acid sequence will help in the design of DNA
CC	probes and of peptides for use in immunoassays and for antibody
CC	production
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;	
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	22 TGACCGAGGCGTGGGAC 38
DB	2 TCACCGTGGCGTGGGAC 18
RESULT 215	
AAD19719/c	
ID	AAD19719 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAD19719;
XX	
XX	
DT	18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human MSG sqmam023 cDNA amplifying sqmam023 reverse PCR primer.
XX	
KW	Human; Mammary Gland Cancer Specific Gene; MSG; cytostatic; vaccine;
KX	cancer; therapy; immune response; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200172780-A2.
XX	
PD	04-OCT-2001.
XX	
PF	26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009525.
XX	
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192277P.

XX (DIAD-) DIADEXUS INC.
XX Salceda S, Hu P, Recipon H, Cafferkey R;
XX WPI; 2001-616468/71.
XX New isolated polynucleotide, mammary gland cancer specific gene (MSG),
XX useful for diagnosing, monitoring, staging, imaging and treating mammary
XX gland cancer.
XX Example 3; Page 77; 99pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human mammary
XX gland cancer specific gene (MSG) cDNA. MSG is useful for diagnosing,
XX detecting, monitoring, staging, prognosticating, imaging and treating
XX mammary gland cancer in a patient by determining the levels of MSG in
XX cells, tissues or bodily fluids in a patient and comparing the determined
XX levels of MSG with levels of MSG in cells, tissues or bodily fluids from
XX a normal human control, where a change in determined levels of MSG in the
XX patient versus normal control is associated with the presence of mammary
XX gland cancer. MSG is used for identifying potential therapeutic agents
XX for use in imaging and treating mammary gland cancer. MSG antibody
XX conjugated to a cytotoxic agent is useful for treating mammary gland
XX cancer in a patient. MSG vaccine is useful for inducing an immune
XX response against a MSG protein and for treating mammary gland cancer in a
XX patient. MSG and its protein are useful as diagnostic markers for mammary
XX gland cancer and for diagnosis and treatment of disorders of cells,
XX tissues and organisms
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 85 CAGTGCACATCACCACG 101
DB 21 CACTAGACATCACCACG 5
RESULT 216
AAH89013/C
ID AAH89013 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAH89013;
AC AAH89013;
XX 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Human polymorphic oligonucleotide U54701 fragment #14.
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
KW Paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
KW plant breeding; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH replace(11,a)
FT /tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200134840-A2.
XX 17-MAY-2001.
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030766.
XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596P.
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
XX WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
XX determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
XX PT and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX Claim 68; Page 11; 43pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
XX single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH89219). The present
XX sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
XX forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
XX phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
XX assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 75 GAGGCGCGCGCAGTGGG 91
DB 17 GAGGCGCGCTCAGTGGG 1
RESULT 217
ACF62203/C
ID ACF62203 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ACF62203;
AC ACF62203;
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4.
XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003013534-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
PI WPI; 2003-268144/26.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
XX in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
XX subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
XX Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.
XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
XX derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
XX oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
XX cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
XX since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate

CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||:|||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGKGTGCTGT 3

RESULT 218

ACF62202
 ID ACF62202 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACF62202;

DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3.

XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
 KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
 KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003013534-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
 PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
 PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.

XX Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||:|||||
 Db 1 GTCTGGGCGKGTGCTGT 19

RESULT 219

ADB20874/c
 ID ADB20874 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADB20874;

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:4.

XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
 XX ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003013533-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.

XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
 PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
 PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
 PT polynucleotide.

XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
 CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
 CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
 CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
 CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
 CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||:|||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGKGTGCTGT 3

RESULT 220

Page 110

ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase member A1.

Homo sapiens.
WO2003013536-A2.
20-FEB-2003.

23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

(EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
Heinrich G, Kerb R;
WPI; 2003-289896/28.

Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.

Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.

The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in
the exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Qy 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
| | | | | : | | | |
Db 21 GTCTGGGCKGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 222
ADB87962
ID ADB87962 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB87962;
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:3.
KW ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase member A1.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
PP XX

PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACACAGGCGCGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGCGCGCTCTGT 19
RESULT 223
ADB96945
ID ADB96945 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB96945;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:3.
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
KW TOP1.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO2003013537-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising

PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX Disclosure; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACACAGGCGCGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGCGCGCTCTGT 19
RESULT 224
ADB96945/C
ID ADB96945 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADB96945;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:4.
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
KW TOP1.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO2003013537-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising

CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
 CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGCKGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 225

ADB92137/c
 ID ADB92137 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADB92137;

AC ADB92137;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003013535-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.

XX Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
 CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
 CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
 CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
 CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGCKGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 226

ADB92136

ID ADB92136 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADB92136;

XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:3.

XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003013535-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.

XX Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
 CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
 CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
 CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
 CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||
 Db 1 GTCTGGGCGCKGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 227

ADB92136

ID ADB92136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADB92136;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 10-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 20-APR-1993 (first entry)

XX Common4RC, a probe for Eimeria species.

XX Small subunit; ribosomal RNA; amplification; PCR; ss.

XX Eimeria sp.

XX EP516385-A1.

XX 02-DEC-1992.

PI Roberts J, Macallister TW, Sethuraman N, Freeman AG;
XX
XX WFI; 1994-217891/26.
DR
PT Recombinant glutaminase derived from Pseudomonas 7A - expressed in E.
XX coli to increase yield and avoid Pseudomonas endotoxins for antiviral and
PT anticancer therapy.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 2B; 60pp; English.
PS
XX Chromosomal DNA from Pseudomonas sp. 7A (ATCC 29598) was used to
CC construct a genomic library in Escherichia coli LE392. Screening with
CC mixed oligonucleotide probes was used to isolate a glutaminase- encoding
CC clone. This was sequenced using the primers given in AQO68439-47. The
CC gene can be used to manufacture recombinant glutaminase, free of
CC Pseudomonas exotoxin, for use in e.g. HIV and cancer therapy. The gene
CC may also be used in gene therapy protocols. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PN field.)
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 265 TGCACCTGGAGCAGGCGGC 284
DB 1 TGCAGCTTGAGCAGGTGTC 20.

RESULT 229
AAT48959
ID AAT48959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT48959;
XX
XX DT 18-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Complementary human MRP oligonucleotide OL(8E)MRP.
XX
XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MDR-1; inhibition; aptameric;
KW human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1..20
ET /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
XX
EN WO9640715-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX PD
XX PP 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
XX
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
XX PI Smith LJ;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-052217/05.
XX
XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi-drug resistant phenotype -
XX either by anti-sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic
XX effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi-drug resistant cancer cells.

PS Disclosure; Page 17; 74pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(8E)MRP that specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of human multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.

CC Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 28 AGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 47
DB 1 AGGGCGGGATGATGCG 20
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 230
AAZ03782/c
ID AAZ03782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ03782;
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.
PN 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
PF
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00015034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.
PA
XX Griffais R;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
DR
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1635; 1755pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 242 CTGCTTCCCGGCTCGGCCA 261
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 120 AAGTAGGCATCTGCGCG 139
DB 20 AATAGCCATCTGACCAG 1
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 231
AAZ01938/c
ID AAZ01938 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ01938;
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.
PN 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
PF
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00015034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.
PA
XX Griffais R;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
DR
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1483; 1755pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 242 CTGCTTCCCGGCTCGGCCA 261
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 20 CTGCTTCCTGGCAGCGGA 1

RESULT 232
AAx95138
ID AAX95138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX95138;
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
PN
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
PR
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
DR
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
PT
XX Page 1724; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
PS
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 389 CGGCGCCAGAGAGGCTTCT 408
DB 1 CGTCACCAAGAGAGGCTTCT 20
XX
RESULT 233
AAx67067/c
ID AAA67067 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA67067;
XX
DT 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human leukocyte antigen C allele DNA probe 3617368g SEQ ID NO:125.
XX
KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200031295-A1.
PN
XX 02-JUN-2000.
PD
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.
PF
XX 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-00335151.
PR
XX (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
PA
XX Moribe T, Kaneshige T;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-400097/34.
DR
XX Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
XX type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
XX judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
XX diagnosis.
XX Claim 8; Page 78; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
XX leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
XX polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
XX or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
XX comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
XX are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
XX specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
XX judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
XX correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
XX simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
XX automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
XX techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
XX primers for use in the method of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 187 CACATATCCACTGCTGGTG 206
DB 20 CACATATCCACTGAGGGTG 1
XX
RESULT 234
AAx73749/c
ID AAA73749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA73749;
XX
DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 14-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer F3c used to amplify part of llama antibodies.
XX
XX Llana; primer; expression library; antibody; immunization; anchor;
XX framework; ss.
XX Lama glama.
XX WO200043507-A1.
PN
XX 27-JUL-2000.
PD
XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000WO-EP000296.
PF
XX

PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 75; 239pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 GAGTGAACCTGCGGTGACC 26
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 GAGTGGAGCTGCAGGTTACC 1
RESULT 237
ID ABL41764
XX ABL41764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABL41764;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX PCR primer used to amplify N-RAS proto-oncogene exon 2.
DE N-RAS; single base substitution; DNA mutation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX US6346386-B1.
XX 12-FEB-2002.
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00677045.
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00677045.
PR (ARUP-) ARUP INST.
XX Elenitoba-Johnson KSJ;
PI WPI; 2002-224990/28.
XX Determining mutation in DNA, comprises attaching guanine-cytosine-rich
PT clamp to DNA, fluorescently labeling DNA and mixing it with denaturant,
PT

PT heating to melt DNA and comparing melting temperatures of DNA and its
PT wild type.
XX Example 3; Col 10; 16pp; English.
XX PCR primers ABL41762-64 were used to amplify exon 2 of the N-RAS proto-
CC oncogene, in the course of the invention. The specification describes a
CC method for determining whether a DNA sequence contains an alteration. The
CC method comprises attaching a DNA segment comprising one or more copies of
CC the DNA sequence to a guanine-cytosine-rich clamp, fluorescently labeling
CC the DNA segment, mixing this with a denaturant and heating it to melt it,
CC and comparing the melting temperatures of the DNA segment and a wild type
CC sequence, where the difference between the melting temperatures indicates
CC alteration in the DNA sequence. The method is useful for determining
CC whether a DNA sequence contains an alteration. The method is suitable for
CC detecting a mutation as small as a single base substitution in a
CC relatively large DNA fragment. As the disparity in melting temperatures
CC is most evident in a lower melting domain of a DNA fragment, it is
CC possible to distinguish single base substitutions within lower melting
CC domain
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 42 GATGGCCACCACTCAGAGGA 61
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GATGGCAATACACAGAGGA 20
RESULT 238
ABQ74079
ID ABQ74079 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABQ74079;
AC ABQ74079;
XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Microsatellite typing and sequencing D6S291 5' primer.
XX Homozygous stem cell; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; HLA;
KW human leukocyte antigen; immunotype; genotype; microsatellite; probe;
KW germ cell; neutropenic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; vulnery;
KW cytotatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KW antianaemic; antidiabetic; tranquilliser; respiratory; cardiac; trauma;
KW muscular; ophthalmological; gene therapy; genetic disease; cancer;
KW cystic fibrosis; muscular dystrophy; cardiac condition; burn; myopathy;
KW neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; post-trauma repair; reconstruction; blindness;
KW limb replacement; spinal cord injury; atherosclerosis; Crohn's disease;
KW diabetes; autoimmune disease; anaemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200257429-A2.
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000107.
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-0258881P.
XX (STEM-) STEMRON INC.
XX Yan WL;
XX WPI; 2002-575456/61.
XX Producing homozygous stem cells having a target genotype and/or
PT immunotype from non-fertilized post-meiosis I diploid germ cells,
PT suitable for diagnostic, therapeutic and cosmetic transplant and
PT

PT treatment of various disorders.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 75pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method for producing homozygous stem
 CC (HS) cells having a target genotype and/or immunotype from non-fertilised
 CC post-meiosis I diploid germ cells by mitotically activating the germ
 CC cells to develop multiple blastocyst-like masses, each of which contains
 CC an inner cell mass (ICM) that is homozygous for the target genotype
 CC and/or immunotype. The methods of the present invention are useful for
 CC the production of HS cells utilised for diagnosis, therapeutic and
 CC cosmetic transplantation, cell replacement and/or gene therapy, and the
 CC treatment of various genetic diseases (cystic fibrosis, muscular
 CC dystrophy, cardiac conditions), neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's
 CC disease, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis), traumatic injuries
 CC (post-trauma repair and reconstruction, limb replacement, spinal cord
 CC injuries and burns), cancer, disorders of the epithelium (blindness,
 CC myopathy, atherosclerosis), Crohn's disease, diabetes, autoimmune
 CC diseases and anaemia. ABQ74028 to ABQ74115 represent PCR primers and
 CC sequence specific oligonucleotide (SSO) probes which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 126 GGCATGCTGCGCCGCTGCG 145
 DB 1 GGCATTGAGGATGCTGCG 20

RESULT 239
 ABZ8298
 ID ABZ8298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ8298;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 CS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3540; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC functions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction.
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 53 CTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72
 DB 1 CTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 20

RESULT 240
 ABZ92729
 ID ABZ92729 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ92729;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 CS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7971; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive, have a
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 125 CGGCATGCTGGCCGCTGG 144
 |||||
 Db 1 CGGCATGCTGGCCGCTGG 20

RESULT 241
 ABZ98765/c
 ID ABZ98765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ98765;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human tryptase b oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX XX (EPFIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14007; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, have a
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 173 CTACGAGTCCAAAGGCACATA 192
 |||||
 Db 20 CTGAGAGTCCAGGCCACATA 1

RESULT 242
 ACC62132/c

ID ACC62132 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ACC62132;

XX DT 20-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human alipoprotein B antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 21.

XX KW alipoprotein B; ApoB; antilipemic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
 KW anorectic; cardiovascular; gene therapy; lipid metabolism;
 KW cholesterol metabolism; atherosclerosis; hyperlipidaemia; diabetes;
 KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW glucose; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN WO2003011887-A2.

XX PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024247.

XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920033.

XX PR 30-APR-2002; 2002US-00135985.

XX PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-00147196.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ;

XX DR WPI; 2003-268105/26.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating apolipoprotein B,
 PT especially for preventing or treating atherosclerosis, hyperlipidemia or
 PT diabetes, or for modulating glucose, cholesterol, lipoprotein or
 PT triglyceride levels.

XX PS Example 15; Page 96; 160pp; English.


```

XX CC The invention relates to a novel compound that is 8-50 nucleotides in
CC length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC apolipoprotein B (ApoB), and specifically hybridises with and inhibits
CC the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding ApoB; or which
CC specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide portion of an
CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding ApoB. A compound of the
CC invention has antilipemic, antiarteriosclerotic, antidiabetic,
CC anorectic, and cardiovascular activity. The compound may have a use in
CC gene therapy. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an
CC animal having a disease or conditions associated with ApoB, e.g. a
CC condition involving abnormal lipid metabolism, a condition involving
CC abnormal cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis, or a condition
CC involving an abnormal metabolic condition (e.g. hyperlipidaemia, diabetes
CC (specifically Type 2 diabetes), obesity, atherosclerosis or
CC cardiovascular disease). The new compound or the antisense
CC oligonucleotide is also useful for modulating glucose levels
CC (particularly plasma or serum glucose levels) in a human or diabetic
CC animal, or for modulating serum cholesterol levels, lipoprotein levels
CC (specifically VLDL, HDL or LDL) or serum triglyceride levels,
CC particularly in a human. The antisense compound is also useful for
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC with ApoB, or the onset of an increase in glucose levels in the animal or
CC human. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 130 TGCTGGCCCGCTGGCGGTG 149
DB 20 TGCTGGCGTGTGGCGGTG 1
RESULT 243
ADB25658/c
ID ADB25658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB25658;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human connective tissue growth factor antisense oligo DNA (SeqID 51).
XX KW antisense; human; ss; connective tissue growth factor; CTGF;
XX KW chromosome 6q23.1; ctgofact; fibroblast inducible secreted protein;
XX KW fisp-12; NOV2;
XX KW insulin-like growth factor binding protein-related protein 2; IGFBP-rp2;
XX KW IGFBP-8; Hc824; ecogenin; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; gene therapy;
XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; pulmonary fibrosis; renal fibrosis;
XX KW scleroderma; atherosclerosis; cytostatic; dermatological;
XX KW antiarteriosclerotic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
XX FT 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
XX FT 5-methylcytidines"
XX WO2003053340-A2.
XX PN 03-JUL-2003.
XX PD 09-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038618.
XX PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006191.

```

```

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Gaarde WA, Watt AT;
XX DR WPI; 2003-559091/52.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating connective tissue growth
XX factor expression, particularly useful for treating cancers (e.g. breast
XX or prostate cancer), pulmonary or renal fibrosis, scleroderma or
XX atherosclerosis.
XX PS Example 15; Page 85; 139pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to novel methods for modulating the expression of
XX connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) by antisense oligonucleotides.
XX CTGF has been mapped to human chromosome region 6q23.1, and is also known
XX as ctgofact, fibroblast inducible secreted protein, fisp-12, NOV2,
XX insulin-like growth factor binding protein-related protein 2, IGFBP-rp2,
XX IGFBP-8, Hc824 and ecogenin. It is known to stimulate DNA synthesis and
XX promote chemotaxis of fibroblasts, however, it is also upregulated in
XX acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and in tumour or endothelial cells
XX associated with the vasculature. Accordingly, antisense oligonucleotides
XX that inhibit the expression of CTGF in cells or tissues can be used in
XX gene therapy to treat various conditions including hyperproliferative
XX disorders (particularly cancer, e.g. breast, prostate or renal cancer),
XX pulmonary fibrosis, renal fibrosis, scleroderma and atherosclerosis. As
XX such, the present invention describes these antisense oligos as having
XX cytostatic, dermatological and antiarteriosclerotic activities. This
XX oligonucleotide sequence is a chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligo
XX with 2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used to inhibit expression of
XX human CTGF of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 167 GGTGTACTACGAGTCCCAAGG 186
DB 20 GGTGTGTGACGAGCCCAAGG 1
RESULT 244
ACD44753
ID ACD44753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACD44753;
XX DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha inhibitory oligonucleotide ISIS102782.
XX KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
XX KW protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6524854-B1.
XX XX 25-FEB-2003.
XX PF 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX PR 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsext LM;
XX WPI; 2003-511923/48.

```


XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of protein
PT kinase A (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha, and for treating a disease
PT or condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII
PT alpha.
XX
XX Claim 14; Col 43-44; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids
CC encoding protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for modulating the expression of protein kinase A
CC (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha and for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha.
CC The compounds are also useful as research reagents and kits, or for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC represents a human protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha
CC inhibitory oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 318 CGCTGCTGCGGGCGGACGA 337
Db 1 CTCTGCGGGCGGGCGGA 20

RESULT 245
ADB46018/C
ID ADB46018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB46018;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Primer #1 of the invention.
XX protein breakdown; ss; primer.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003070954-A1.
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX 20-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008376.
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00045090.
XX (NODA) NODA INST SCI RES.
XX (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX Umitsuki G, Hatamoto O, Hara S, Masuda T, Sano M, Machida M;
XX WPI; 2003-697623/66.
XX Proteins for increasing breakdown efficiency of protein-containing
PT substances.
XX Disclosure; Page 61; 77pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention relates to proteins that have been found useful for
CC increasing the breakdown efficiency of protein-containing substances. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 ACCGGTGTCTGGCGGCGG 333
Db 19 AYCGRGCGCTRCRCGCGG 2

RESULT 246

ADC46898
ID ADC46898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
XX ADC46898;
XX

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX COL6A1 forward qRT-PCR primer.

DE ss; primer; biomarker gene; Gene expression; nucleic acid array;
XX molecular diagnostic method; molecular target.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003067217-A2.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 10-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003673.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354519P.
XX
XX (INTE-) INTEGRIDERM INC.
XX
XX Dooley TP, Curto EV, Davis RL;
XX WPI; 2003-731515/69.
XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

Identifying biomarker genes using nucleic acid microarrays, useful for
molecular diagnostic and pathology applications, comprises comparing the
PT Gibbs-likelihood ratios for each gene and determining a rank order for
PT the gene.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 38; 54pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying one or more biomarker
CC genes for a type of cells among a group of (m) different cell types, from
CC a multiplicity of genes whose expression levels in cells of the group are
CC measured using nucleic acid arrays, to generate a plurality of
CC measurements of expression levels for the m types of cells, by comparing
CC the likelihood ratios of (m) and (m-1) for each gene and determining a
CC rank order for the gene among the multiplicity. The method is useful in
CC identifying biomarkers using nucleic acid microarrays. The biomarkers of
CC skin may be used in molecular diagnostic and pathology applications in
CC normal and abnormal tissues and cell. The biomarker genes may also be
CC used as molecular targets for therapeutics of a disorder or a disease in
CC humans. This sequence represents a qRT-PCR primer used in the method of
CC the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 104 TGACCGCGACCGGAGAGT 123

Db 1 TGACCGCGACCGGAGAGT 20

RESULT 247

ADE14433/C

ID ADE14433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9618736-A2.

XX 20-JUN-1996.

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.

XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 94US-00363254.

XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00390850.

XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00426124.

XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-00434509.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.

XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0000974P.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00512861.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;

XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.

XX Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 402 GTCCTTACGTGATC 416

Db 1 GUCUUCUACGUGAGC 15

RESULT 250

AAF53589/c

ID AAF53589 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF53589;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4549.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 355 ACAGCGACTTCTCTCA 369

Db 15 ACAGCGACTTCTCTCA 1

RESULT 251

AAF84002/c

ID AAF84002 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAF84002;

XX 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Rat desert hedgehog (Dhh) cDNA fragment amplifying reverse primer.
 XX Insulin; hedgehog protein; sonic hedgehog; Shh; indian hedgehog; Ihh;
 KW desert hedgehog; Dhh; diabetes; pancreatic beta-cell; PBC; IDX-1;
 KW neogenesis; hyperinsulinemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Rattus sp.
 OS
 XX WO200141786-A1.
 FN
 XX 14-JUN-2001.
 PD
 XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033575.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-1999; 95US-0170282P.
 XX
 XX (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PR
 XX Habener JF, Thomas MK;
 FA
 XX WPI; 2001-381492/40.
 FI
 XX
 DR
 XX Treating deficiency of insulin, IDX-1 or pancreatic beta cells in a
 PT patient by, administering a hedgehog protein, nucleic acid encoding the
 PT protein or cells expressing the protein.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 29; 63pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method of treating deficiency of insulin, that
 CC involves administering a hedgehog protein or nucleic acid encoding the
 CC hedgehog protein. The hedgehog proteins that can be used in the method
 CC are selected from sonic hedgehog (Shh), indian hedgehog (Ihh) and desert
 CC hedgehog (Dhh). The method is useful for treating deficiency of insulin
 CC in a patient afflicted with diabetes, by stimulating insulin production
 CC in pancreatic beta-cells (PBC). It is also used to treat deficiency of IDX
 CC -1 in a patient, by stimulating IDX-1 production in PBC. The hedgehog
 CC protein is useful for modulating IDX-1 gene expression or its protein in
 CC PBC. This is used to treat deficiency of PBC in a patient, by stimulating
 CC neogenesis form beta-cell pancreatic ductal precursor cells. Inhibitors
 CC of the hedgehog proteins are useful for suppressing secretion of insulin
 CC in a patient afflicted with hyperinsulinemia. Sequences AAF84001-4002
 CC represent PCR primers for amplifying the rat Dhh cDNA fragment
 XX
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 66 CTGCACTACGAGGC 80
 DB 15 CTGCACTACGAGGC 1
 XX
 XX
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7561.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampicillin; screening; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 FN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207458P.
 PR
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 FA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 PI
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 DR
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7561; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 387 GACGGCCCAAGAG 401
 DB 2 GACGGCCCAAGAG 16
 XX
 XX
 XX RESULT 253
 XX ABN79929/c
 ID ABN79929 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABN79929;
 XX
 XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE Human angiotensin converting enzyme SNP-fragment Eu6 primer A063FS.
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; nucleic acid typing; primer;
 KW tissue typing; sequencing; angiotensin converting enzyme; ACE; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200220837-A2.
 XX 14-MAR-2002.
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004042.
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022069.
 XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.
 PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 PA (GARD/) GARDNER R.
 XX Ronaghi M, Ekstroem B, Pourmand N;
 XX WPI; 2002-393849/42.
 XX Typing nucleic acid for obtaining information about several variable
 PT sites involves simultaneously or sequentially performing two or more
 PT primer extension reactions, and determining the pattern of nucleotide
 PT incorporation.
 XX Example 2; Page 47; 86pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel method for obtaining typing information
 CC about several variable sites within target nucleic acid, or typing one or
 CC more nucleic acid molecules. The methods of the invention are useful for
 CC typing one or more nucleic acid molecules containing two or more variable
 CC sites, preferably nucleic acid molecules containing three or more
 CC variable sites are typed, where three or more primer extension reactions
 CC are performed. The method is also useful for diagnosis of pathological
 CC conditions characterized by the presence of specific nucleic acid
 CC molecule(s). The methods are particularly suited for identifying
 CC microbial species or their subtypes, and in typing procedures e.g. typing
 CC of polymorphisms, tissue typing or in clinical applications. The sequence
 CC represents a sequencing primer used in the invention to sequence a
 CC specific target region of genomic DNA
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 268 ACCTGGAGCAGGCG 282
 DB 17 ACCTGGAGCAGGCG 3
 RESULT 254
 ADA99492
 ID ADA99492 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADA99492;
 AC ADA99492;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 481.
 DE Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1281758-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 481; 103pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 306
 DB 1 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 15
 RESULT 255
 ADA99490
 ID ADA99490 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADA99490;
 AC ADA99490;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 479.
 DE Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1281758-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.


```

XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 479; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 306
XX 3 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 17
XX
RESULT 256
ADA99413
ID ADA99413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADA99413;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 402.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,

```

```

PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 402; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 363 TTCTCCTACTTCCTG 377
XX 1 TTCTCCTACTTCCTG 15
XX
RESULT 257
ADA99491
ID ADA99491 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADA99491;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 480.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 480; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome

```


CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 306
 DB 2 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 16
 |||||

RESULT 258

ADA99412
 ID ADA99412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADA99412;

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 401.

XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN EP1281758-A2.

XX PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 401; 103pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 363 TTCCTCATTCTCTG 377
 DB 2 TTCCTCATTCTCTG 16
 |||||

RESULT 259

ABZ65140

ID ABZ65140 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABZ65140;

DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #597.

XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200297114-A2.

XX PD 05-DEC-2002.

XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Mcswiggen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 144; 185pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 259 CCACGTCACCTGG 273

KW	Hominidae; low density lipoprotein receptor; LDL receptor; LDL-R;
KW	detection; lipid metabolic error; hyperlipaemia; mutation;
KW	arteriosclerosis; ischaemic heart disease; ischaemia; ds.
XX	
OS	Hominidae.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO200206467-A1.
XX	
PD	24-JAN-2002.
XX	
PF	17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-JP006153.
XX	
PR	18-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00218039.
XX	(BMLB-) BML INC.
PA	
XX	Hattori H, Tsuji M, Okada T, Nagano M, Egashira T, Ishihara M;
PI	Iwasaki T;
FI	
XX	WPI; 2002-179794/23.
DR	
XX	Set of specific low density lipoprotein receptor gene mutations for
XX	diagnosis of familial lipid metabolism errors including hyperlipemia.
PT	
PS	Example; Fig 8; 123pp; Japanese.
XX	The present invention describes a method for detecting lipid metabolism
CC	errors in patients using as indicators a set of 65 specific low density
CC	lipoprotein (LDL) receptor gene mutations. The method can be used in the
CC	diagnosis of an inherited predisposition to the development of diseases
CC	associated with hyperlipaemia, such as arteriosclerosis and ischaemic
CC	heart disease. ABL91141 encodes the LDL receptor given in ABB90525.
CC	ABL91142 to ABL91183 represent PCR primers used in the amplification of
CC	the receptor gene. ABL90990 to ABL91140 and ABB90445 to ABB90524
CC	represents sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred.No. 3.le+02;	
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	376 TGGACCGGAGCAGCGGC 392
DB	3 TGGACTGMCACACGCC 19
RESULT 262	
AAZ90684/C	
ID	AAZ90684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ90684;
XX	
DT	19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human KVLQT1 exon 5/intron 5 junction sequence.
XX	
KW	KVLQT1; KCNE1; long QT syndrome; LQT syndrome; minK protein;
KW	antiarrhythmic; gene therapy; human; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200006600-A1.
XX	
PD	10-FEB-2000.
XX	
PF	06-OCT-1998; 98WO-US017838.
XX	
PR	29-JUL-1998; 98US-0094477P.
PR	17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135020.
XX	
PA	(UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.

Db	2 CCACGGUCAGCUGG 16
RESULT 260	
ACC63870/C	
ID	ACC63870 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ACC63870;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1117.
XX	
KW	Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW	tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW	viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW	schizophrenia; ss.
XX	
OS	Mus musculus.
XX	
PN	WO2003025176-A2.
XX	
PD	27-MAR-2003.
XX	
PF	17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX	
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX	
PA	(MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX	
PI	Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX	WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX	New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT	with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT	and transfected cells.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 161; 738pp; French.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC	ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC	reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC	useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC	quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC	gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC	recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC	of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC	are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC	specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.5e+02;	
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	200 CTCGGTGAAGCAGA 214
DB	17 CTTGTTGAAGCAGA 3
RESULT 261	
ABL90998	
ID	ABL90998 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	ABL90998;
XX	
DT	27-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hominidae LDL receptor related DNA sequence #14.
XX	


```

XX PI Keating MT, Sanguinetti MC, Splawski I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-195262/17.
XX
XX PT Mutant forms of genes encoding minK protein and KVLQT1 protein involved
XX PT in cardiac potassium channel formation useful for screening drugs, for
XX PT preventing and treating cardiac arrhythmia.
XX
XX PS Example 11; Page 69; 167pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to KVLQT1 and KCNE1 genes, associated with long QT
XX CC (LQT) syndrome. It provides a minK protein comprising a mutation which
XX CC substitutes the wild type amino acids with Leu, Asp, Leu, His, Trp and
XX CC Ala or Thr at residues 74, 76, 28, 32, 98 and 127 respectively. Screening
XX CC KVLQT1 and KCNE1 is useful for identifying mutations for diagnosing and
XX CC treating LQT. The ability to predict LQT enables physicians to prevent
XX CC the diseases with medical therapy such as beta blocking agents and ops
XX CC for better treatments. Sequences AA290675-290706 represent human KVLQT1
XX CC intron/exon junction sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
DB 15 CCCACCTGGCGGTGG 1
RESULT 263
AAZ98914/C
ID AAZ98914 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ98914;
XX
XX DT 06-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human long QT syndrome-associated KVLQT1 exon 5/intron 5 boundary.
XX
XX KW KVLQT1; mutation; human; cardiac I (ks) potassium channel; KCNE1; ss;
XX KW cardiac arrhythmia; electrocardiogram; Long QT syndrome; gene therapy;
XX KW chromosome 1p15.5; intron; exon.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT exon 1..10
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /number= 5
XX FT intron 11..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /number= 5
XX
XX PN WO200006199-A1.
XX
XX PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX
XX PF 12-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010260.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-1998; 98US-0094477P.
XX PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135010.
XX
XX XX (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX
XX Keating MT, Sanguinetti MC, Curran ME, Landes GM, Connors TD;
XX PI Burn TC, Splawski I;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-195199/17.
XX

```

```

PT New isolated mutant KVLQT1 nucleic acids, useful for developing products
PT for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of long QT syndrome.
XX
XX PS Example 11; Page 72; 178pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to KVLQT1 nucleic acids which have a mutation
XX CC compared to wild-type KVLQT1 (AA298901). The KVLQT1 gene encodes a protein
XX CC of 676 amino acids which forms a cardiac I (ks) potassium channel with the
XX CC KCNE1 protein (AA298901). The KVLQT1 gene contains 15 introns and encodes
XX CC a protein containing 6 putative transmembrane segments and a pore forming
XX CC region. The gene has been mapped to the chromosomal location 1p15.5. The
XX CC sequences AA298905-298936 represent the intron-exon boundaries from the
XX CC KVLQT1 genomic sequence. Mutations in the KVLQT1 or KCNE1 genes result
XX CC in cardiac arrhythmias observed as a prolonged QT curve in
XX CC electrocardiograms (long QT syndrome). The genes and proteins can be used
XX CC for the diagnosis of subjects with long QT syndrome. They can also be
XX CC used to screen for drugs which can be used for treating or preventing
XX CC long QT syndrome. The KVLQT1 nucleic acids can be used for gene therapy,
XX CC and KVLQT1 peptides can be used for peptide therapy
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
DB 15 CCCACCTGGCGGTGG 1
RESULT 264
AAS45876
ID AAS45876 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS45876;
XX
XX DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human PARP-3 antisense inhibitor ISIS #136076.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; PARP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
XX KW immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury;
XX KW oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis;
XX KW meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cytidine"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= d
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX PN WO200164955-A1.
XX
XX PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
XX DR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
XX

```



```

XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Popoff I, Cowsett IM;
XX XX WPI; 2001-602570/68.
XX DR Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
XX PT inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 91; 168pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
XX CC PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (Poly
XX CC (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin
XX CC decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
XX CC transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
XX CC with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative
XX CC disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
XX CC neurological (e.g. parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
XX CC complications and ischaemia), inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
XX CC arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 GAGCAGGGGGCACC 287
DB 1 GAGCAGGGGTGCACC 15

RESULT 265
ID AAC89924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAC89924;
XX DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human KVLQTI exon/intron boundary for exon #5.
XX KW Human; KVLQTI; antiarrhythmic; cardiant; gene therapy;
XX KW cardiac potassium channel; Jervell and Lange-Nielsen Syndrome; JLN;
XX KW chromosome 11p15.5; long QT syndrome; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6150104-A.
XX PD 21-NOV-2000.
XX PF 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135021.
XX PR 13-JUN-1997; 97US-00874655.
XX PR 29-JUL-1998; 98US-0094477P.
XX PA (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX PI Keating MT, Splawski I;
XX XX WPI; 2001-060013/07.
XX PT DNA encoding for a mutant KVLQTI which causes Jervell and Lange-Nielsen
XX PT syndrome (JLN) when homozygous, useful for diagnosing long QT syndrome,
XX PT or diagnosing or prognosing JLN.

Example 5; Col 45-46; 58pp; English.
XX KVLQTI is a cardiac potassium channel and mutations in the KVLQTI gene
XX cause Jervell and Lange-Nielsen Syndrome (JLN). KVLQTI maps to chromosome
XX 11p15.5. The present invention relates to a mutant KVLQTI coding sequence
XX (see AAC89914). The mutant KVLQTI coding sequence is useful in the
XX diagnosis of long QT syndrome and in screening humans for the presence of
XX KVLQTI gene variants which cause JLN syndrome. The present sequence is an
XX exon/intron boundary of KVLQTI
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CCGCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
DB 15 CCCACTGGCGGTGG 1

RESULT 266
ID AAL69777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAL69777;
XX AC AAL69777;
XX DT 13-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE 16S/23S rRNA spacer region PCR primer #3.
XX KW Bacterium detection; 16S/23S rRNA spacer region; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Pseudomonas putida.
XX PN JP2001190279-A.
XX PD 17-JUL-2001.
XX PF 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004160.
XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004160.
XX PA (MITO ) MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO KK.
XX DE WPI; 2001-605311/69.
XX PT Detection method of Pseudomonas bacteria.
XX PS Claim 9; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for the detection of the
XX CC 16S/23S rRNA spacer region of Pseudomonas putida (see AAL69774). The
XX CC method can be used to detect Pseudomonas bacteria. The present sequence
XX CC is a PCR primer which was used in an example from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 CCAGGAGTGAACCTG 17
DB 19 CCAGCAGTGAACCTG 5

RESULT 267
ID AAL40401 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAL40401;
XX AC AAL40401;

```



```

XX DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 120.
XX DE Muscular; cytostatic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
XX KW antilipemic; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
XX KW ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX KW haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW apoptotic; mouse; murine; ds.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PN WO200229066-A1.
XX PD 11-APR-2002.
XX PF 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX DR WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX PT An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX PT inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 92; 141pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX CC nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX CC encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX CC with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX CC invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX CC in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX CC therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX CC or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX CC ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
XX CC disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX CC cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX CC regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX CC represents a mouse caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
XX CC NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
XX CC a deoxy gap
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 122 GTACGGCATGCTGGC 136
DB 4 GTACGTCATGCTGGC 18

RESULT 268
ABI94283/c
ID ABI94283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABI94283;
XX DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#1370 oligo #9.
XX KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX KW antiaesthatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

```

```

XX KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200179548-A2.
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
XX CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes or genes
XX CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 Gene,
XX CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 Co
XX CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX CC of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 175 ACGAGTCCAGGCAC 189
DB 16 ACGAGTCCAGGCAC 2

RESULT 269
ABZ91337/c
ID ABZ91337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ91337;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiaesthatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

```


KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ublquinone.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6579; 872pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ublquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 ID Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 282 GGACCAAGCTGGTG 296
 Db 15 GGACCAAGCTGGTG 1
 |||||
 RESULT 270
 ABV72389/c
 ID ABV72389 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABV72389;
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify Human Artemis gene exon 1.
 DE
 XX Human; Artemis gene; DNA repair factor; metallo beta-lactamase; RS-SCID;
 KW chromosome 10; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID1; cancer; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200277228-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
 PF
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
 PR
 XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 PA
 XX De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-029937/02.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule of the Artemis gene, useful for
 PT diagnosing or treating SCID or cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 62; 71pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers ABV72389-ABV72416 were used to amplify exons of the human
 CC Artemis gene. This gene encodes a V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair
 CC factor that belongs to the metallo beta-lactamase superfamily, and whose
 CC mutations give rise to the human RS-SCID condition. The gene is localised
 CC to chromosome 10. The Artemis gene or its nucleic acid is useful for
 CC diagnosing or treating severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCIDs) or
 CC cancer
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 ID Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 50 CCATCTCAGAGGAGTC 64
 Db 20 CCAATCAGAGGAGTC 6
 |||||
 RESULT 271
 ABX75395/c
 ID ABX75395 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABX75395;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Forward PCR primer for CNS-6.
 DE
 XX CNS; conserved non-coding region; ss; cytokine; interleukin 4; IL-4;
 KW interleukin 5; IL-5; interleukin 13; IL-13; chromosome 5q31; LCR; PCR;
 KW locus control region; interleukin gene cluster; transcription factor;
 KW human; mouse; dog; rat; bovine; pig; rabbit; fruitfly; puffer fish;
 KW primer; transgenic.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Mus musculus.
 OS Canis familiaris.
 OS Rattus norvegicus.
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
 OS Sus scrofa.
 OS Bos taurus.
 OS Drosophila melanogaster.
 OS Fugu ripens.
 XX
 XX US2002132290-A1.
 XX
 XX 19-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00789529.
 PF
 XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183657P.
 PR


```

XX (FRAZER/) FRAZER K A.
PA (RUBI/) RUBIN E M.
PA (LOOT/) LOOTS G G.
XX
XX Frazer KA, Rubin EM, Loots GG;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-165733/16.
DR
XX
XX Novel isolated nucleic acids which are locus control region elements in
PT interleukin gene cluster region of chromosome, referred as conserved non-
PT coding sequences, useful for modulating expression of cytokine genes.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 48pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
CC length of about 100 nucleotides or less, which has a sequence at least
CC about 70% identical to the human conserved non-coding sequence (CNS)-1
CC sequence (a locus control region (LCR) element in interleukin gene
CC cluster region of chromosome 5q31 containing interleukin (IL) 4, IL5 and
CC IL 13). Optionally, the nucleic acid has 70% identity to a human CNS-2 to
CC CNS-16 or mouse CNS-1 to CNS-16 or their complement. Also included are:
CC (1) an expression cassette comprising a CNS-1 sequence operably linked to
CC a promoter which controls transcription of a heterologous coding sequence
CC ; (2) an expression cassette consisting essentially of an IL-4 gene, an
CC IL-13 gene and a CNS-1 sequence; (3) an expression cassette comprising an
CC IL-4 gene, an IL-13 gene, and a CNS-1 sequence flanked between two
CC recombination site sequences; (4) an expression cassette comprising an IL
CC -4 gene and an IL-13 gene and lacking a CNS-1 sequence; (5) a T cell
CC comprising one of the expression cassettes; (6) a non-human transgenic
CC animal comprising one of the expression cassettes or the T-cell; and (7)
CC a non-human transgenic animal where a CNS-1 sequence is deleted from its
CC chromosome. The T cell is useful for identifying a compound that
CC modulates binding of a transcription factor to a CNS-1 sequence which
CC involves contacting the compound with the T cell and determining the
CC functional effect of the compound on binding of the transcription factor
CC to the CNS-1 sequence. The compound is an antisense sequence of the CNS
CC sequence, an antibody against the transcription factor, or a small
CC compound. The nucleic acid is useful for modulating expression of 1 or
CC more cytokine genes and has a diagnostic tool to screen patients having
CC disease related to cytokine gene expression. The expression cassette is
CC useful for identifying compounds that modulate functions of CNS sequence
CC is on cytokine gene expression. Expression cassettes with and without CNS
CC -1 are useful for making two lines of non-human transgenic animals that
CC are identical except one line has the CNS-1 sequence and the other line
CC lacks the CNS-1 sequence. The transgenic animals are useful as in vivo
CC models for various therapeutic modalities. The present sequence is a
CC degenerate PCR primer used to isolate a CNS sequence from a variety of
CC species
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 360 GACTCTCTCACTTCTCT 376
Db 18 GACATCTCACTTCTCT 2
RESULT 272
AAD47533/C
ID AAD47533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD47533;
AC
XX
XX 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Artemis exon 1 amplifying PCR primer, Ex1f1.
DE
XX
XX Human; ARTEMIS protein; V(D)J recombination; DNA repair; gene therapy;
KW severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; exon 1; PCR; primer; ss.

```

```

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200277026-A2.
FN
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-IB001737.
PF
XX
XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
PR
XX
XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA
XX
XX De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-018886/01.
DR
XX
XX New ARTEMIS nucleic acid coding for a protein involved in V(D)J
PT recombination and/or DNA repair, useful for treating and diagnosing
PT severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 66; 71pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an Artemis nucleic acid coding for a protein
CC involved in V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair. Sequences of the
CC invention are useful for treating severe combined immunodeficiencies
CC (SCID) or cancer. They are also useful for diagnosing a patient, an
CC including a prenatal diagnosis with SCID, a predisposition to cancer, an
CC immune deficiency or a carriage of a mutation increasing the risk of
CC progeny to have such a disease. Peptides of the invention are used for
CC preparing antibodies. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human Artemis exon 1 DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 50 CCACTCAGAGGAGTC 64
Db 20 CCAATCAGAGGAGTC 6
RESULT 273
AAQ24900
ID AAQ24900 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ24900;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT
XX 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human leukocyte antigen probe.
DE
XX
XX HLA; polymerase chain reaction; inflammatory arthropathy; susceptibility;
KW arthritis; arthritis related diseases; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9207956-A1.
FN
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992.
PD
XX
XX 05-NOV-1991; 91WO-GB001935.
PF
XX
XX 05-NOV-1990; 90GB-00024005.
PR
XX
XX (BRBI-) BRITISH BIO-TECHNOLOGY LTD.
PA
XX
XX Hill AV;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1992-183691/22.
DR

```



```

XX PCR amplification of nucleic acids using buffer soln. and chelating agent
PT - for detecting HLA class I alleles for determining susceptibility to
PT arthritis etc.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 13; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of a probe which hybridizes to one of the human
CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) sequences in the primer extension products (or
CC strands) produced during PCR amplification of the HLA class I alleles. It
CC is specific for the sequence encoding amino acids 67-71 (CKAKA) of the
CC alpha 1 domain of the HLA-B*27 group and is thus specific only for this
CC group. It can be used in the detection and/or identification of an HLA
CC sequence that may be indicative of a patient's susceptibility to
CC inflammatory arthropathy such as arthritis and arthritis related
CC diseases. Such diseases include reactive arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC Reiter's syndrome, uveitis, viral arthritis, psoriatic arthropathy, gouty
CC arthritis, septic arthritis, erythema nodosum, Henoch-Schlolein purpura
CC and esp. ankylosing spondylitis. See also AAQ24895-Q24902. (Updated on 25
CC -MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 173 CTACGAGTCCACAGGCACA 190
Db 1 CTGCAAGGCCAAGGCACA 18

RESULT 274
AAQ56855/c
ID AAQ56855 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ56855;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 05-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer P-74 for detection of Norwalk-related virus.
XX
XX Norwalk virus; HuCV; Sapporo; pathogen; acute gastroenteritis;
XX food poisoning; seafood contamination; diagnostic assay; PCR primer;
XX human calcivirus; small round virus; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9405700-A2.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1994.
XX
XX 07-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008447.
XX
XX 07-SEP-1992; 92US-00941365.
XX
XX (BAY ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX Matson DO, Estes MK, Jiang X, Graham DY;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-101125/12.
XX
XX DNA from Norwalk and related viruses - used for preparing prods. for use
XX in diagnostic assays, detection and vaccines for Norwalk and related
XX viruses.
XX
XX Claim 49; Page 104; 156pp; English.
XX
XX Sets of PCR primers (see AAQ56835-Q56857) are used as probes to detect
XX Norwalk-related viruses, e.g. SRSV/KY/89, HuCV Sapporo, HuCV Houston and
XX primate calcivirus. Detection of viral RNA is by RT-PCR. (Updated on 25-
XX MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)
XX

```

```

XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 271 TGGAGCAGGGCGGCACCA 288
Db 18 TGGAGCAGGGCGGCCTCA 1

RESULT 275
AAQ87132
ID AAQ87132 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ87132;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 06-NOV-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX NaeI substrate oligonucleotide 5.
XX
XX DNA cleavage; restriction endonuclease; NaeI; activator;
XX recognition site; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5418150-A.
XX
XX 23-MAY-1995.
XX
XX 21-SEP-1993; 93US-00128369.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1990; 90US-00627538.
XX
XX (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
XX Conrad MJ, Topal MD;
XX WPI; 1995-199738/26.
XX
XX Cleavage of resistant DNA sites with restriction enzymes - using
XX activator comprising recognition site and cleavage-permitting flanking
XX sequences.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 21; 23pp; English.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide 1, given in AAQ87128, contains an NaeI cleavage site
XX (GGC/GGC) and flanking regions, and is about as effective as an equal
XX concentration of NaeI sites in pBR322 at activating NaeI cleavage of
XX M13mp18 DNA. Deletion analysis of oligonucleotide 1, generating
XX oligonucleotides 2-6 (AAQ87129-33), indicates that sequences responsible
XX for activation, in addition to the cognate recognition site, are located
XX within 8-10 bases of either side of the NaeI site. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 141 CTGGCGGTGGAGCGCGGC 158
Db 1 CTGGTGTGGCGCGCGGC 18

RESULT 276
AAQ92473/c
ID AAQ92473 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ92473;
XX

```



```

XX 12-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX Cytomegalovirus detection oligonucleotide #3.
XX Cytomegalovirus; hybridisation assay; radioisotope; fluorescent compound;
XX enzyme; linker arm; biotin; RNA polymerase promoter; immobilisation; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP07111893-A.
XX 02-MAY-1995.
XX 19-OCT-1993; 93JP-00260984.
XX 19-OCT-1993; 93JP-00260984.
XX (TOYM ) TOYOB KK.
XX WPI; 1995-196320/26.
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) for detection of cytomegalovirus - can be modified
XX with labels, useful in hybridisation assays, opt. immobilised.
XX Claim 1; Page 9; 10pp; Japanese.
XX The oligonucleotides AAQ92471-86 can be used for the detection of
XX cytomegaloviruses in a hybridisation assay. The oligonucleotides may be
XX modified by labelling with radioisotopes, fluorescent compounds, enzymes,
XX nucleotides with linker arms, biotin or the promoter sequence for an RNA
XX polymerase. The oligonucleotides may be optionally immobilised
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 216 AACTCGGTGGCGCCAAA 233
XX 18 ACCTTGGTGGTGGCCAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 277
XX AAT01523/c
XX ID AAT01523 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT01523;
XX 24-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX Human herpesvirus group B primer #1.
XX Primer; PCR; amplification; probe; human; herpes virus; cytomegalovirus;
XX herpes simplex virus; varicella zoster virus; Epstein-Barr virus;
XX sandwich hybridisation; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP07250699-A.
XX 03-OCT-1995.
XX 11-MAR-1994; 94JP-00041101.
XX 11-MAR-1994; 94JP-00041101.
XX (TOYM ) TOYOB KK.
XX WPI; 1995-370480/48.
XX Distinguishing different human herpes virus strains - comprises

```

```

PT amplification with at least 4 primers and hybridisation to specific
XX probe.
XX Claim 3; Page 10; 14pp; Japanese.
XX Primers and probes AAT01515-40 and AAT16978-87 are used in a novel method
XX for the specific detection of human herpes viruses (HHV) in which at
XX least two types of HHV nucleic acids are pre-amplified by at least 4
XX primers, followed by a separate detection step using specific detection
XX probes. The primers and probes are synthesised based on the sequences of
XX at least 8 HHV strains selected from HSV-1, HSV-2, VZV, EBV, CMV, HHV-6A,
XX HHV-6B and HHV-7. They are split into 3 groups: A, B or C. Similarly the
XX probes are split into 3 groups: A', B' and C'. The probes are specific in
XX that they will only detect the amplification prods. from that virus by
XX sandwich hybridisation. This primer is derived from Epstein-Barr virus
XX (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) sequences
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 216 AACTCGGTGGCGCCAAA 233
XX 18 ACCTTGGTGGTGGCCAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 278
XX AAQ87296/c
XX ID AAQ87296 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ87296;
XX 31-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) PCR primer.
XX Primer; oligonucleotide; Epstein-Barr virus; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX amplification; detection; herpes; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP07123983-A.
XX 16-MAY-1995.
XX 01-NOV-1993; 93JP-00273615.
XX 01-NOV-1993; 93JP-00273615.
XX (TOYM ) TOYOB KK.
XX WPI; 1995-211626/28.
XX An oligonucleotide for the amplification and the specific detection of
XX Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) - useful for detection
XX and in diagnostic procedures.
XX Claim 1; Page 6; 7pp; Japanese.
XX Q876296-Q876303 are PCR primers used in a new method for the
XX amplification and specific detection of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and
XX cytomegalovirus (CMV). The oligonucleotides are useful for the detecting
XX the EBV and CMV genes from a culture supernatant of herpes virus
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 216 AACTCGGTGGCGCCAAA 233

```


Db 18 ACCTTGGTGGTGCACAA 1

RESULT 279
AAQ88020/C
ID AAQ88020 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ88020;
XX DT 13-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide probe 10 for detection of Epstein-Barr virus.
XX KW probe; detection; Epstein-Barr virus; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN JP07079776-A.
XX PD 28-MAR-1995.
XX PF 16-SEP-1993; 93JP-00230396.
XX PR 16-SEP-1993; 93JP-00230396.
XX PA (TOYM) TOYOBO KK.
XX DR WPI; 1995-157847/21.
XX PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) for detection of Epstein-Barr virus - have no cross
XX PS reactivity with other herpes viruses.
XX CC Claim 1; Page 9; 10pp; Japanese.
XX CC AAQ88011-30 are oligonucleotides used for the detection of Epstein-Barr
XX CC virus. There is no cross reaction with other type of herpes viruses using
XX CC these probes
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 216 AACTCGGTGGCGGCCAAA 233
Db 18 ACCTTGGTGGTGCACAA 1

RESULT 280
AAT41713
ID AAT41713 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT41713;
XX DT 20-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse MHC ISRE binding sequence mutant mt4.
XX KW Lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor; LSIRF; IRP-3; probe;
XX KW major histocompatibility complex; MHC; ISRE;
XX KW interferon-stimulated response element; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO9632477-A1.
XX PD 17-OCT-1996.
XX PF 12-APR-1996; 96WO-CA000231.
XX PR 14-APR-1995; 95US-00422733.

PR 03-APR-1996; 96US-00611280.
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.
XX PI Matsuyama T, Grossman A, Richardson CD;
XX WPI; 1996-477128/47.
XX PT New genes for murine lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor -
XX PT used for modulation of lymphocyte activation and proliferation.
XX XX Example 4; Page 41; 92pp; English.
XX Mutated forms (AAT41710-13) of the murine major histocompatibility complex
XX interferon-stimulated response element (MHC IRSE) binding sequence
XX (AAT41709), along with other 'competitor' DNAs (AAT31714-16), were used
XX in gel shift assays designed to determine whether mouse lymphocyte-
XX specific interferon regulatory factor (LSIRF) (see also AAR99426) is a
XX DNA binding protein. Mutant MHC IRSE mutant mt4 (AAT41713) competed well
XX with wild-type MHC IRSE for binding to LSIRF protein
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2 GCCAGGAGTGAACTGCG 19
Db 1 GCTAGAGTGAACTGAG 18

RESULT 281
AAAX10087
ID AAAX10087 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAAX10087;
XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #393.
XX KW Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
XX KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
XX KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;
XX KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO9820165-A2.
XX PD 14-MAY-1998.
XX PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
XX PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
XX PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
XX PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
XX PS Claim 16; Page 197; 310pp; English.
XX CC AAAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
XX CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
XX CC genome (represented in AAAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a

method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g. forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leach-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, hemoragagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Shlers-Danlos syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria, autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or prophylaxis of such diseases

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 344 CCGGCTGCTCTACAGCA 361
Db 1 CCGGCTGCTCTACAGCA 18

RESULT 282

AAZ31793
ID AAZ31793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ31793;

DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human secreted protein yc2_1 probe.

Human; secreted protein; immunostimulator; nutrition; cytokine; cell proliferation; differentiation; immune stimulating; vaccine; suppression; haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth; activin; inhibin; chemotactic; chemokinetic; haemostatic; thrombolytic; anti-inflammatory; cadherin; tumour invasion suppressor; tumour inhibition; gene therapy; probe; hybridisation; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9932614-A1.

XX 01-JUL-1999.

PF 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027140.

PR 20-DEC-1997; 97US-0068379P.

PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-00212843.

XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.

PI Jacobs X, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
PI Merberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Wong GG, Clark HF;
PI Fechtel K;

XX WPI; 1999-395405/33.

XX New polynucleotides encoding secreted human proteins potentially useful as, e.g. immunostimulators.

PS Disclosure; Page 96; 99pp; English.

XX The present invention describes human secreted proteins obtained from human fetal brain, fetal kidney or adult blood cDNA libraries. The present sequence represents a probe for a human secreted protein. The human secreted proteins, and polynucleotides encoding them, are predicted

to have biological activities which would make them suitable for treating, preventing or ameliorating medical conditions in humans and animals, although no supporting data is given. Suggested activities include nutritional activity, cytokine and cell proliferation/differentiation activity, immune stimulating (e.g. as vaccines) or suppressing activity, haematopoiesis regulating activity, tissue growth activity, activin/inhibin activity, chemotactic/chemokinetic activity, haemostatic and thrombolytic activity, receptor/ligand activity, anti-inflammatory activity, cadherin/tumour invasion suppressor activity, and tumour inhibition activity. The polynucleotides are also stated to be useful for gene therapy

Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 30 GCGTGGGACGAGATGGC 47

Db 1 GTCGGGACGAGTGGC 18

RESULT 283

AAZ31793

ID AAZ31793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ31793;

DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20742.

G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US5981732-A.

XX 09-NOV-1999.

PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 1999-633376/54.

PT Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.

PS Claim 11; Col 38; 38pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha-13, such as cancer

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 103 CTGACCGGACCGCAGCA 120

Db 1 CCGACCGGACCGCAGCA 18

RESULT 284

AAZ60571
 ID AAZ60571 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ60571;
 XX
 DT 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer NEBInt.sense for neublastin neurotrophic factor cDNA.
 XX
 KW Neurotrophic factor; neublastin; neurodegenerative disease;
 KW cerebral ischemic neuronal damage; traumatic brain injury;
 KW peripheral neuropathy; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Parkinson-Plus syndrome;
 KW progressive supranuclear palsy; Olivopontocerebellar atrophy;
 KW Shy-Drager Syndrome; Guamanian parkinsonism dementia complex;
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; memory impairment; neuronal disorder;
 KW neuropathy; ischemic stroke; acute brain injury;
 KW acute spinal cord injury; nervous system tumour; multiple sclerosis;
 KW neurotoxin exposure; metabolic disease; diabetes; renal dysfunction;
 KW eye disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 FN WO200001815-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-JUL-1999; 99WO-DK000384.
 XX
 PR 06-JUL-1998; 98DK-0000904.
 PR 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092229P.
 PR 19-AUG-1998; 98DK-00001048.
 PR 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097774P.
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98DK-00001265.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0103908P.
 PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-00347613.
 XX
 PA (NEUR-) NEUROSEARCH AS.
 XX
 PI Johansen TE, Blom N, Hansen C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-171013/15.
 XX
 PT New isolated polypeptides, used for treating e.g. neurodegenerative
 PT disease or disorder, neuronal damage or neuronal disorder of the
 PT peripheral nervous system, the medulla or the spinal cord.
 XX
 PS Claim 33; Page 32; 106pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAZ60571-72 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a neurotrophic
 CC factor designated neublastin. Neublastin is a member of the glial cell
 CC line-derived neurotrophic factor sub-class of the transforming growth
 CC factor-beta superfamily of neurotrophic factors. Neublastin exhibits high
 CC affinity for the GFR-alpha3-RET receptor complex. The polypeptides can be
 CC used for treating a neurodegenerative disease or disorder, cerebral
 CC ischemic neuronal damage, traumatic brain injury, peripheral neuropathy,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, Parkinson
 CC -Plus syndromes, progressive supranuclear palsy, Olivopontocerebellar
 CC atrophy, Shy-Drager Syndrome, Guamanian parkinsonism dementia complex,
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, memory impairment, or a neuronal disorder
 CC of the peripheral nervous system, the medulla or the spinal cord. They
 CC can also be used for treating various neuropathies. They can also be used
 CC for treating ischemic stroke, acute brain injury, acute spinal cord
 CC injury, nervous system tumours, multiple sclerosis, exposure to
 CC neurotoxins, metabolic diseases such as diabetes or renal dysfunctions
 CC and damage caused by infectious agents, or various disorders in the eye
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;
 QY 45 GCCCACCCTCAGAGGAG 62
 DB 1 GGCCACCGCTCGAGCAG 18
 RESULT 285
 AAZ59797
 ID AAZ59797 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ59797;
 XX
 DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Smad3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:9.
 XX
 KW Smad3; MADH3; hMAD3; JVI5-2; TGF-beta signalling pathway;
 KW transcription factor; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;
 KW tumour formation; inflammation; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN US6013788-A.
 XX
 PD 11-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289376.
 XX
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289376.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-126072/11.
 XX
 PT Antisense inhibition of the human Smad3 gene, useful for diagnosing,
 PT preventing and treating conditions associated with Smad3 expression e.g.
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Col 38; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAZ49796-Z59835 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human Smad3 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC Smad3 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Smad3 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Smad proteins are a family of cytosolic
 CC proteins which are involved in TGF-beta superfamily signal transduction.
 CC On ligand binding, TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone
 CC morphogenetic protein (BMP), activin and TGF-betas themselves) and
 CC phosphorylate Smad proteins, which then homo- or heterodimerise and
 CC translocate to the nucleus to activate target gene transcription. Smad3
 CC (also known as MADH3, hMAD3 and JVI5-2) is a member of a subgroup of Smad
 CC family transcription factors, the pathway-restricted Smads, which are
 CC regulated by TGF-beta and activins. It can heterodimerise with Smad4
 CC (US6013787-A, AAY69622), the complex being able to activate TGF-beta
 CC inducible transcription. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
 CC for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
 CC Smad3 expression, such as tumour formation, inflammation and certain
 CC infections
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;
 QY 314 GGACCGCTGCTGGCGGC 331
 DB 1 GGAGGCGTGGCGGCGC 18

RESULT 286
 AAS59325
 ID AAS59326 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAS59326;
 XX AC
 XX DT 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX DE Human secreted protein yc2_1 probe.
 XX KW Human; secreted protein; ss; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
 KW neotropic; neuroprotective; antiarthritic; antimicrobial; vulnery;
 KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; viricide; antinfertility; anticonvulsant;
 KW vasotropic; antiparkinsonian; immunostimulant; dermatological; probe;
 KW antirheumatic; antitumor; antitumor; osteopathic; tranquiliser;
 KW cerebrotective; cytokine; cell proliferation; cell differentiation;
 KW immune deficiency; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; tumour;
 KW autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; myeloid deficiency; wound healing; ulcer;
 KW periodontal disease; osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; infection; cardiac disease;
 KW stroke; sepsis; inflammatory bowel disease; contraceptive; immunogen;
 KW food supplement.
 XX KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX KW
 XX WO200175068-A2.
 XX PN
 XX PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX XX
 XX PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009369.
 XX XX
 XX PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00539330.
 XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00729674.
 XX XX
 XX PA (GENY) GENETICS INST INC.
 XX XX
 XX PI Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie E, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
 PI Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Spaulding V, Wong GG, Clark H;
 PI Fechtel K, Merberg D;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 2001-639363/73.
 XX XX
 XX PT Secreted human proteins, useful as vaccine for treating various diseases
 PT such as autoimmune disorders (e.g. multiple sclerosis), and nervous
 PT system disorders (e.g. stroke).
 XX XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 599; 619pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX CC The invention relates to novel human secreted proteins, the nucleic acids
 CC encoding them. The protein may exhibit cytokine, cell proliferation or
 CC cell differentiation activity or may induce production of other cytokines
 CC in certain cell populations and may exhibit immune stimulating or immune
 CC suppressing activity, which is useful for the treatment of various immune
 CC deficiencies and disorders e.g. severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID),
 CC autoimmune disorders e.g. multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation.
 CC The proteins are also useful in the treatment of diseases and disorders
 CC including tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host
 CC diseases (GVHD), in the induction of tumour immunity, myeloid or lymphoid
 CC cell deficiencies, wound healing and tissue repair, in the treatment of
 CC burns, incisions and ulcers; as well as in treatment of periodontal
 CC disease, osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, mediated by inflammatory
 CC processes, diseases of the peripheral nervous system, Alzheimer's,
 CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral
 CC sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome, infections, infarction of cardiac and
 CC central nervous system vessel e.g. stroke, sepsis, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, ulcers, bone regeneration. The protein, having activin- or
 CC inhibin-related activities is useful as a contraceptive based on the
 CC ability of inhibiting to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease
 CC spermatogenesis in male mammals. The proteins and nucleic acids are also
 CC useful as food supplements. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide

CC probe used to detect the nucleic acids of the invention and where an N
 CC residue is present at position 2 this is a biotinylated phosphoramidite
 CC residue
 XX XX
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 30 GGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
 Db 1 GTCTGGGACGATGTGGC 18
 RESULT 287
 ABL53448
 ID ABL53448 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABL53448;
 XX AC
 XX DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX DE SCR primer 1 for distinguishing between beef types.
 XX DE
 XX KW SCR; sequence characterised amplified regions; beef; cow; PCR; primer;
 XX SS.
 XX OS
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX XX
 XX PN KR2001017747-A.
 XX XX
 XX PD 05-MAR-2001.
 XX XX
 XX PF 13-AUG-1999; 99KR-00033412.
 XX PF
 XX PR 13-AUG-1999; 99KR-00033412.
 XX PR
 XX XX
 XX PA (RURA-) RURAL DEV ADMINISTRATION.
 XX XX
 XX PI Hong YH, Jung IJ, Kim HB, Kim HS, Kim TH, Yoon DH;
 XX PI
 XX DR WPI; 2001-495317/54.
 XX XX
 XX PT SCR primer for distinguishing Korean beef meat.
 XX XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 6pp; Korean.
 XX XX
 XX CC The invention relates to an SCR (Sequence Characterised amplified
 CC Regions) primer for distinguishing Korean beef meat from milk cow meat.
 CC The SCR primer distinguishes between the two quickly and accurately. The
 CC current sequence represents an SCR primer for distinguishing between beef
 CC types
 XX XX
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 302 CCTGAGCCCGGGGACCG 319
 Db 1 CCGAGCCTCGGGGACTG 18
 RESULT 288
 ABL11899
 ID ABL11899 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABL11899;
 XX AC
 XX DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX XX

DE Neublastin DNA related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 21.
 XX Nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
 KW tranquiliser; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW neublastin; ischemic neuronal damage; traumatic brain injury; diabetes;
 KW peripheral neuropathy; neuropathic pain; Alzheimer's disease; glaucoma;
 KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
 KW memory impairment; renal disease; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200272826-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 19-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 12-WAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002691.
 PF
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-00804615.
 PR
 XX (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
 PA (NSGE-) NS GENE AS.
 PA
 XX Sah DWY, Johansen TE, Rossomando A;
 PI WPI; 2002-713515/77.
 XX
 DR
 XX New truncated neublastin polypeptides lacking one or more amino-terminal
 PT amino acids of a mature neublastin polypeptide useful for treating
 PT neurodegenerative disorders, e.g. peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic
 PT pain, brain injury.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 44; 138pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a truncated neublastin polypeptide comprising an
 CC amino acid terminus that lacks one or more amino-terminal amino acids of
 CC a mature neublastin polypeptide. The polypeptides and nucleic acids are
 CC useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders such as ischemic neuronal
 CC damage, traumatic brain injury, peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic pain,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, renal
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, memory impairment, diabetes, renal
 CC diseases, or glaucoma by moderating metabolism, growth, differentiation
 CC or survival of a nerve or neuronal cell. This polynucleotide sequence is
 CC a neublastin PCR primer of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 45 GGCCACCCTCAGGAG 62
 DB 1 GGCCACCCTCAGGAG 18
 RESULT 289
 ID ABA90995 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA90995;
 XX
 DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Biotinylated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 213.
 XX
 KW Human; clone bd306-7; clone yb8-1; ATCC number 98599; gene therapy;
 KW immune disorder; bacterial infection; fungal infection; cancer; tumour;
 KW autoimmune disorder; systemic lupus erythematosus; wound; ulcer; inhibit;
 KW osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; nervous system disorder; neuropathy;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; activin;
 KW haemophilia; cardiac infarction; stroke; sepsis; arthritis; vulnery;
 KW ischaemia-reperfusion injury; inflammatory bowel disease; chemotactic;
 KW Crohn's disease; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; immunomodulator;
 KW
 KW neuroprotective; haemostatic; thrombolytic; anti-inflammatory;
 KW phosphoramidate; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN US2001039335-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00729674.
 XX
 XX 26-NOV-1997; 97US-0126425P.
 PR
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0067454P.
 PR
 XX 20-DEC-1997; 97US-0068379P.
 PR
 XX 02-JAN-1998; 98US-0070346P.
 PR
 XX 07-JAN-1998; 98US-0070643P.
 PR
 XX 13-JAN-1998; 98US-0070755P.
 PR
 XX 18-JAN-1998; 98US-0071304P.
 PR
 XX 22-JAN-1998; 98US-0072134P.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0073095P.
 PR
 XX 18-FEB-1998; 98US-0075038P.
 PR
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-00197886.
 PR
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00539330.
 XX
 XX (JACO) JACOBS K.
 PA (MCCO) MCCOY J M.
 PA (LAVA) LAVALLIE E R.
 PA (COLL) COLLINS-RACIE L A.
 PA (SVAN) EVANS C.
 PA (MERB) MERBERG D.
 PA (TREA) TREACY M.
 PA (AGOS) AGOSTINO M J.
 PA (STEI) STEININGER R J.
 PA (SPAU) SPAULDING V.
 PA (WONG) WONG G G.
 PA (CLAR) CLARK H.
 PA (FECH) FECHTEL K.
 XX
 XX Jacobs K, Mccoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
 PI Merberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Spaulding V;
 PI Wong GG, Clark H, Fechtel K;
 XX WPI; 2002-040725/05.
 DR
 XX New secreted proteins and encoding polynucleotides, useful in gene
 PT therapies, particularly for preventing or treating autoimmune disorders,
 PT cancer, graft-versus-host disease, wound, osteoporosis, stroke or
 PT inflammations.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 329; 349pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to isolated polynucleotides (ABA90876-ABA90968 and
 CC ABA90980) and encoded proteins (ABBS5698-ABBS5800), especially
 CC polynucleotides SEQ ID NO 1 (ABA90876) and SEQ ID NO 19 (ABA90885) and
 CC proteins SEQ ID NO 2 (ABBS5698) and SEQ ID NO 20 (ABBS5707) contained in
 CC clones bd306-7 and yb8-1 respectively and the clones bd306-7 and yb8-1
 CC are deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) with
 CC accession number 98599. The polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides have
 CC cytostatic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulator, vulnery,
 CC neuroprotective, activin, inhibit, chemotactic, haemostatic, thrombolytic
 CC and anti-inflammatory activity and acting as cytokine modulators,
 CC haematopoiesis regulators, tissue growth modulators and/or cadherin
 CC suppressors. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful in gene
 CC therapies, particularly for preventing, treating or ameliorating any of
 CC the following diseases: immune deficiency and disorders; e.g. bacterial
 CC or fungal infections, autoimmune disorders, cancer, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus or graft-versus-host disease, myeloid or lymphoid cell
 CC deficiencies; wound, burns, incisions and ulcers, osteoporosis or
 CC osteoarthritis; central and peripheral nervous system diseases and
 CC neuropathies, e.g. Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or Shy-Drager syndrome;
 CC haemophilia, cardiac infarction or stroke; inflammations, shock, sepsis
 CC or systemic inflammatory response syndrome, ischaemia-reperfusion injury,
 CC

CC endotoxin lethality, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease or Crohn's
 CC disease; or tumors or cancers, pemphigus vulgaris or pemphigus
 CC foliaceus. The present sequence is that of a biotinylated oligonucleotide
 CC with a phosphoramidite residue, useful to the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 30 GGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
 |||||
 Db 1 GTCTGGGACGATGTGGC 18

RESULT 290

AAV01209
 ID AAV01209 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
 AC AAV01209;

DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DE Interleukin 2 receptor PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.

XX PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STs;
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS
 XX WO9731012-A1.

PN
 XX 28-AUG-1997.

PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.

XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.

PR (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

PA (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.

XX Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;

XX WPI; 1997-435083/40.

XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
 PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
 PT cross-species comparisons.

PS Claim 1; Page 10; 26pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
 CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
 CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
 CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
 CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
 CC tagged site (UM-STs) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
 CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
 CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STs allow genomic
 CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Mismatches 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 350 GCTCTACAGCGACTTCCT 367

Db 1 GCTCTACAGAGAGTCT 18

RESULT 291

AAZ25638/c
 ID AAZ25638 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ25638;

DT 23-DEC-1999 (first entry)

XX Endoplasmic reticulum stress competence control element SEQ ID NO:11.

DE Endoplasmic reticulum; ER; stress competence; control element;

KW Endoplasmic reticulum; ER; stress competence; control element;

KW inhibition; growth; apoptosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

KW cystic fibrosis; ds.

XX Gallus sp.

XX JP11243959-A.

PD 14-SEP-1999.

PF 04-MAR-1998; 98JP-00052453.

PR 04-MAR-1998; 98JP-00052453.

XX (HSPK-) HSP KENKYUSHO KK.

XX WPI; 1999-603708/52.

XX New control element for stress competence of endoplasmic reticulum -
 XX useful for inhibition of growth and induction of apoptosis in cancer
 XX cells.

PS Example 1; Fig 3; 25pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention specifically claims an element shown by: (A) a 19
 CC bp base sequence, CCAATNNNN NNNCCACG (ERSE); or (B) a modified base
 CC sequence having replaced 1-3 bases with the other base(s), which induces
 CC transcription with stress on endoplasmic reticulum used for stress
 CC competence of endoplasmic reticulum. Also described are: (1) a DNA having
 CC transcription inducing activity with stress on endoplasmic reticulum
 CC containing the above mentioned element, optionally further containing a
 CC promoter DNA; and (2) a vector containing the element optionally with the
 CC DNA. The element can be used for the inhibition of growth and induction
 CC of apoptosis of cancer cells, and improvement of symptoms of autoimmune
 CC diseases and cystic fibrosis by inhibition of autoantibody formation.
 CC AAZ25632 to AAZ25657 represent elements used in an example from the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 150 GAGGCCGCTTCGACTGG 167

Db 18 GTGGCCGCGCTCGATTGG 1

RESULT 292

AAZ28576/c
 ID AAZ28576 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ28576;

DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)

DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX GRP94 promoter ERSE3-like sequence.

XX Endoplasmic reticulum; stress; ER; transcription factor; transcription;
 KW regulatory element; ERSE; b2IP; chaperone; treatment; prophylaxis;
 KW cancer; arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; wound healing; cystic fibrosis;

KW ulcer; gene therapy; recombinant gene; chicken; gene expression; GRP;
 KW glucose regulated protein; promoter; ss.
 XX Gallus gallus.
 XX WO200029429-A2.
 XX PD 25-MAY-2000.
 XX PF 12-NOV-1999; 99WO-JP006305.
 XX PR 13-NOV-1998; 98JP-00324227.
 XX PR 09-JUN-1999; 99JP-00163112.
 XX PA (HSPR-) HSP RES INST INC.
 XX PI Haze K, Yoshida H, Mori K, Yanagi H, Yura T;
 XX WPI; 2000-387736/33.
 XX DR New endoplasmic reticulum stress transcription factor (known as bZIP) for
 XX PT controlling expression of endoplasmic reticulum chaperone, useful for
 XX PT treating cancers, arteriosclerosis, cystic fibrosis, ischemic diseases,
 XX PT wounds and ulcers.
 XX PS Example 1; Fig 3; 157pp; English.
 XX CC An endoplasmic reticulum stress transcription factor (bZIP) capable of
 XX CC regulating transcription inducing activity exhibited by an element (ERSE)
 XX CC can be used in a method for controlling expression of an endoplasmic
 XX CC reticulum chaperone. The method comprises expressing bZIP. The method can
 XX CC be used for expression of a foreign protein by positively regulating
 XX CC expression of an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone gene. bZIP is useful for
 XX CC controlling the expression of endoplasmic reticulum chaperone either
 XX CC positively or negatively in cells and therefore is useful for treatment
 XX CC or prophylaxis of cancers, arteriosclerosis, cystic fibrosis, ischaemic
 XX CC diseases, wounds and ulcers. bZIP also maintains the correct conformation
 XX CC of the endoplasmic reticulum chaperone and thereby increases the
 XX CC expression of a foreign protein. This sequence taken from the glucose
 XX CC regulating protein (GRP) promoter GRP94 contains an ERSE like sequence.
 XX CC (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 150 GAGCGCGCTCGACTCG 167
 Db 18 GTGCGCGCGTGGATTGG 1
 RESULT 293
 AAS06885/C
 ID AAS06885 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAS06885;
 XX DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE SNP containing protein kinase DNA sequence #54.
 XX KW Human; protein kinase; PTK; STK; cancer; cardiovascular disease; SNP;
 KW metabolic disorder; immune related disease; neurological disorder;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; inflammatory disorder; infectious disease;
 KW reproductive disorder; gene therapy; single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX WO200138503-A2.
 XX PR 31-MAY-2001.

XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US032085.
 XX PF
 XX PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167482P.
 XX XX (SUGR-) SUGEN INC.
 XX PI Plowman GD, Whyte D, Manning G, Sudarean S, Martinez R;
 XX PI Flanagan P, Clary D;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-343950/36.
 XX XX Nucleic acids encoding human kinase polypeptides, useful for preventing
 XX PT diagnosing and/or treating e.g. cancer, immune, cardiovascular and
 XX PT neuronal-associated diseases, and microbial infections.
 XX PS Example 8B; Page 333; 433pp; English.
 XX PS AAS06832-AAS06897 represent part of a polynucleotide sequence encoding
 XX CC for novel human protein kinases where a single nucleotide polymorphism
 XX CC (SNP) has been identified. The SNP occurs at the last position of the
 XX CC present sequence. The sequences are described relating to the invention
 XX CC of novel human protein kinases #1-57 (AAU03501-AAU03557). The novel
 XX CC protein kinases have been identified as members of the tyrosine or
 XX CC serine/threonine kinase (PTK and STK) families. The polynucleotides
 XX CC encoding protein kinases and the polypeptides may be used in the
 XX CC prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with
 XX CC inappropriate kinase expression. For example, they may be used to treat
 XX CC cancers (especially cancers of haematopoietic origin), cardiovascular
 XX CC disease (e.g. atherosclerosis), metabolic disorders (e.g. diabetes),
 XX CC immune related diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis), neurological
 XX CC disorders (e.g. schizophrenia), neurodegenerative disorders (e.g.
 XX CC Parkinson's disease), inflammatory disorders (e.g. asthma), infectious
 XX CC disease (e.g. HIV) and reproductive disorders (e.g. infertility).
 XX CC Additionally, polynucleotides encoding protein kinases may be used for
 XX CC gene therapy and as DNA probes in diagnostic assays. The protein kinase
 XX CC polypeptides may be used as antigens in the production of antibodies
 XX CC against the protein kinases and in assays to identify modulators of
 XX CC protein kinase expression and activity
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 35 GGACGACATGCCACCA 52
 Db 18 GGCCAAAGATGCGCTCCA 1
 RESULT 294
 AAF86572/C
 ID AAF86572 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAF86572;
 XX DT 12-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Canine distemper virus H gene PCR primer RH-3.
 XX KW Canine; H gene; antiviral; gene therapy; distemper; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Canine distemper virus.
 XX PN JP2000350587-A.
 XX XX 19-DEC-2000.
 XX XX 11-JUN-1999; 99JP-00165598.
 XX PR 11-JUN-1999; 99JP-00165598.
 XX XX

PA (KYOR-) KYORITSU SHOJI KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-268280/28.
 XX
 PT H gene, used for treating, preventing and detecting mammalian distemper,
 XX particularly canine distemper viruses.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 6; 18pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to the H gene derived from canine distemper
 CC virus (see AAF86567). The H gene sequence can be used in the prevention,
 CC treatment and detection of mammalian distemper, particularly canine
 CC distemper virus (CDV). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was
 CC used in the present invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 293 GGTGAGGAGCTGAGCCC 310
 |||||
 Db 19 GCTGAGTACCTGAGCCC 2

RESULT 295
 AAH47419
 ID AAH47419 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC
 AC AAH47419;
 XX
 XX 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX XPD gene exon 23 amplifying primer.
 DE
 XX
 XX XRC3; XPF; melanoma; genotyping; DNA repair gene; XPD; PCR primer;
 KW polymorphism; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200162964-A2.
 PN
 XX 30-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 22-FEB-2001; 2001WO-GB000753.
 PF
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000GB-00004193.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
 PA
 XX Winsey S, Haldar N, Wojnarowska F, Welsh K;
 PI WPI; 2001-557711/62.
 DR
 XX
 XX Determining the susceptibility of an individual to malignant melanoma,
 PT involves screening the genome of the individual for the presence or
 PT absence of one or more polymorphic variants of the XRC3 gene.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 14; 35pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method for determining whether an individual
 CC is likely to be susceptible to malignant melanoma, and determining the
 CC genetic basis for the melanoma in an individual. The method involves
 CC screening the genome of the individual for the presence or absence of one
 CC or more polymorphic variants of the XRC3 gene. Sequences AAH47412-420
 CC represent PCR primers used in a genotyping assay of a candidate DNA
 CC repair gene XPD
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 321 GTCTGGCGCGGACGAC 338
 |||||
 Db 19 GTCTGGTGGCTGACAC 2

RESULT 297

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 ACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGC 69
 |||||
 Db 2 AATCAGAGGAGCGCTGC 19

RESULT 296
 ABL43984/C
 ID ABL43984 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC
 AC ABL43984;
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1028.
 DE
 XX
 XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 PN
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 25; 52pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

ABZ97333
ID ABZ97333 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABZ97333;
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12575; 872pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ
Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 337 ACCAGGCGCGCTCTCT 354
DB 2 ACCAGCGCGGCTCTCT 19

RESULT 299

ABZ97252
ID ABZ97252 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABZ97252;
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human nucleic acid sequence.
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12494; 872pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ
Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 337 ACCAGGCGCGCTCTCT 354
DB 2 ACCAGCGCGGCTCTCT 19

RESULT 298

ADD00872
ID ADD00872 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
AC ADD00872;
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA - C3G.
XX
KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KW Gene therapy; ds; anti-HCV; agent LZ129; mutant.
OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Wild-type cytosine substituted for guanine"
XX
PN WO2003016572-A1.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
PI WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
DR New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 155; 173pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA of
CC the invention which contains a C3G mutation.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 256 CGGCCACGGTGCACCTGG 273
DB 1 CGGCCACGAUGCAUCUGG 18
RESULT 300
ADD00871
ID ADD00871 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
AC ADD00871;
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA - G4C.

XX
KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KW Gene therapy; ds; anti-HCV; agent LZ129; mutant.
OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Wild-type guanine substituted for cytosine"
XX
PN WO2003016572-A1.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
PI WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
DR New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 155; 173pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA of
CC the invention which contains a G4C mutation.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 256 CGGCCACGGTGCACCTGG 273
DB 1 CGGCCACGAUGCAUCUGG 18
RESULT 301
AAQ22593/c
ID AAQ22593 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ22593;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-JUL-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE External guide sequence for cleavage of substrate by RNase P.
XX
KW EGS; Viral diseases; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT stem_loop 1. .15

FT	misc_RNA	/tag= a 9...15 /tag= b /label= EGS
XX	WO9203566-A.	
XX	05-MAR-1992.	
XX	15-AUG-1991;	91WO-US005808.
XX	17-AUG-1990;	9OUS-00568834.
XX	(UYJA) UNIV YALE.	
XX	Altman S, Forster AC, Guerrieta CL;	
XX	WPI; 1992-096909/12.	
XX	Compan. for targeting RNA sequence for cleavage by RNase P - comprises	
XX	external guide sequence including 3-NCCA and complementary nucleotide	
XX	sequences, for treating viral diseases.	
XX	Disclosure; Fig 2d; 34pp; English.	
XX	The sequence is designed to bind to a truncated deriv. of Afl (McClain,	
XX	et al., Science 238, 527-530 (1987), so targetting cleavage of this	
XX	substrate by RNase P. Afl comprises the acceptor stem, the T-stem and	
XX	loop, and the 3' terminal NCCA nucleotides (nt) of the tRNA-PHE gene. The	
XX	deriv was inserted into pGEN-2, and the plasmid digested with PstI. The	
XX	resulting linear DNA was transcribed in vitro with SP6 polymerase, and	
XX	transcription yielding a short 5' leader sequence, and an extra 3'C	
XX	residue corresponding to the residual part of the PstI digested	
XX	-63 of Afl was also prepd., and used to create a truncated substrate	
XX	restriction site. A 51 nt deriv., PAT1 (see AAQ22589) lacking residues 25	
XX	shown here, lacking the EGS sequence. The truncated deriv. was not	
XX	cleaved efficiently. However if the cleaved EGS sequence (shown here) was	
XX	added to the mixt., cleavage occurred as normal. This led to the design of	
XX	EGS oligonucleotides comprising the EGS sequence (complementary to the	
XX	target sequence) and a 3' NCCA terminal, (N = a purine). Compensatory	
XX	the oligos are useful for treating viral diseases, e.g. herpes simplex,	
XX	associated with the expression of specific proteins from mRNA, or from	
XX	the presence of viral RNAs themselves. RNase P based therapy may be used	
XX	to deliver engineered sequences into the haematopoietic cells of patients	
XX	with e.g. HIV, HTLV-1 and various retroviral induced leukaemias. (Updated	
XX	on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct	
XX	PI field.)	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;	
XX	Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
XX	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;	
XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	243 TGCCTCCCGGCTCGGCC 260	
DB	19 TGGTGCCCGGACTCGGCC 2	
XX	RESULT 302	
XX	AAQ66601/c	
XX	ID AAQ66601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	AC AAQ66601;	
XX	25-MAR-2003 (revised)	
DT	10-NOV-1994 (first entry)	
DE	Human type I procollagen (COL1A1) pro alpha 1 chain antisense	
VE	oligonucleotide AS8.	

PI Prockop D, Collige A, Baserga R, Nugent P;
 XX WPI; 1994-183496/22.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) against mutant or native collagen genes -
 PT for inhibiting collagen expression, e.g for treating osteoarthritis,
 PT liver cirrhosis, excessive scarring etc.
 XX
 XX Claim 5; Page 24; 55pp; English.
 XX
 CC To develop antisense oligos, the test system employed mouse NIH 3T3 cells
 CC stably transfected with an internally deleted construct of the human gene
 CC for the pro alpha 1(I) chains of type I procollagen COL1A1. A series of
 CC modified oligos were synthesised using a region at the 3' end of exon 1
 CC and the first two nucleotides of intron 1 of the exogenous (human) gene
 CC as a target. This sequence is given in AAQ66595 which corresp. to bps 198
 CC -225 if the adenine at the start of transcription is counted as posn. +1.
 CC The corresp. sequence of the endogenous (mouse) gene is given in
 CC AAQ66595, which corresp. to bps 169-195. The antisense oligos are given
 CC in AAQ66597-Q66614. The antisense oligos inhibit the expression of mutant
 CC or normal collagen genes. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 26 CGAGGGCTGGACGAGA 43
 DB 18 CGAGGGCCCAAGCGAGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 304
 AAT62029
 ID AAT62029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT62029;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-NOV-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Murine leukaemia virus retroviral vector BAG PCR primer B.
 DE
 XX Gene expression; human mammary carcinoma cell; whey acidic protein;
 KW mouse mammary tumour virus; WAP; MMTV; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9709440-A1.
 FN
 XX 13-MAR-1997.
 PD
 XX 06-SEP-1996; 96WO-EP003922.
 PF
 XX 06-SEP-1995; 95DK-00000976.
 PR
 XX (BAVA-) BAVARIAN NORDIC RES INST AS.
 PA (GSFU-) GSF FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT.
 PI Guenzburg WH, Saller RM, Salmons B;
 XX WPI; 1997-192915/17.
 XX
 XX Gene expression in human mammary carcinoma cells - using whey acidic
 PT protein or mouse mammary tumour virus regulatory sequences.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Fig 1; 46pp; English.
 PS
 XX A novel DNA construct (preferably a retroviral vector) has been produced
 CC for the treatment of human mammary cell disorders or diseases, including
 CC human mammary carcinoma. The DNA construct comprises at least one
 CC therapeutic gene under the transcriptional control of the whey acidic

CC protein (WAP) or mouse mammary tumour virus (MMTV) regulatory sequences.
 CC The present sequence represents PCR primer B which is involved in the
 CC deletion of the U3 region from the murine leukaemia virus (MLV)
 CC retroviral vector, known as BAG, and the insertion of a polylinker, which
 CC is used in an example for the production of a DNA construct as described
 CC above. The WAP and MMTV regulatory sequences are able to direct the
 CC efficient expression of a linked heterologous gene in primary human
 CC mammary cells, including mammary carcinoma cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PI field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 47 CCACCACCTCAGAGGAGTC 64
 DB 2 CAATCCTCAGAGGAGAC 19
 XX
 RESULT 305
 AAT85369
 ID AAT85369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT85369;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 11-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Mouse leukaemia virus retroviral vector BAG gene LTR PCR primer B.
 DE
 XX MLV; retroviral; vector; senescent cell derived inhibitor 1; SPI-1;
 KW antiproliferative; breast cancer; restenosis; human; implantation;
 KW tumour; polymerase chain reaction; beta galactosidase gene; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9713867-A1.
 FN
 XX 17-APR-1997.
 PD
 XX 11-OCT-1996; 96WO-EP004447.
 PF
 XX 13-OCT-1995; 95DK-00001157.
 PR
 XX (BAVA-) BAVARIAN NORDIC RES INST.
 PA (GSFU-) GSF FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT.
 PI Guenzburg WH, Saller RM, Salmons B;
 XX WPI; 1997-235903/21.
 XX
 XX Retroviral vector carrying senescent cell derived inhibitor 1 DNA - used
 PT in the treatment of diseases responsive to anti-proliferative activity,
 PT e.g. breast cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Fig 1; 53pp; English.
 PS
 XX A retroviral vector carrying a DNA sequence encoding SPI-1 (senescent
 CC cell derived inhibitor 1), a functional analogue, fragment or antisense
 CC SPI-1 DNA sequence has been developed. The present sequence represents
 CC PCR primer B used in the amplification of mouse leukaemia virus (MLV)
 CC retroviral vector beta galactosidase gene (BAG) LTR, for use in the
 CC deletion of the U3 region and insertion of a polylinker. The retroviral
 CC vector can be used in the treatment of disorders or diseases responsive
 CC to the anti-proliferative activity of SPI-1, e.g. for the treatment of
 CC cancer or restenosis, especially for the treatment of breast cancer. The
 CC retroviral vector acts to introduce the relevant DNA sequences, sense or
 CC antisense, into human cells in vitro or in vivo. The retroviral vector
 CC may be administered by injection or by implantation of a packing cell
 CC line in to the body nearby or at the site of the tumour. (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)


```

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 47 CCACCACTCAGAGGATC 64
Db 2 CAATCACTCAGAGGAGAC 19

RESULT 306
AAT92797/C
ID AAT92797 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAT92797;
XX XX
XX XX
XX 05-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer #2 for immunoglobulin gamma-1 constant region (IGG1).
XX KW PCR primer; amplify; human gene; chimeric non-human animal; antibody;
XX KW transgenic mouse; chromosome fragment; hybridoma production; microcell;
XX KW Huntington's disease gene; pluripotent cell; interleukin-2 gene;
XX KW myeloma cell; immunoglobulin gamma-1; constant region; IGG1; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX FN WO9707671-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 06-MAR-1997.
XX XX
XX XX
XX PF 29-AUG-1996; 96WO-JP002427.
XX PF
XX PR 29-AUG-1995; 95JP-00242340.
XX PR 15-FEB-1996; 96JP-00027940.
XX XX
XX PA (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX XX
XX PI Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX WPI; 1997-178822/16.
XX DR
XX PT Chimeric animal containing foreign chromosome - for expression of a
XX PT foreign gene, e.g. an antibody.
XX PT
XX PS Example 9; Page 33; 142pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX CC AAT92758-792817 represent amplification primers for human genes which are
XX CC used in the chimeric non-human animal of the invention. The chimeric non-
XX CC human animal of the invention, preferably a mouse, contains a foreign
XX CC chromosome(s) or chromosome fragment. The animal is produced by obtaining
XX CC a hybrid cell by fusion of a cell containing the foreign chromosome with
XX CC a cell having the ability to form microcells. The microcells are
XX CC prepared, and fused with cells having differentiative pluripotency to
XX CC form cells having differentiative pluripotency and containing the foreign
XX CC chromosome. These cells are then introduced into an embryo, which is then
XX CC implanted and brought to term. The foreign chromosome segment is at least
XX CC 1 Mb long and preferably contains a region for an antibody. The
XX CC chromosome segment could also contain genes associated with human
XX CC disease, such as the interleukin-2 gene, and the Huntington's disease
XX CC gene. The expression of foreign genes (especially human genes) in a non-
XX CC human animal is useful for efficient production of proteins, especially
XX CC of human antibodies. Particular cells of the chimeric animal which
XX CC express the foreign genetic material can be isolated and fused with
XX CC myeloma cells to produce hybridomas capable of expressing the foreign
XX CC gene (e.g. to produce the antibody)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 364 TCCTCACTTCCTGGACC 381
Db 20 TCCTCACTTCCTGGACC 3

RESULT 307
AAV52794/C
ID AAV52794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAV52794;
XX XX
XX DT 27-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Immunoglobulin gamma-1 constant PCR primer IGG1 #2.
XX XX
XX KW Pluripotent cell; intrinsic gene; chimeric non-human animal;
XX KW construction; human; antibiotic gene; cancer cell; embryonic; PCR primer;
XX KW ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO9837757-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 03-SEP-1998.
XX XX
XX PF 02-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000860.
XX PF
XX PR 28-FEB-1997; 97JP-00062309.
XX PR
XX XX
XX PA (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX XX
XX PI Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX WPI; 1998-480821/41.
XX DR
XX PT Pluripotent cells containing foreign chromosomes or fragments - and non-
XX PT human chimeric animals constructed using them and expressing foreign
XX PT genes such as human antibiotic genes.
XX PT
XX PS Example 9; Page 46; 217pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method of obtaining pluripotent cells
XX CC containing foreign chromosomes or their fragments (preferably at least
XX CC 670 kb in length, especially more than 1000 kb) by preparing cancerous
XX CC cells containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments, then fusing these
XX CC with pluripotent cells such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic
XX CC reproductive cells, embryonic cancer cells or their mutants. Also
XX CC described are: (1) a method of obtaining hybridoma cells by fusing a cell
XX CC with a high ability to produce hybridoma cells (such as mouse A9 cells)
XX CC with a cell containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments (such as
XX CC normal human diploid cells); (2) a method of utilizing pluripotent cells
XX CC to produce chimeric and transgenic non-human animals (especially mammals
XX CC such as mice) which can express the foreign chromosomes or fragments
XX CC introduced; and (3) chimeric animals, their offspring and tissues and
XX CC cells derived from the offspring produced by a method as in (2). The
XX CC inventions can be used for the production of monoclonal antibodies for
XX CC medical use which are of human type and therefore not antigenic in
XX CC humans. They can also be used in the production of chimeric and
XX CC transgenic animals which express useful foreign proteins, or which can
XX CC serve as models for the study of human diseases. AAV52755 to AAV52828 are
XX CC PCR primers used in examples from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 364 TCCTCACTTCCTGGACC 381

```


Db	20	TCTCACCCTGCTGACC	3
RESULT 308			
AAZ32672			
ID	AAZ32672	standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC	AAZ32672;		
DT	09-FEB-2000	(first entry)	
DE	Basta-resistance (bar) gene PCR primer Bar 2.		
XX	SOD; superoxide dismutase; antioxidant; superoxide; anion; radical;		
XX	environmental stress; biological stress; treatment; arthritis;		
XX	rheumatism; ischaemic heart disease; radiation damage; skin; ageing;		
XX	cosmetic; plant bioreactor; transgenic plant; expression; herbicide;		
XX	Basta; resistance; PCR; primer; ss.		
OS	Synthetic.		
XX	EP952224-A2.		
XX	27-OCT-1999.		
XX	14-APR-1999;	99EP-00302909.	
XX	14-APR-1998;	98KR-00013205.	
XX	21-AUG-1998;	98KR-00033947.	
XX	06-APR-1999;	99KR-00011848.	
XX	(KOAD) KOREA ADV INST SCI & TECHNOLOGY.		
XX	Kim J, Lee H, Kwon SY, Kwak SS;		
XX	WPI; 1999-582804/50.		
XX	Producing transgenic plants which produce high levels of superoxide.		
XX	Example 4; Page 16; 25pp; English.		
XX	This sequence represents Basta-resistance gene (bar) PCR primer Bar 2,		
XX	used with primer Bar 1 (AAZ32671) to determine whether the bar gene had		
XX	been stably introduced into the genome of Basta-resistant plantlets. The		
XX	plantlets had been previously been transformed with a superoxide		
XX	dismutase (SOD) expression vector comprising a cucumber fruit dominant		
XX	promoter (ASO), a cassava mSOD1 gene and the bar gene. SODs are		
XX	ubiquitous enzymes which convert superoxide anion radicals to hydrogen		
XX	peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide is then converted to water by peroxidases or		
XX	catalases. Superoxide anion radicals, and other reactive oxygen species		
XX	such as hydrogen peroxide and hydroxyl radical, are generated by		
XX	organisms in response to environmental and biological stresses. SOD is		
XX	thought to be effective in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism,		
XX	ischaemic heart disease and radiation damage, and has been used in		
XX	cosmetics for the prevention of skin ageing. The transgenic plants		
XX	(especially cucumber fruit) produced by the method of the invention are		
XX	used as materials for cosmetics, including massage packs, or as an		
XX	additive in functional foods or medicines. The plants can be used as		
XX	Basta-resistant plants		
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
QY	Query Match	3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
DB	Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;	
DB	Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	214	AGAACTCGGTGCGGCCA 231	
DB	3	AGATCTCGGTGCGGCCA 20	


```

PD 05-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 30-APR-1998; 98WO-US008656.
XX
PR 30-APR-1997; 97US-00841349.
XX
PA (MISH/) MISHRA L.
XX
PI Mishra L;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-009382/01.
XX
PT New isolated early liver development genes - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g., liver disease, hepatocellular carcinoma, degenerative
PT neurological disorders, anaemia, ataxia or haemochromatosis.
XX
PS Example 2; Fig 20; 92pp; English.
XX
CC This oligonucleotide is used as a reverse primer, together with a forward
CC primer (see AAV64429), in quantitative PCR of the mouse ss3 gene. 10
CC Primer pairs (see AAV64427-46) were used in quantitative PCR to
CC demonstrate elf (see AAV64411-13), ss3, and 145 (see AAV64414) expression
CC in bio and liver explant cultures, compared to HNF3-beta, C/EBP, alpha-
CC fetoprotein and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase. The invention
CC provides early developing liver proteins and the genes coding for them
CC (see AAV64410-24). These can be used in the treatment and diagnosis of
CC liver diseases and other disorders, including those relating to
CC oncogenesis and tissue repair
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 347 GCTGCTCTACAGCACTT 364
DB 20 GCTGCTGTCAGTGACTT 3
RESULT 311
AAZ033364
ID AAZ033364 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ033364;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
FN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1655; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC paratrachoma; nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; perihhepatitis; bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 351 CTCTACAGCGCACTTCCTC 368
DB 2 CTCCACAGCGCAATTCCTC 19
RESULT 312
AAZ04026/C
ID AAZ04026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ04026;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
FN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1655; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

```



```

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 225 GCGGCCAAATCGGGAGCC 242
DB 20 GCTGCCAAACGGGAGCC 3

RESULT 313
AAX79655/c
ID AAX79655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX79655;
XX
DT 12-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human LKB1 gene primer/probe.
XX
KW LKB1 gene; human; serine protease; Peutz-Jeghers syndrome; PJ syndrome;
KW variation detection; therapy; diagnosis; primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9928459-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-JP005357.
XX
PR 27-NOV-1997; 97JP-00344256.
XX
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98JP-00280357.
XX
PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Jenne DE, Nezu J;
XX
PS WPI; 1999-358129/30.
XX
PT Primers and probes for use in diagnosis of Peutz-Jeghers syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 89; 107pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer/probe sequence of the invention. The
CC primer and probe sequences are derived from the sequence of the human
CC serine protease gene LKB1, and are used to detect variations in LKB1
CC leading to Peutz-Jeghers (PJ) syndrome. The primers and probes can be
CC used for the diagnosis, investigation and treatment of diseases in which
CC variations in the LKB1 gene are implicated, such as PJ syndrome
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 51 CACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTG 68
DB 18 CACTCCGAGGGGCGCTCTG 1

RESULT 314
AAX00253/c

```

```

ID AAX00253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX00253;
XX
DT 26-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human D2 dopamine receptor PCR forward primer.
XX
KW Human; glutamic acid decarboxylase; choline acetyltransferase; GAD65;
KW GAD67; CHAT; dopamine receptor; G3PDH; PCR primer; Huntington's disease;
KW neural transplantation; neurological disease; hNT neuron; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9857663-A1.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 17-JUN-1998; 98WO-US012685.
XX
PR 17-JUN-1997; 97US-0049817P.
XX
PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Freed CR, Kaddis FG;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-095293/08.
XX
PT Treatment of neurological disorders, especially Huntington's disease - by
PT transplantation of differentiated neurons into corpus striatum of
PT affected mammal.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 36; 53pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed of treating defective tissue comprising: (i)
CC providing a number of hNT neurons and a neurologically defective mammal
CC having a target tissue comprising defective cells; and (ii) transplanting
CC the hNT neurons into the defective mammal so that the neurological defect
CC of the mammal is ameliorated. Also described is a non-human mammal having
CC lesions in the corpus striatum and one or more tissues comprising
CC transplanted hNT neurons. The method is especially used to treat
CC Huntington's disease or other neurological disorders. The method allows
CC the transplantation of terminally differentiated neurons from cell lines.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example from the
CC present invention for in vitro characterisation of hNT neurons
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 289 AGCTGCTGAGGACCTGA 306
DB 18 AGATGCTGAGGACAGGA 1

RESULT 315
AAX298749/c
ID AAX298749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX298749;
XX
DT 20-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify human mitochondrial DNA fragment.
XX
KW Human; mitochondria; PCR primer; large insert episome; lipofection;
KW epstein barr virus nuclear antigen-1; EBNA-1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

```



```

PN WO200012693-A1.
XX
PD 09-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 26-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019468.
XX
XX 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0037961P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102691P.
XX
XX (UTNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
XX Vos JH;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-256638/22.
DR
XX
XX New recombinant plasmid useful for producing large-insert episomes in
PT mammalian cells comprises a lymphotropic herpes virus segment linked to
PT a heterologous insert segment.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 33; 67pp; English.
PS
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the
CC human mitochondrial DNA. The PCR product is used to create a probe which
CC is used in the Southern blot analysis of cells transfected with the
CC recombinant plasmid of the invention. The plasmid is useful for the
CC production of large-insert episomes in mammalian cell. The plasmid
CC comprises a lymphotropic herpes virus segment and a heterologous insert
CC segment. The herpes virus segment contains an origin of plasmid
CC replication and a heterologous origin of bacterial replication which is
CC maintained as an episome in both bacterial and mammalian host cells. The
CC recombinant plasmid is useful for transforming mammalian cells,
CC especially B-lymphoblastoid cells (BLC), epithelial cells (EC) or a
CC fusion of these, by transfecting a mammalian cell with the plasmid by
CC lipofection. The recombinant plasmid is also useful for the production of
CC large-insert episomes in mammalian cells. The invention also relates to
CC an Epstein Barr virus nuclear antigen-1 (EBNA-1) gene having a partial
CC IR3 domain deletion which is from 300-700 nucleotides in length. The EBNA
CC -1 gene is useful as a therapeutic agent, especially in gene therapy
CC regimes
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CTGCTCGGTGAAGGAGA 214
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
19 CTGCTAGGTGTAAGGAGA 2
RESULT 316
AAZ94278/c
ID AAZ94278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ94278;
XX
XX 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PHELIIX nested primer NP2.
XX
XX PHELIIX; human; testis-specific; transcription factor; prostate cancer;
KW bladder cancer; ovary cancer; testicular cancer; gene therapy; diagnosis;
KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200012709-A2.
PN
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 31-AUG-1999; 99WO-US020137.
XX
XX

```

```

PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098610P.
PR 31-OCT-1998; 98US-0106524P.
XX
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA (APAR/) APAR D E.
PA (HUBE/) HUBERT R. S.
PA (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.
XX
XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-237872/20.
DR
XX
XX Testis specific Helix Loop Helix proteins expressed in cancers and useful
PT for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of prostate, bladder and
PT ovarian tumors.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 31; 62pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is that of nested primer NP2, which was used in the
CC amplification of gene fragments obtained from a suppression subtractive
CC hybridization reaction using LAPC xenograft cDNA and designed to identify
CC novel prostate and prostate cancer-specific genes. A 437 bp clone was
CC obtained. Full-length cDNA (see AAZ94275) was subsequently cloned from a
CC testis cDNA library. This encoded PHELIIX (see AAY9269), a novel
CC transcription factor that is normally expressed only in testis tissue,
CC but is up-regulated in prostate and other types of cancer. The invention
CC provides diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful in the management of
CC various cancers which express PHELIIX, including prostate cancer, bladder
CC cancer, ovarian cancer and testicular cancer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGGACGACG 390
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
20 TCCTGCGCGCGGACGACG 3
RESULT 317
AAAS5556/c
ID AAAS5556 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAAS5556;
XX
XX 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX TRAF2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 16847.
XX
XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200020435-A1.
PN
XX
XX 13-APR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.
XX
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167109.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.
DR
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor
PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating

```


PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.

XX Example 16; Page 52; 170pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA55496

CC -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour

CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense

CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which

CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least

CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.

CC Sequences AAA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human

CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human

CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising

CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase

CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense

CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-

CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or

CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-

CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated

CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides

CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGGCCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150

DB 18 TGCCACGCTGGCTGTGG 1

RESULT 318

AAA37951/C

ID AAA37951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA37951;

XX 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer (NP2) used in PTAN gene isolation.

XX PTAN; testis specific; prostate cancer; overexpress; chromosome 1q22;

XX diagnose; cancer; breast; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200020589-A2.

XX 13-APR-2000.

XX 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022985.

XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102556P.

XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102310P.

XX 21-DEC-1998; 98US-0113229P.

XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129518P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.

XX (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2000-317715/27.

XX PTAN proteins, and sequences encoding them, used for diagnosing and

XX treating cancers, especially breast and prostate cancers.

PS Example 1; Page 31; 71pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA

CC fragments of the PTAN (testis specific protein expressed in prostate

CC cancer) gene. PTAN is expressed in 3 isoforms PTAN-1, 2, and 3. The PTAN

CC gene is located on chromosome 1q22. PTAN is overexpressed in prostate

CC cancer, and has a testis specific expression pattern in adult tissues.

CC PTAN shows no homology to any known gene. PTAN can be used in methods for

CC the diagnosis of cancer, especially prostate or breast cancer, where the

CC normal tissue samples are prostate tissue, or breast tissue, bone tissue,

CC lymphatic tissue, serum, blood, or urine. A vector containing the PTAN

CC nucleotide sequence, a vaccine composition targeting PTAN, PTAN,

CC ribozymes specific for PTAN mRNA and antisense sequences, can be used to

CC treat cancer, especially breast and prostate cancers. Cancer development

CC can be inhibited by a vaccine composition targeting PTAN

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTCGCGCGACCGACG 3

RESULT 319

AAZ93048/C

ID AAZ93048 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ93048;

XX 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer used for generating human brain specific protein BPC-1 cDNA.

XX BPC-1; oncogene; oncogenic; cancer; prostate; bladder; antibody;

XX antisense; vaccine; detection; prognosis; drug screening; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200009691-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 10-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018250.

XX 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095982P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (LEON/) LEONG K.

XX (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.

XX (SAFF/) SAFFRAN D C.

XX (JAKO/) JAKOBOVITS A.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;

XX Jakobovits A;

XX WPI; 2000-206006/18.

XX New isolated BPC-1 polypeptides, useful for developing products for the

XX diagnosis, staging, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly

XX prostate or bladder cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 35; 79pp; English.

XX BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used for the detection of

XX BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides in biological samples, this is

XX particularly useful for detecting cancers expressing BPC-1, e.g. prostate

XX cancer or bladder cancer. Antibodies directed against BPC-1 or antisense

CC polynucleotides can be used for treating such cancers. The BPC-1
 CC polypeptides can also be used in vaccines for treating or inhibiting the
 CC development of a cancer expressing BPC-1. The polypeptides and
 CC polynucleotides can also be used for detection, prognosis, drug screening
 CC and predicting susceptibility to developing cancer. The BPC-1 polypeptide
 CC comprises a CUB domain which is expressed in prostate and bladder
 CC carcinoma cells and which shows sequence similarity with CUB domains from
 CC other known proteins. In normal human tissues BPC-1 is only expressed in
 CC certain tissues of the brain, however, it is expressed at high levels in
 CC prostate cancer cells and bladder cancer cells. A number of synthetic
 CC oligonucleotides were used to generate BPC-1 cDNA from total cell RNA of
 CC tumour cells lines. These primers were a cDNA synthesis primer
 CC (AAZ93041), two adaptor sequences (AAZ93042-293045), a PCR primer
 CC (AAZ93046) and two nested primers (AAZ93047, AAZ93048). This sequence is
 CC one of the nested primers (NP)1 used in the amplification method
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 Db 20 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 320
 AAA59961
 ID AAA59961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAA59961;

XX 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX Polynucleotide SEQ ID 13 used in method to culture sterile male plants.

XX Male sterile plant; transgenic plant; histocyte lethal protein;

XX another specific promoter; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX CN1249133-A.

XX 05-APR-2000.

XX 25-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126146.

XX 25-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126146.

XX (UYBE-) UNIV BEIJING.

XX Lin Z, Li L, Hu Y;

XX WPI; 2000-400684/35.

XX Molecular method for culturing male sterile plant.

XX Disclosure; Page 23; 32pp; Chinese.

XX This invention relates to a method for obtaining a transgenic plant with
 CC male sterility. The method uses site specific recombination to stably
 CC transform the plant cells. The method involves the use of DNA encoding
 CC the histocyte lethal protein, linked to an another specific promoter. The
 CC method is used to produce male sterile plants. Sequences AAA59949 to
 CC AAA59961 are used in the method of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 214 AGAACTCGGTGGCGGCCA 231
 Db 1 AGATCTCGGTGACGGGCA 18

RESULT 321
 AAZ94898/c

ID AAZ94898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ94898;

XX 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer NP2 used in testis-specific 22P4F11 gene amplification.

XX 22P4F11; human; testis; prostate cancer; diagnosis; gene therapy; marker;
 KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200018925-A1.

XX 06-APR-2000.

XX 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US023005.

XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102572P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146584P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUB/) HUBERT R S.

XX (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2000-303452/26.

XX Novel testes-specific gene 22P4F11 which is expressed in human prostate

XX cancer and is useful as a diagnostic marker and/or therapeutic target for

XX prostate cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 28; 54pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of nested primer NP2, used in a secondary
 CC PCR amplification of gene fragments generated by a suppression
 CC subtractive hybridisation protocol that was designed to identify genes
 CC which may be differentially expressed in human prostate cancer. A partial
 CC clone, termed 22P4F11 (see AAZ94898), was obtained and used to identify
 CC full-length 22P4F11 cDNA (see AAZ94898). 22P4F11 is a testis-specific
 CC gene in normal tissues, and is also expressed in human prostate tumours,
 CC in some cases at high levels. The 22P4F11 transcript and/or protein (see
 CC AAY79489) may represent a useful diagnostic marker and/or therapeutic
 CC target for prostate cancer. Methods of using 22P4F11 polynucleotides,
 CC polypeptides and antibodies for the diagnosis and treatment of cancers
 CC expressing 22P4F11, especially prostate cancer, are provided, as well as
 XX vaccines that prevent development of such cancers

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 Db 20 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 322
 AAA14807/c

ID AAA14807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX


```

AC AA14807;
XX
XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for testis-specific protein Y-encoded DNA.
XX
XX Prostate cancer; testis-specific protein Y-encoded mRNA; TSPY mRNA;
XX vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200020638-A2.
XX
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX 02-OCT-1999; 99WO-US022575.
XX
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102893P.
XX
XX (UOOG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.
XX
XX Afar DE, Hubert RS;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-303803/26.
XX
XX Diagnosing prostate cancer by determining the level of testis-specific
XX protein Y-encoded (TSPY) mRNA or protein and comparing these TSPY mRNA or
XX protein levels to those of a normal tissue sample.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 32pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AA14805-07 were used to amplify testis-specific protein Y-
XX encoded DNA. The specification describes a new method of diagnosis of
XX prostate cancer. The method comprises determining the level of testis-
XX specific protein Y-encoded (TSPY) mRNA or protein, and comparing these
XX TSPY mRNA or protein levels to those of a normal tissue sample. The
XX presence of elevated TSPY mRNA or protein is indicative of prostate
XX cancer. Detection of TSPY mRNA expression or protein levels is useful in
XX the diagnosis of prostate cancer. Antisense polynucleotides complementary
XX to the coding sequence of human TSPY are useful for treating prostate
XX cancer by inhibiting TSPY transcription (when contacted with the TSPY
XX gene) or translation (when contacted with the TSPY mRNA). Ribozymes are
XX also useful for treating prostate cancer by cleaving the TSPY mRNA and
XX therefore inhibiting its translation. The vaccine is useful for
XX inhibiting the development of prostate cancer in a patient
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 TCCTGGCGGCGGACGACG 3
XX
XX RESULT 323
XX AAA09957/c
XX ID AAA09957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA09957;
XX
XX 05-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer 2 for human immunoglobulin gamma-1 constant region gene IGG1.
XX
XX Foreign chromosome; microcell fusion; homologous recombination; antibody;
XX targeting vector; transgenic animal; disease model; knockout animal;
XX PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 TCCTGGCGGCGGACGACG 3
XX
XX RESULT 324
XX AAA40285/c
XX ID AAA40285 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA40285;
XX
XX 02-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX C. glutamicum panBC operon primer 2.
XX
XX D-pantothenic acid; panB; panC; ilvD; pantotheanate synthetase;
XX ketopantocathydroxymethyltransferase; dihydroxyaciddehydratase;
XX panBC operon; vitamin; primer; ss.
XX
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.
XX
XX EP1006189-A2.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99EP-00123738.
XX
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98DE-01055312.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA-HUELS AG.
XX (KERJ ) FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM JUELICH GMBH.
XX
XX Eggeling L, Thierbach G, Sahm H;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-378263/33.
XX

```

```

XX WO200010383-A1.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
XX
XX 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX Kuroiwa Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-246479/21.
XX
XX Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
XX generation of transgenic animals.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 68; 316pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
XX modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
XX (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
XX fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
XX recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
XX chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
XX translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
XX method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
XX the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
XX sequence is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 364 TCCTCACTTTCCTGCACC 381
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 TCCTCACTTTCCTGCACC 3
XX
XX RESULT 324
XX AAA40285/c
XX ID AAA40285 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA40285;
XX
XX 02-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX C. glutamicum panBC operon primer 2.
XX
XX D-pantothenic acid; panB; panC; ilvD; pantotheanate synthetase;
XX ketopantocathydroxymethyltransferase; dihydroxyaciddehydratase;
XX panBC operon; vitamin; primer; ss.
XX
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.
XX
XX EP1006189-A2.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99EP-00123738.
XX
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98DE-01055312.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA-HUELS AG.
XX (KERJ ) FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM JUELICH GMBH.
XX
XX Eggeling L, Thierbach G, Sahm H;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-378263/33.
XX

```


XX Recombinant *Corynebacterium* DNA useful for production of pantothenic acid
PT vitamin, comprises panB, panC or ilvD genes encoding enzymes.

XX Example 1; Page 6; 27pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel recombinant *Corynebacterium* DNA (I),
CC present in microorganisms of the *Corynebacterium* genus and comprising at
CC least one of the panB (ketopantohydroxymethyltransferase), panC
CC (pantothenic acid synthetase), especially the panBC operon, and/or ilvD
CC (dihydroxyacid dehydratase) genes. (I) is useful for the preparation of
CC pantothenic acid a vitamin which has applications including cosmetics,
CC medicine and human and animal nutrition. The new preparation method using
CC fermentation techniques produces the required stereo-isoform D form of
CC pantothenic acid. This sequence represents a primer used in the isolation
CC of the *Corynebacterium* glutamicum panBC operon which is described in the
CC method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 221 GGTGGGGCCCAATCGG 238

DB 19 GTTGTGGCCACATCGG 2

RESULT 325

AAA09167/c

ID AAA09167 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA09167;

XX 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Nested primer 2 cloning SSH-generated 36P1A6 gene.

XX 36P1A6; transcription factor; murine EHF homologue; ETS family;
XX cytotstatic; cancer; vaccine; tumorigenesis; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000020584-A2.

XX 13-APR-2000.

XX 02-OCT-1999; 99WO-US022576.

XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102744P.

XX 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146447P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (APAR/) APAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2000-303772/26.

XX Novel putative transcription factor gene 36P1A6 for treatment, diagnosis
PT and prevention of prostate, bladder, cervical, ovarian, pancreatic, and
PT colonic cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 30; 53pp; English.

XX The human 36P1A6 gene encodes a putative transcription factor based on
CC homology to the murine EHF gene which encodes a transcription factor
CC which is a member of the ETS family. 36P1A6 is expressed in androgen-
CC dependent and androgen-independent LAPC prostate cancer xenografts and in
CC normal prostate at approximately equal levels. The highest expression is

CC in the prostate and colon. 36P1A6 may be involved in activating tumor-
CC promoting genes or repressing genes that block tumorigenesis. The 36P1A6
CC polynucleotides and polypeptides are used for the treatment and diagnosis
CC of cancer, e.g. prostate, bladder, cervical, ovarian, pancreatic and
CC colonic cancer (all claimed). Anti-36P1A6 antibodies may be used for
CC purifying 36P1A6 and for isolating 36P1A6 homologues. Antisense
CC oligonucleotides and ribozymes can be used to inhibit the transcription
CC and translation of the 36P1A6 gene (claimed). The 36P1A6 polynucleotides
CC and polypeptides and immunogenic fragments may also be used in cancer
CC vaccines (claimed)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACACG 3

RESULT 326

AAC64567/c

ID AAC64567 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC64567;

XX 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human prostate specific 30P3C8 nested primer 2 SEQ ID NO:25.

XX Human; prostate specific gene; 30P3C8; prostate cancer; diagnosis;
XX cytotstatic; gene therapy; vaccine; tumour; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000061610-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010218.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128860P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;

XX WPI; 2000-619224/59.

XX 30P3C8 polypeptide and polynucleotide used for diagnosing, treating and
PT monitoring development of prostate cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 57; 99pp; English.

XX The present invention describes human prostate specific protein 30P3C8,
CC which is over-expressed in prostate cancer cells. 30P3C8 has cytostatic
CC activity and can be used in vaccines and gene therapy. Methods for
CC detecting the levels of 30P3C8 protein or mRNA in prostate tissue, bone
CC tissue, lymphatic tissue, serum, blood or semen are used for diagnosing
CC the presence of cancer in an individual or dysregulated cell growth e.g.
CC hyperplasia. The cancers which are detected or diagnosed are of the
CC bladder, pancreas, colon, brain, bone, lung, kidney or prostate by using
CC test samples of serum, blood or urine or tissues of the bladder,
CC pancreas, colon, brain, bone, lung, kidney and prostate. 30P3C8
CC polynucleotide sequences can be used for treating cancers expressing
CC 30P3C8, particularly prostate cancers. Immunogenic portions of 30P3C8 are
CC used in vaccines to inhibit the development of cancer. Anti-30P3C8
CC monoclonal antibodies bind to 30P3C8 and disrupt interactions between
CC 30P3C8 and other proteins e.g. receptors for which 30P3C8 is a ligand.
CC 30P3C8 may be a growth factor or other molecule involved in tumour growth
CC and metastasis and so anti-30P3C8 antibodies may disrupt the homing or

CC invasion or other cancer promoting activities of 30P3C8. The assays are
 CC used for detecting, staging and monitoring prostate cancer. The 30P3C8
 CC protein or mRNA are used as additional specific markers for detecting
 CC prostate cancer and provide a more specific assay than the serum prostate
 CC specific antigen (PSA) assay. The present sequence represents a 30P3C8
 CC nested primer, which is used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 |||||
 Db 20 TCCTGGCGGACCAAG 3

RESULT 327

AAC93282
 ID AAC93282 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC93282;

XX 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:133.

XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061602-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.

XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Karras JG;

XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.

XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.

XX Example 12; Page 63; 104pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.

CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC931150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CCGCCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
 |||||
 Db 2 CCGCTTGTGTGGGACG 19

RESULT 328

AAC93283

ID AAC93283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC93283;

XX 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:134.

XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061602-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.

XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Karras JG;

XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.

XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.

XX Example 12; Page 63; 104pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.

CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
 CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 136 CCCGCTGCGGTGGAGG 153
 DB 3 CCCGCTGCGGTGGAGC 20
 RESULT 329
 AAC93216/c
 ID AAC93216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC93216;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:67.
 XX
 XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061602-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
 XX
 PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Karras JG;
 XX
 WPI; 2000-619223/59.
 XX
 XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 47; 104pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of

CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
 CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTGAGCC 309
 DB 18 TGGTGAAGGTGCTGACC 1
 RESULT 330
 AAC93196
 ID AAC93196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC93196;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.
 XX
 XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061602-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
 XX
 PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Karras JG;
 XX
 WPI; 2000-619223/59.
 XX
 XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 47; 104pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be

used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
 CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
 DB 1 CCCGCTGGTGGTGGAGC 18

RESULT 331
 AAC64486/C
 ID AAC64486 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAC64486;

DT 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Prostate tumour associated gene 24P4C12 nested primer 2 SEQ ID NO:41.

KW Human; prostate tumour associated gene; 24P4C12; prostate cancer;
 KW transmembrane protein; diagnosis; anticancer; cytostatic; vaccine;
 KW Gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061746-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010039.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128858P.

PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;

XX WPI; 2000-672681/65.

XX Novel 24P4C12 polypeptides and polynucleotides, used in the diagnosis and
 PT treatment of cancer, especially prostate cancer.

PS Example 1; Page 65; 137pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a prostate tumour associated gene,
 CC designated 24P4C12, and its encoded protein. 24P4C12 has anticancer and
 CC cytostatic activity, and can be used in vaccine production and in gene
 CC therapy. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising 24P4C12 can
 CC be used to treat a patient with cancer, especially prostate cancer, the
 CC vaccine can also be used to inhibit the development or progression of
 CC cancer. The polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used to diagnose
 CC cancers, especially prostate cancer. A transgenic animal comprising
 CC 24P4C12 can be used for the development and screening of therapeutic
 CC reagents. The polypeptide is a transmembrane protein which is expressed
 CC specifically in prostate cancer, allowing the development of more
 CC specific anticancer therapies and diagnostic assays

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCCTGCGCGGACCGACG 3

RESULT 332
 AAF85709/C
 ID AAF85709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF85709;

DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE Human cancer related protein 20P2H8 cDNA PCR primer #3.

KW Human; cancer related protein 20P2H8; vaccine; chromosome 15q32-23;
 KW prostate cancer; bladder cancer; colon cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200131012-A1.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029477.

XX 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162364P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Afar DEH, Raitano AB, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;

XX WPI; 2001-308645/32.

XX 20P2H8 polynucleotides and polypeptides useful for diagnosing and
 PT treating cancer, and for screening for screening for modulating
 PT compounds.

XX Example 1; Page 64; 111pp; English.

XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
 CC cancer related protein 20P2H8. The gene, which is found at chromosome
 CC 15q32-23, is upregulated in cancers such as that of the prostate,
 CC bladder, colon and pancreas. The sequences can be used to diagnose and
 CC treat these cancers, and to vaccinate against them. The present sequence
 CC is a PCR primer for the coding sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCCTGCGCGGACCGACG 3

RESULT 333

AAD06232/C

ID AAD06232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD06232;

DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DE Human SGP28 gene fragment amplifying NP2 primer.


```

KW Human; specific granule protein 28; SGP28; therapy; PCR primer; prostate;
KW colon; cancer; prognosis; vaccine; anticancer; SSH;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200131343-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029607.
XX
PR 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162610P.
XX
PA (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
PI Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Mitchell SC, Paris M;
PI Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-308685/32.
XX
PT Detecting cancers, particularly of prostate and colon, from
PT overexpression of SGP28 protein, also methods for treating these cancers
PT e.g. by vaccination with the protein.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 59; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the
CC diagnosis and therapy of prostate cancer which utilise human SGP28
CC (specific granule protein 28) gene and proteins. The method involves
CC detecting cancers, particularly of prostate and colon, from
CC overexpression of SGP28 protein. The expression of SGP28, which is an
CC extracellular protein is restricted to the prostate and ovary, and is
CC markedly up-regulated in prostate tumours. SGP28 sequence is used for
CC diagnosis (including in vivo imaging), staging, monitoring and prognosis
CC of prostatic and colon cancer, and for assisting selection of therapy.
CC Also SGP28-expressing cancers can be treated by administering a
CC composition or vaccine that contains a vector expressing an antibody
CC specific for SGP28 protein, nucleic acid encoding SGP28 protein or its
CC fragments, polypeptides encoded by SGP28 gene and SGP28-specific antibody
CC optionally conjugated to toxin or therapeutic agent. SGP28 gene product
CC is also used as source of therapeutic antisense or ribozyme agents, as
CC primers/probes for diagnosis or prognosis, to identify compounds that
CC inhibit calcium entry into prostatic cells, for recombinant production of
CC SGP28 peptides and for isolating related sequences. SGP28 protein and its
CC fragments are used to raise specific antibodies (Ab) and to identify
CC specific binding agents (potentially useful as therapeutic and diagnostic
CC agents) and also potential anticancer agents. The present sequence is a
CC nested primer 2 (NP2) used to amplify gene fragments resulting from SSH
CC (suppression subtractive hybridisation) reaction. This sequence is used
CC in the SSH isolation of cDNA fragment of human SGP28 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGCGACCG 3
RESULT 334
AAH02352
ID AAH02352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH02352;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human AKAP10 coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 49.
XX

```

```

KW Database; polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic marker; disease; infection;
KW drug response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200127857-A2.
XX
PD 19-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028413.
XX
PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159176P.
XX
PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-0217251P.
XX
PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-0217658P.
XX
PR 19-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663968.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Braun A, Koester H, Van Den Boom D, Ping Y, Rodi C, He L;
PI Chiu N, Jurinke C;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-273865/28.
XX
PT Producing a database for identifying polymorphic genetic markers,
PT comprises obtaining data relating to members of a healthy population and
PT entering the information into a database.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 292; 304pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a database of human samples obtained from
CC healthy individuals which can be used to identify polymorphic genetic
CC markers. Data obtained for the database can be used to sort the samples
CC by parameters such as age, sex and ethnicity. This is useful in linking
CC markers with diseases, susceptibility to infection and drug responses.
CC The present primer was used in an assay to demonstrate the uses of the
CC database of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 63 TCTCTGCACACGAGGGC 80
Db 3 TCTCTGCACACGAGGGC 20
RESULT 335
AAD04754
ID AAD04754 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD04754;
XX
DT 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE 18341F PCR primer to generate human calcium channel alpha1G-c probe.
XX
KW Human T-type low voltage activated calcium channel alpha1G-c; stress;
KW epilepsy; schizophrenia; depression; sleep disorder; Cushing's disease;
KW endocrine disorder; respiratory disorder; peripheral muscle disorder;
KW muscle excitability; fertilisation; contraception; hypertension;
KW neuronal firing regulation; cardiovascular disorder; gene therapy;
KW forensic analysis; epidemiological study; neuroleptic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200130844-A1.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
DE 06-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027761.
XX

```


CC antigen, PC-LECTIN (AAB73309) and cDNA encoding it (AAF76004). The
 CC expression of the human PC-LECTIN gene is normally restricted to the
 CC testis, but is highly overexpressed in prostate cancer. PC-LECTIN
 CC expression is higher in androgen-dependent prostate tumours compared with
 CC androgen-independent prostate tumours, and expression is therefore likely
 CC to be dependent on the presence of androgen. Human PC-LECTIN therefore
 CC represents a diagnostic and therapeutic target for prostate cancer.
 CC particularly androgen-dependent prostate cancer. Human PC-LECTIN exhibits
 CC homology to hamster laylin (44.9% identity over a 285 residue overlap),
 CC but is not thought to be the human orthologue of laylin, as diverges
 CC significantly in a key functional domain proposed for the laylin
 CC protein. Human PC-LECTIN or an immunogenic portion thereof, a vector
 CC encoding PC-LECTIN, a PC-LECTIN antisense nucleotide, a PC-LECTIN
 CC nucleotide-targeted ribozyme, or an anti- PC-LECTIN antibody may be used
 CC to prepare a composition for treating a patient with a cancer,
 CC particularly prostate cancer, but also breast, bladder, lung, bone,
 CC colon, pancreatic, testicular, cervical or ovarian cancers that express
 CC of cancer. PC-LECTIN antibodies are also useful for diagnosing the presence
 CC of cancer. PC-LECTIN antibodies and nucleotides are useful in the
 CC treatment (e.g., antisense therapy), diagnosis and/or prognosis of
 CC prostate cancer, and other PC-LECTIN- expressing cancers. The PC-LECTIN
 CC antibodies may also be used as drug targeting agents. The PC-LECTIN
 CC nucleotides and proteins may additionally be used in drug discovery to
 CC identify molecules that modulate PC-LECTIN function or expression. The
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human
 CC PC-LECTIN cDNA

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCTCGACCGCGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCTCGCGCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 338
 AAD01985/c
 ID AAD01985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD01985;
 XX
 DT 26-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TCV 12 oligonucleotide to construct pMOG845 plasmid.
 XX
 KW TPS; TPP; bipartite enzyme; trehalose phosphate synthase; trehalose;
 KW trehalose phosphate phosphatase; trehalase; transgenic plant;
 KW stress resistance; cold; drought; natural flavour; stabiliser;
 KW forced water extraction; freeze drying; nutritional value; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN AU200048921-A.
 XX
 PD 26-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000AU-00048921.
 XX
 PR 09-JAN-1997; 97AU-00010085.
 XX
 PA (MOGE-) MOGEN INT NV.
 XX
 PI Goddijn OJM, Verwoerd TC, Krutwagen RWHH, Voogd B;
 XX WPI; 2001-007580/02.
 DR
 XX Chimeric gene encoding bipartite trehalose synthesis enzyme, useful for
 XX producing transgenic plants with increased trehalose content.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 16; 59pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a chimeric gene comprising a potato
 CC patatin promoter and proteinase inhibitor II terminator (PotPIII),
 CC encoding bipartite trehalose synthesising enzyme and method for
 CC production of trehalose and increasing the level of trehalose
 CC accumulation in transgenic plants by inhibiting the degradation of
 CC trehalase by trehalase. This bipartite enzyme with trehalose phosphate
 CC synthase (TPS) and trehalose phosphate phosphatase (TPP) activities,
 CC enhances the production of trehalose as it enables the completion of
 CC metabolic pathway from UDP-glucose and glucose-6-phosphate into trehalose
 CC at one and the same site. Plants that contain chimeric gene have improved
 CC resistance to stress (cold or drought) and better post-harvest quality
 CC and shelf-life. Trehalose is used for forced water extraction, e.g. in
 CC (freeze) drying, particularly where applied to foods, resulting in
 CC retention of natural flavours and nutritional value and allowing rapid
 CC reconstitution, also as e.g. a stabiliser for vaccines, enzymes,
 CC membranes and nucleic acids and it forms a stable, chemically inert
 CC glass. The present sequence is a 12V 12 oligonucleotide used in the
 CC construction of pMOG845 plasmid

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 275 GCAGGGCGCGACCAAGCT 292
 DB 18 GCAGTGAGGTACCAAGCT 1

RESULT 339
 AAF83890/c
 ID AAF83890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF83890;

XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Nested primer (NP) 2 used in human PHOR-1 cDNA isolation.

XX G-protein-coupled receptor; prostate; cancer; PHOR-1; kidney; uterine;
 KW cervical; stomach; rectal; cytostatic; vaccine; cell function regulator;
 KW human; prostate homologue of olfactory receptor-1; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200125434-A1.

XX 12-APR-2001.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027543.

XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157902P.

XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Jakobovits A, Paris M, Hubert RS;
 PI Mitchell SC, Safran DC;

XX WPI; 2001-367230/38.

XX Novel gene designated PHOR-1, a G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 PT in prostate cancer, useful as diagnostic marker and therapeutic target
 PT for cancers of prostate, kidney, uterus.

XX Example 1; Page 59; 139pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 CC in prostate cancer, termed PHOR-1. The encoding cDNA is contained in
 CC plasmid designated p10P3A11 deposited with ATCC as Accession No. PTA-312.
 CC PHOR-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for diagnosing the
 CC presence of cancer, especially prostate, kidney, uterine, cervical,

CC stomach or rectal cancer by determining and comparing the level of the
 CC protein or mRNA expression in test and normal tissue samples.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising PHOR-1 is useful for treating
 CC cancer. PHOR-1 proteins are useful for identifying ligands and other
 CC agents and cellular constituents that binds to PHOR-1 gene product and
 CC for generating antibodies which are useful in diagnostic, prognostic and
 CC imaging methodologies and for the treatment of prostate cancer. Cell
 CC lines expressing PHOR-1 are useful for identifying protein-protein
 CC interactions mediated by PHOR-1. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC used in isolation of the PHOR-1 (prostate homologue of olfactory receptor
 CC -1) cDNA
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGCGCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 340

AAD11960

ID AAD11960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD11960;

DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 107769).

XX Human; PTP1B; protein phosphatase 1B inhibitor; antisense; gene therapy;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 1

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 6..9

FT /tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 14..16

FT /tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 18..20

FT /tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

PN US6261840-B1.

XX 17-JUL-2001.

XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.

XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM, Wyatt J;

XX WPI; 2001-432181/46.

XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human protein
 FT phosphatase 1B, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of
 FT diseases associated with expression of protein phosphatase.
 XX Example 15; Col 42; 71pp; English.

XX The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly
 CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding protein
 CC phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) to modulate its expression. The antisense
 CC compounds are useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases
 CC associated with the expression of PTP1B, to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation and tumour formation and as a research reagent. The PTP1B
 CC DNA is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This oligo is targeted
 CC to human PTP1B to inhibit its expression

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CTGAGCCCCCGGACCGC 320

DB 1 CTTAGCCCCGAGGCCGC 18

RESULT 341

AAD12168/C

ID AAD12168 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD12168;

DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Rat PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 111615).

XX Rat; PTP1B; protein phosphatase 1B inhibitor; antisense; gene therapy;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX Rattus norvegicus.
 OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 1

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 5..6

FT /tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 10..11

FT /tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 14

FT /tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT	modified_base	9	/mod_base= m5C
FT			/*tag= e
FT			/mod_base= m5C
FT	modified_base	12	
FT			/*tag= f
FT			/mod_base= m5C
FT	modified_base	14..15	
FT			/*tag= g
FT			/mod_base= m5C
FT	modified_base	16..20	
FT			/*tag= c
FT			/mod_base= OTHER
FT	modified_base	17	/note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT			/*tag= h
FT			/mod_base= m5C
PN	US6261840-B1.		
XX			
PD	17-JUL-2001.		
XX			
PF	18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.		
XX			
PR	18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.		
XX			
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.		
XX			
PI	Cowsert LM, Wyatt J;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2001-432181/46.		
XX			
PT	New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human protein		
PT	phosphatase 1B, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of		
PT	diseases associated with expression of protein phosphatase.		
XX			
PS	Example 17; Col 53-54; 71pp; English.		
XX			
CC	The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly		
CC	oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding protein		
CC	phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) to modulate its expression. The antisense		
CC	compounds are useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases		
CC	associated with the expression of PTP1B, to prevent or delay infection,		
CC	inflammation and tumour formation and as a research reagent. The PTP1B		
CC	DNA is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense		
CC	oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This oligo is targeted		
XX	to rat PTP1B to inhibit its expression		
XX			
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
	Query Match	3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;	
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0		
Qy	55 CAGAGGAGTCTGCACT 72		
Db	19 CAGAGGAGCCGCTCCACT 2		
RESULT 343			
AAD10165/C			
ID	AAD10165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
XX			
AC	AAD10165;		
XX			
DT	11-SEP-2003 (revised)		
DT	12-SEP-2001 (first entry)		
XX			
DE	Zebrafish hedgehog gene amplifying degenerate PCR primer, hh5.2.		
XX			
KW	Zebrafish; morphogenic signal; neuron; hedgehog gene;		
KW	embryonic patterning; cell culture; cell differentiation; ischaemia;		
KW	cell proliferative disorder; intracerebral grafting; Huntington's chorea;		

KW neurological disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; multiple sclerosis; PCR primer; ss.
OS Danio rerio.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 4 /tag= a
FT modified_base 7 /mod_base= i
FT modified_base 10 /tag= b
FT modified_base 13 /mod_base= i
FT modified_base 16 /tag= c
FT modified_base 19 /mod_base= i
FT modified_base 22 /tag= d
FT modified_base 25 /mod_base= i
FT modified_base 28 /tag= e
FT modified_base 31 /mod_base= i
FT modified_base 34 /tag= f
FT modified_base 37 /mod_base= i
PN US6261786-B1.
XX 17-JUL-2001.
XX 02-JUL-1996; 96US-00674509.
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PI Marigo V, Tabin CJ, Ingham PW, McMahon AP;
XX WPI; 2001-440859/47.
XX Screening compounds that potentiate or inhibit binding of hedgehog
PT polypeptide to naturally occurring patched receptor, comprises contacting
PT polypeptide with receptor and test compound, and detecting change in
PT binding.
XX Example 4; Col 91; 127pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to assay for screening compounds that
CC potentiate or inhibit binding of hedgehog polypeptide to naturally
CC occurring patched receptor. The hedgehog proteins comprise morphogenic
CC signals produced by embryonic patterning centres, and are involved in the
CC formation and maintenance of ordered spatial arrangements of
CC differentiated tissues in vertebrates, both adult and embryonic. The
CC proteins can be used to generate and/or maintain an array of different
CC vertebrate tissues both in vitro and in vivo. The invention also relates
CC to a method for modulating growth, differentiation or survival of a
CC mammalian cell (e.g. neuron, testicular cell) responsive to hedgehog
CC induction. Hedgehog agonists and antagonists can be used in cell culture
CC techniques to enhance survival and maintenance of neurons and various
CC vertebrate organogenic pathways. The hedgehog gene is useful in
CC determining whether a patient is at the risk of disorder characterised by
CC unwanted cell proliferation or aberrant control of differentiation. The
CC hedgehog proteins or mimetics can be used to induce foetal neurons
CC especially neuronal stem cells in intracerebral grafting. The protein or
CC its mimetic can be used in the treatment of neurological conditions e.g.
CC disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's
CC sclerosis (ALS) and multiple sclerosis. The present sequence is a
CC degenerate PCR primer used to amplify Zebrafish hedgehog gene. (Updated

CC on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 8 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 133 TGGCCGCGCTGGCGGTGGAG 152
Db 20 TNGCNMGNTGNGTNGAG 1
RESULT 344
AAC88711/c
ID AAC88711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC88711;
XX 07-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Human catenin-binding zinc finger protein PCR primer FVR359R.
XX Catenin-binding zinc finger protein; cancer; neurological disorder;
XX drug screening; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1054059-A1.
XX 22-NOV-2000.
XX 17-MAY-1999; 99EP-00201543.
XX 17-MAY-1999; 99EP-00201543.
XX (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX Van Roy F, Vanlandschoot A, Janssens B;
XX WPI; 2001-033776/05.
XX Nucleic acid or its fragments, useful for diagnosing and treating cancer
XX and neurological disorders, corresponds to a catenin-binding protein in
XX signal transduction and gene regulatory pathways.
XX Disclosure; Page 17; 71pp; English.
XX The present invention is related to the coding sequence and protein
XX fragments of a human catenin-binding zinc finger protein. The coding
XX sequence was isolated from a human kidney cDNA library, but is expressed
XX in most human tissue. The sequences provided by the invention can be used
XX in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and neurological disorders, and
XX in drug screening to identify compounds capable of the same
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 286 CCAAGCTGGTGAAGACC 303
Db 20 CCAACGTGAGAGACC 3
RESULT 345
AAH76126/c
ID AAH76126 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH76126;
XX 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DT

XX Zebrafish Shh DNA amplifying primer hh 3.3.
 XX Hedgehog protein; sonic hedgehog; Shh; indian hedgehog; Ihh; Dhh;
 XX Desert hedgehog; cell differentiation; zebrafish; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Danio rerio.
 OS
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 4
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 7
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 10
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 13
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 16
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 19
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 XX US6271363-B1.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00954698.
 XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
 XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
 XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
 XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
 XX
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 XX
 XX Ingham FW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
 XX WPI; 2001-456723/49.
 XX
 XX Novel nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog polypeptide, used to produce the
 XX polypeptide, which is used to promote proliferation, survival, and/or
 XX differentiation of neuronal and mesodermal tissue.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Col 82; 118pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to nucleic acids encoding hedgehog proteins
 XX selected from sonic hedgehog (Shh), indian hedgehog (Ihh), desert
 XX hedgehog (Dhh) polypeptides. The hedgehog genes are involved in the
 XX formation of ordered spatial arrangements of differentiated tissue in
 XX vertebrates. The nucleic acid sequences are useful for producing hedgehog
 XX proteins, used for promoting differentiation of, or survival of
 XX differentiated neuronal cells, and for promoting proliferation, survival
 XX or differentiation of mesenchymal, endodermal or ectodermal tissue,
 XX particularly chondrocytes, or testicular germ line cells. Sequences
 XX AAH76125-126 represent PCR primers for amplifying a zebrafish Shh genomic
 XX DNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 8 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 133 TGGCCCGCCCTGGCGGTGGAG 152
 DB 20 TNGCNGNYTNGCNGTNGAG 1
 RESULT 346
 AAH99163/C
 ID AAH99163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH99163;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human prostate-related gene 83P5G4 cDNA nested primer #2.
 XX
 KW 83P5G4; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; tissue; cancer; ss;
 KW tumour; kidney; brain; bone; ovary; breast; pancreas; uterus; colon;
 KW lung; cytostatic; gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribosome; liver;
 KW single chain monoclonal antibody; serum; blood; urine; bladder; cervix;
 KW rectum; stomach; human; chromosome 1q31-q32.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200159115-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004426.
 XX
 PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181261P.
 XX
 XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
 XX
 XX Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Levin E;
 XX Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
 XX WPI; 2001-514669/56.
 XX
 XX An isolated 83P5G4-related protein useful as a diagnostic and/or
 XX therapeutic agent in multiple cancers such as prostate, bladder and bone
 XX cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 55; 112pp; English.

The nucleic acid sequences represent the 83P5G4 gene and the primers and
 adaptors used to amplify 83P5G4 DNA. 83P5G4 exhibits prostate specific
 expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly expressed in
 many cancers including tumours of the prostate, testis, bladder, kidney,
 brain, bone, cervix, uterus, ovary, breast, pancreas, stomach, rectum,
 liver, colon and lung. The 83P5G4 polynucleotide, its related protein and
 also peptide fragments of the protein are therefore useful for diagnosing
 and treating cancer. A vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a
 single chain monoclonal antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an
 83P5G4-related protein, and a ribzyme capable of cleaving a
 polynucleotide having the 83P5G4 coding sequence, are both useful in the
 preparation of a composition for treating a patient with a cancer that
 expresses 83P5G4. The sequences can be used in diagnostic methods to
 monitor the level of 83P5G4 gene products in serum, blood, urine and
 tissue and to thereby detect the presence of cancerous cells
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCCTCGGCGCGACGACG 3


```

RESULT 347
AAF91365/C
ID AAF91365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF91365;
XX DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #71.
XX KW Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection; inflammation;
XX KW tumour; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6187587-B1.
XX PD 13-FEB-2001.
XX PF 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX DR 2001-190981/19.
XX PT Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
XX PT transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
XX PT inflammation or tumor formation.
XX PS Example 15; Col 43; 40pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30 nucleobases
XX CC in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1. The invention is
XX CC useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 1 in
XX CC cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a
XX CC research agent and to prevent infection, inflammation or tumours
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 297 AAGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 AAGGAACCTGAGGCTGGG 3

RESULT 348
AAD09658/C
ID AAD09658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD09658;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human PKA C-alpha chimeric antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 102684).
XX KW Human; protein kinase A; PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha inhibitor;
XX KW therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; chimeric; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chimeric.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

```

```

modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base 2
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= m5c
modified_base 5
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
misc_feature 6..15
FT /tag= e
FT /note= "Central gap region"
modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base 16
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN US6248586-B1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467082.
XX
XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467082.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-407321/43.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting the expression of the human
XX PT protein kinase A catalytic subunit C-alpha, particularly useful for
XX PT preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
XX PT formation.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 45; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly
XX CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding human protein
XX CC kinase A (PKA) catalytic subunit C-alpha to modulate (inhibit) its
XX CC expression. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,
XX CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents or kits. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating human, suspected of having or
XX CC being prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of
XX CC PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha. In particular, the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or treating
XX CC infection, inflammation and tumor formation. They are also useful in
XX CC antisense therapy. The present sequence is a chimeric antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This oligo is targeted
XX CC to the coding region of human PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha to inhibit
XX CC its expression
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 286 CCAAGCTGCTGAAGGACC 303
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 CCAAGCGCTGAAGGGCC 3

RESULT 349

```



```

AAD12626/c
ID  AAD12626 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAD12626;
XX
DT  25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human ANC_2H01 cDNA amplifying reverse 5' RACE PCR primer, FVR359R.
XX
KW  Human; ANC_2H01 protein; catenin-binding protein; signal transduction;
KW  gene regulation; zinc finger protein; alphan-catenin; drug screening;
KW  therapy; cancer; neurological disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective;
KW  PCR primer; RACE; rapid amplification of cDNA end; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200147954-A2.
XX
PD  05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF  18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-BF004535.
XX
PR  23-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204512.
XX
PA  (VLA4-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI  Van Roy F, Vanlandschoot A, Janssens B;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-418220/44.
XX
PT  Novel recombinant nucleic acids useful for diagnosing, prognosing and/or
PT  treating cancer and neurological disorders, corresponds to a protein
PT  binding to alpha-catenin protein and with signal transduction function.
XX
PS  Example; Page 66; 160pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to human catenin-binding proteins and their
CC  corresponding cDNA molecules which functions in signal transduction and
CC  gene regulatory pathways. The invention also provides an isolated and/or
CC  recombinant nucleic acid or its functional fragment, homologue or
CC  derivative, corresponding to a alpha-catenin binding protein. The
CC  invention also relates to a novel human zinc finger protein binding with
CC  a member of the a-cattulin/vinculin family, preferably with a human
CC  isoform of alpha N-catenin (neural form). The invention also relates to
CC  the field of drug discovery, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancer
CC  and neurological disorders. The present sequence is a PCR primer which is
CC  used for amplifying human ANC_2H01 cDNA
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  286 CCAAGCTGTGAAGGACC 303
    |||||
    20 CCAAACTGATGAAGACC 3

RESULT 350
AAS10278
ID  AAS10278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAS10278;
XX
DT  24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Antisense oligonucleotide for human integrin alpha 4, ISIS 107231.
XX
KW  Integrin alpha 4; antisense; very late antigen 4; VLA4;
KW  autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW  multiple sclerosis; tumour metastasis; melanoma; asthma; psoriasis;
KW  allergy; Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; oligonucleotide;

```

```

KW  systemic lupus erythematosus; allograft rejection; ISIS 107231; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
OS  Synthetic.
XX
FH  Key
FT  modified_base 1..20
FT  Location/Qualifiers
FT  /*tag= a
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT  modified_base 1..20
FT  /*tag= b
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosines"
FT  modified_base 1..3
FT  /*tag= c
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= 2' methoxyethoxy residues"
FT  modified_base 4..12
FT  /*tag= d
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= 2' deoxy residues"
FT  modified_base 13..20
FT  /*tag= e
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= 2' methoxyethoxy residues"
FT
FN  US6258790-B1.
XX
PD  10-JUL-2001.
XX
PF  19-AUG-1999; 99US-00377309.
XX
PR  05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.
XX
PA  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI  Bennett CF, Condon TP, Cowsert LM;
XX  WPI; 2001-450381/48.
XX
DR  Composition for treating inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, comprises
PT  antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding integrin
PT  alpha4 and inhibit expression of integrin alpha4.
XX
PS  Example 32; Col 49; 49pp; English.
XX
CC  The sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting human integrin 4,
CC  a protein involved in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. The invention
CC  relates to antisense inhibitors of integrin alpha 4 which target and
CC  inhibit expression of integrin alpha 4. The antisense molecules are
CC  useful for inhibiting the expression of integrin alpha4 in human cells or
CC  tissues, treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
CC  expression of integrin alpha4, e.g.; inflammatory disease or condition,
CC  autoimmune disease or condition including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple
CC  sclerosis and tumour metastases, melanoma, asthma, psoriasis, allergy,
CC  Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosus
CC  and allograft rejection, and diseases or conditions characterised by
CC  leukocyte migration into affected tissues, preferably central nervous
CC  system tissues. The antisense molecules are also useful for reducing the
CC  levels of VLA-4 and alpha4beta7 integrin in human cells or tissues, and
CC  reducing the adherence of cells of a first type e.g.; melanoma cells or
CC  lymphocytes, to cells of a second type e.g.; endothelial cells, by
CC  inhibiting integrin alpha4 expression and thus decreasing adhesion of
CC  cells
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 330 GCGACACACAGGCGCG 347

XX NP2 primer used in isolation of STEAP cDNA fragment generated from SSH.
DE Human; cytostatic; antiproliferative; vaccine; gene therapy;
XX six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate-1; STEAP-1; cancer;
KW prostate; colon; bladder; lung; ovarian; pancreatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200140276-A2.
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033040.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00455486.
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Saffran DC, Mitchell SC;
PI Faris M, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-367804/38.
XX New STEAP (six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate)
PT proteins, expressed in human cancers, useful for detecting and treating
PT cancer.
XX Example 1; Page 70; 187pp; English.
XX The present sequence is nested primer (NP2) which is used to isolate the
CC human six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate (STEAP) cDNA
CC fragment generated from suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH).
CC STEAP is a member of cell surface serpentine transmembrane antigens.
CC STEAP gene is used in gene therapy. Inhibiting the development or
CC progression of a cancer (eg. prostate, colon, bladder, lung, ovarian and
CC pancreatic) expressing STEAP or inhibiting growth or killing cells
CC expressing STEAP in a patient, comprises administering a vaccine
CC composition to the patient. Treating a patient with a cancer that
CC expresses STEAP, or inhibiting growth or killing cells expressing STEAP,
CC comprises administering to the patient a vector encoding single chain
CC monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and
CC light chains of the monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to STEAP,
CC such that the vector delivers the single chain monoclonal antibody coding
CC sequence to the cancer cells and the encoded single chain monoclonal
CC antibody is expressed intracellularly
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3
RESULT 354
AASL1672/c
ID AASL1672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AASL1672;
XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX Prostate and testis-related gene 84P2A9 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX 84P2A9; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; tissue; cancer; ss;
KW leukaemia; tumour; kidney; brain; bone; skin; ovary; breast; pancreas;
KW colon; lung; cytostatic; gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme;
KW single chain monoclonal antibody; serum; blood; urine.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200155391-A2.
XX 02-AUG-2001.
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002651.
XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178560P.
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Jakobovits A, Afar DEH, Challita-Bid PM, Levin E, Mitchell SC;
PI Hubert RS;
XX WPI; 2001-502631/55.
XX New 84P2A9 gene and its encoded protein, useful for diagnosing and
PT treating cancer, e.g. leukemia and cancer of the prostate, testis,
PT kidney, brain or bone, or for eliciting an immune response.
XX Example 1; Page 71; 149pp; English.
XX The nucleic acid sequences represent the 84P2A9 gene and the primers and
CC adaptors used to amplify 84P2A9 DNA. 84P2A9 exhibits prostate and testis
CC specific expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly
CC expressed in many cancers including leukaemia and tumours of the
CC prostate, testis, kidney, brain, bone, skin, ovary, breast, pancreas,
CC colon and lung. The 84P2A9 polynucleotide, its related protein and also
CC peptide fragments of the protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and
CC treating cancer. A vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a
CC single chain monoclonal antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an
CC 84P2A9-related protein, and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a
CC polynucleotide having the 84P2A9 coding sequence, are both useful in the
CC preparation of a composition for treating a patient with a cancer that
CC expresses 84P2A9. The sequences can be used in diagnostic methods to
CC monitor the level of 84P2A9 gene products in serum, blood, urine and
CC tissue and to thereby detect the presence of cancerous cells
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3
RESULT 355
ABL50419/c
ID ABL50419 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABL50419;
XX 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX Human 158P1F4 gene nested primer (NP)2 SEQ ID NO:736.
XX Human; 158P1F4; chromosome 8q220q23, 158P1F4; chromosome 8q23; cancer;
KW bladder cancer; immune response; cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; HLA;
KW human leukocyte antigen; helper T lymphocyte; HTL; PCR primer; adapter;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200216598-A2.
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026411.

Wed Apr 21 12:58:21 2004

```
XX 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282733P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Faris M, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-269357/31.
XX Monitoring 158PIH4 gene products in biological sample from patient who
PT has or is suspected of having cancer, useful for treating cancer,
PT comprises identifying presence of aberrant 158PIH4 gene products in
PT biological sample.
XX Example 45; Page 116; 209pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for monitoring 158PIH4 gene
CC products in a biological sample from a patient who has or is suspected of
CC having cancer. The method comprises determining the status of 158PIH4
CC gene products in a tissue sample from an individual, comparing the status
CC to the status of 158PIH4 gene products in a normal sample, and
CC identifying the presence of aberrant 158PIH4 gene products in the sample.
CC 158PIH4 sequences have cytostatic activity and can be used in vaccine
CC production. 158PIH4 polynucleotides may be used in monitoring genetic
CC abnormalities. The 158PIH4 proteins may be used in assessing the status
CC of 158PIH4 gene products in normal versus cancerous tissues and so
CC elucidating the malignant phenotype, in generating and characterising
CC domain-specific antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors
CC that bind to 158PIH4 or its particular domain, and for generating cancer
CC vaccines. Antibodies against 158PIH4 are useful in diagnostic and
CC prognostic assays, in treating patients with cancer, in generating
CC cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) or helper T lymphocyte (HTL) responses, and
CC as immunological reagents for detecting 158PIH4-expressing cells. The
CC antibodies are particularly useful in bladder cancer diagnostic and
CC prognostic assays, and imaging methodologies. The 158PIH4 gene has been
CC located to chromosome 8q22-q23, and the 158PIF4 gene also described in
CC the present invention has been located to chromosome 8q23. ABL50400 to
CC ABL50429 and ABB94468 to ABB95188 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTCGCGCGACGACG 3
RESULT 357
ABL50407/c
XX ID ABL50407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABL50407;
XX 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX Human 158PIH4 gene nested primer (NP)2 SEQ ID NO:724.
XX Human; 158PIH4; chromosome 8q22q23, 158PIF4; chromosome 8q23; cancer;
XX bladder cancer; immune response; cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; HLA;
XX human leukocyte antigen; helper T lymphocyte; HTL; PCR primer; adapter;
XX ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200216598-A2.
XX
```

```
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026411.
XX 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282733P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Faris M, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-269357/31.
XX Monitoring 158PIH4 gene products in biological sample from patient who
PT has or is suspected of having cancer, useful for treating cancer,
PT comprises identifying presence of aberrant 158PIH4 gene products in
PT biological sample.
XX Example 1; Page 69; 209pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for monitoring 158PIH4 gene
CC products in a biological sample from a patient who has or is suspected of
CC having cancer. The method comprises determining the status of 158PIH4
CC gene products in a tissue sample from an individual, comparing the status
CC to the status of 158PIH4 gene products in a normal sample, and
CC identifying the presence of aberrant 158PIH4 gene products in the sample.
CC 158PIH4 sequences have cytostatic activity and can be used in vaccine
CC production. 158PIH4 polynucleotides may be used in monitoring genetic
CC abnormalities. The 158PIH4 proteins may be used in assessing the status
CC of 158PIH4 gene products in normal versus cancerous tissues and so
CC elucidating the malignant phenotype, in generating and characterising
CC domain-specific antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors
CC that bind to 158PIH4 or its particular domain, and for generating cancer
CC vaccines. Antibodies against 158PIH4 are useful in diagnostic and
CC prognostic assays, in treating patients with cancer, in generating
CC cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) or helper T lymphocyte (HTL) responses, and
CC as immunological reagents for detecting 158PIH4-expressing cells. The
CC antibodies are particularly useful in bladder cancer diagnostic and
CC prognostic assays, and imaging methodologies. The 158PIH4 gene has been
CC located to chromosome 8q22-q23, and the 158PIF4 gene also described in
CC the present invention has been located to chromosome 8q23. ABL50400 to
CC ABL50429 and ABB94468 to ABB95188 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTCGCGCGACGACG 3
RESULT 357
AAS96899
XX ID AAS96899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS96899;
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #106.
XX STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
XX antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
XX antinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX cytostatic.
XX
```


OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
PN US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.
XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
XX Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They are also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas, melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCGCGCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
DB 2 CCGCGCTGGGTGGGACG 19
RESULT 358
AAS96900
ID AAS96900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS96900;
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #107.
XX STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
XX antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX cytosstatic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
PN US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.

PN US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.
XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
XX Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They are also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas, melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCGCGCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
DB 3 CCGCGCTGGGTGGGACG 20
RESULT 359
AAS96833/C
ID AAS96833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS96833;
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #66.
XX STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
XX antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX cytosstatic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
PN US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.

08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
(KARR/) KARRAS J G.
Karrias JG;
WPI; 2002-009991/01..
Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
Example 2; Page 13; 21pp; English.
The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They are also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the breast, prostate, brain and head and neck, and leukaemias, myelomas, melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to clinical apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 136 CCCGCCTGCGGTGGAGC 153
|||||
DB 1 CCCGCTTGGTGTTGACG 18

RESULT 361
AAS62190
ID ID AAS62190 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS62190;
XX AC
XX AC
DT 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Porcine forward PCR primer for bFGF.
XX XX
XX Pig; muscular steatosis-modulating factor; ss; metabolic; muscular; MSMF;
KW food supplement; obesity; hyperlipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
KW wound healing; tumour; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; PCR primer.
XX OS Sus scrofa.
XX XX
FN WO200179287-A2.
XX XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX XX
PP 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-CA000509.
XX XX
PR 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0197936P.
XX XX
PA (MIAC) CANADA AGRIC & AGRI-FOOD CANADA.
XX XX
PT Palin M, Pomar C, Gariepy C;
XX WPI; 2002-017600/02.
DR

XX PT Prognosis and diagnosis of muscular steatosis, useful e.g. for selecting
PT animals for breeding, by measuring levels of specific markers, also
PT treating or inducing steatosis.
XX PS Example 1; Page 39; 190pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to prognosis or diagnosis of muscular steatosis by
CC measuring the level of a muscular steatosis modulating factor (MSMF) in a
CC human or animal and comparing this with the level in a healthy control.
CC Any difference indicates presence of, or predisposition to, muscular
CC steatosis. The method is particularly used for diagnosis or prognosis of
CC muscular steatosis in mammals and birds, e.g. to select individuals as
CC founders in animal breeding. Also (antagonists of MSMF can be used to
CC treat, or induce (for increasing the fat content of food) muscular
CC steatosis, in humans and animals. The MSMF markers are also useful in the
CC study of diseases and conditions such as obesity, hyperlipidaemia,
CC atherosclerosis, wound healing, tumours and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
CC (ALS). The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a MSMF of the
CC invention from its gene
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 237 GGAGGCTGCTTCCCGGC 254
DB 3 GGAGGCTGCTTCCCGGC 20
RESULT 362
ABA98342/c
ID ABA98342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABA98342;
XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Nested primer (NP) 2.
XX KW 55P4H4; cancer; immune response; ds; PCR primer.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO200196391-A2.
XX PD 20-DEC-2001.
XX PF 13-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019246.
XX PR 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211454P.
XX PA (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX PI Paris M, Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Levin B, Mitchell SC, Raitano AB;
XX PI Jakobovits A;
XX DR WPI; 2002-098053/13.
XX PT Novel isolated 55P4H4-related protein encoded by a gene over-expressed in
XX PT multiple cancers, useful as a diagnostic and/or therapeutic agent for
XX PT cancer, preferably prostate cancer.
XX PS Example 1; Page 54; 160pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to an isolated 55P4H4-related protein encoded by a
CC gene that is over-expressed in multiple cancers. The polypeptide is
CC useful for inducing an immune response to an 55P4H4 protein, providing
CC the protein comprises of at least one T cell or B cell epitope. The
CC immune system cell is a B cell which generates antibodies that
CC specifically bind to the protein or is a T cell, preferably a cytotoxic T

CC cell (CTC) which kills an autologous cell that expresses the 55P4H4
CC protein, or a helper T cell (HT) which secretes cytokines that
CC facilitate the cytotoxic activity of a cytotoxic T lymphocyte. A method
CC is mentioned which is considered useful for monitoring the presence of
CC cancer in an individual, where the presence of elevated 55P4H4 mRNA or
CC protein expression in the test sample relative to the normal tissue
CC sample provides an indication of the presence or status of a cancer which
CC occurs in a prostate, kidney, testis, lung, cervix, bone, bladder, brain
CC or ovary tissue. The protein is useful in diagnostic assays that examine
CC conditions associated with dysregulated cell growth such as cancer and is
CC also useful in forensic analysis of tissues of unknown origin, to treat a
CC pathological condition characterized by the overexpression of 55P4H4, for
CC assessing the status of 55P4H4 gene products in normal versus cancerous
CC tissue, and to assess the presence of perturbations in specific regions
CC of the 55P4H4 gene. This sequence represents nested primer (NP) 2 used
CC during the method highlighted in the examples
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCAGCAGC 390
DB 20 TCCTGGACCGCAGCAGC 3
RESULT 363
ABL41837
ID ABL41837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL41837;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer for rat endometriotic protein ENDO-I cDNA.
XX KW Rat; endometriotic protein; ENDO-I; glycoprotein; stromal cell;
XX KW endometriotic tissue; endometriosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2002009718-A1.
XX PD 24-JAN-2002.
XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98US-00044604.
XX PR 25-OCT-1994; 94US-00328451.
XX PA (TIMM/) TIMMS K L.
XX PI Timms KL;
XX DR WPI; 2002-215823/27.
XX PT Novel purified and isolated glycoprotein designated ENDO-I, useful as
XX PT marker for diagnosing endometriosis in female patient suspected of having
XX PT endometriosis.
XX PS Example 7; Page 10; 20pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers ABL41837-38 were used to amplify a cDNA fragment of rat
XX CC endometriotic protein ENDO-I. ENDO-I is a N-acetyl linked glycoprotein,
XX CC synthesized and secreted specifically by stromal cells of endometriotic
XX CC tissue origin. Human ENDO-I has a molecular weight of 40000-55000 as
XX CC determined by two-dimensional sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel
XX CC electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), and has an isoelectric point of 4.0-5.5. ENDO
XX CC -I is useful as a marker for diagnosing endometriosis in a female patient
XX CC suspected of having endometriosis. Endometriosis in a female patient may
XX CC be diagnosed by obtaining a sample from the patient, and detecting the

CC presence of ENDO-I in the sample compared to non-endometriosis controls
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 119 CAAGTACGGCATGCTGGC 136
DB 3 CAAGTATGTCATGCTGCC 20
RESULT 364
ABK85231/C
ID ABK85231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX ABK85231;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat PTPB1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 111603.
XX
KW Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; rat;
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
FN US2002055479-A1.
XX
PD 09-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX
PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (FRIE/) FRIER S M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
PI Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
PI WPI; 2002-462914/49.
DR
PT Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 25; 133pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with

CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
CC targetting rat PTP1B
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 55 CAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72
DB 19 CAGAGGAGCGCTCCACT 2
RESULT 365
ABK85243/C
ID ABK85243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK85243;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat PTPB1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 111615.
XX
KW Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; rat;
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
FN US2002055479-A1.
XX
PD 09-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX
PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (FRIE/) FRIER S M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
PI Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
PI WPI; 2002-462914/49.
DR
PT Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 133pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood

CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
 CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
 CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
 CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
 CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
 CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
 CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
 CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
 CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
 CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
 CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
 CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
 CC targetting rat PTP1B

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTGGAGCAGCGGCAC 287
 DB 19 CTGGAGCAGCGGCAC 2

RESULT 366
 ID ABK85035
 AC ABK85035;
 DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 107769.
 XX
 KW Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
 KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
 KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
 KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002055479-A1.
 PN
 XX 09-MAY-2002.
 PD
 XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
 PF
 XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
 XX
 XX (COWS/) COMSERT L M.
 PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
 PA (FRIE/) FRIER S M.
 PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
 PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
 PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
 XX
 XX Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Frier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
 PI WPI; 2002-462914/49.
 XX
 DR
 XX Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
 PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
 PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Page 23; 133pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
 CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of

CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
 CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
 CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
 CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
 CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
 CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
 CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
 CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
 CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
 CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
 CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
 CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
 CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
 CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
 CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
 CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
 CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
 CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
 CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
 CC targetting human PTP1B

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CTGAGCCCCGGGAGCCGC 320
 DB 1 CTGAGCCCCGGGAGCCGC 18

RESULT 367
 ID ABA03609/C
 AC ABA03609;
 DT 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Nested primer 2 used for human 34P3D7 cDNA isolation.
 XX
 KW Human; 34P3D7; cytostatic; vaccine; gene therapy; cancer;
 KW human leukocyte antigen; HLA; major histocompatibility complex; MHC;
 KW HLA A1; HLA A11; HLA A02; HLA A24; HLA A3; HLA B35; HLA B7; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200159110-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004094.
 PF
 XX 08-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181020P.
 PR
 XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
 PA
 XX Faris M, Afar DEH, Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Levin E;
 PI Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-025689/03.
 DR
 XX New gene designated 34P3D7, encoding a tissue-specific protein highly
 PT expressed in prostate cancer, for use as diagnostic and/or therapeutic
 PT target for cancers, and for eliciting an immune response.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 53; 112pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a polynucleotide, designated 34P3D7, encoding a
 CC 34P3D7-related protein, comprising a sequence of 2198 nucleotides fully

CC defined in the specification. The presence of elevated 34P3D7 mRNA or
 CC protein expression indicates the presence of cancer occurring in
 CC prostate, bladder, kidney, brain, bone, cervical, uterine, ovarian,
 CC breast, pancreatic, stomach, colon, rectal leukocytes, liver, and lung
 CC tissue, and in melanocytes. An antibody against the 34P3D7-related
 CC protein, an antisense polynucleotide complementary to 34P3D7
 CC polynucleotide, or a ribozyme capable of cleaving the 34P3D7
 CC polynucleotide is useful for inhibiting the development of a cancer
 CC expressing 34P3D7 in a patient. The present sequence was used in an
 CC example demonstrating suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH) -
 CC generated isolation of a cDNA fragment of the 34P3D7 gene

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 368

AAD39537
 ID AAD39537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD39537;

XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109330.

XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
 KW antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 5
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 6..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 9
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 10
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 12
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 14
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 17
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 20

FT /tag= j
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX WO200236743-A2.
 PN 10-MAY-2002.
 PD 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2002-479759/51.
 DR Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
 XX useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
 PT calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.
 XX Claim 3; Page 83; 109pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
 CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
 CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
 CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
 CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
 CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
 CC inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
 CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
 CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
 CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
 CC gapmer oligonucleotides
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 342 GGCCGGCTGCTACAGC 359
 DB 3 GGCCGGCTGCTACAGC 20
 RESULT 369
 AAL50002/c
 ID AAL50002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAL50002;
 AC AAL50002;
 XX 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human 125P5C8 gene PCR primer #3.
 DE Human; 125P5C8; cancer; cytostatic; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
 KW bladder cancer; kidney cancer; colon cancer; ovarian cancer; PCR; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200272785-A2.
 XX 19-SEP-2002.
 PD 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007855.
 XX 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809638.
 XX


```

PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Faris M, Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Raitano AB, Ge W;
PI Morrison RK, Morrison K, Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-713510/77.
XX
XX New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of
PT 125P5C8 gene or a molecule that is modulated by 125P5C8, useful for
PT treating or preventing cancer that expresses or over expresses 125P5C8.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 68; 274pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to compositions comprising a substance that
CC modulates the status of 125P5C8 or a molecule that is modulated by
CC 125P5C8. The status of a cell that expresses 125P5C8 is modulated. The
CC composition is useful for treating cancer, particularly prostate,
CC bladder, kidney, colon, ovary or breast cancer. The 125P5C8 protein
CC and/or a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein is useful for
CC immunising a mammal against cancer. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC shown in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGACGCGGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 370
ABA02229
ID ABA02229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA02229;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human/mouse C/EBP phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:41.
DE
XX
XX Human; C/EBP alpha; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha; CEBPA;
KW transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;
KW proliferation; differentiation; adipocyte; energy metabolism;
KW chondrogenic; ovulation; follicular development;
KW hepatic steroid-induced cell cycle arrest; GLUT2 promoter regulation;
KW hormonal metabolic regulation; granulocyte development; cancer;
KW tumour formation; infection; inflammation; expression inhibition;
KW antisense therapy; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX US6306655-B1.
XX

```

```

PD 23-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-040202/05.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of
PT CCAAT/Enhancer-binding proteins alpha, particularly useful for
PT preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
PT formation.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 42; 44pp; English.
PS
XX Sequences ABA02205-ABA02282 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha) gene,
CC which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human C/EBP alpha RNA, and
CC were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels by quantitative
CC real-time PCR. A similar investigation on mouse C/EBP alpha expression
CC was performed using a subset of the antisense oligonucleotides that were
CC capable of hybridising to mouse C/EBP alpha mRNA. The C/EBP family of
CC proteins are a family of transcription factors which regulate the
CC expression of wide range of genes that control normal tissue development,
CC cellular function, cellular proliferation and functional differentiation.
CC C/EBP alpha (also known as CEBPA) is primarily found in tissues involved
CC in energy metabolism which have a capacity to metabolise lipids,
CC cholesterol and other sterols. It is thought to be involved in the
CC regulation of adipocyte and chondrogenic differentiation, and is also
CC involved in follicular development and ovulation, steroid-induced cell
CC cycle arrest in the liver, in controlling glucose transporter GLUT2
CC promoter activity, in the hormonal regulation of metabolism, and in
CC granulocyte development. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
CC C/EBP expression, such as cancer, tumour formation, infection, or
CC inflammation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 335 CGACCAAGGCGCGGTGCT 352
Db 2 CGGCGACGCGCGGTGCT 19

RESULT 371
AAS95820/C
ID AAS95820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS95820;
AC
XX
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human cancer-related gene 103P3E8 cDNA nested primer #2.
DE
XX
XX 103P3E8; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; bladder; kidney; colon; lung;
KW breast; rectum; stomach; tumour; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; ss;
KW antibody therapy; ribozyme; single chain monoclonal antibody; serum;
KW blood; urine; tissue; human; chromosome 9q13-q21.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200179557-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD

```


XX PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012181.
XX PI 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196647P.
XX FA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX PI Faris M, Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Mitchell SC, Afar DEH;
XX PI Jakobovits A;
XX DR MPI; 2002-061976/08.
XX XX Monitoring 103P3E8 gene products in sample from patient (suspected of)
PT having cancer, useful for diagnosing, managing or treating cancers, e.g.
PT prostate cancer, comprises determining presence of aberrant 103P3E8 gene
PT products.
XX XX Example 1; Page 55; 128pp; English.
XX XX Sequences AAS95810-AAS95820 represent the 103P3E8 gene and the primers
CC and adaptors used to amplify 103P3E8 DNA. 103P3E8 exhibits tissue
CC specific expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly
CC expressed in many cancers including tumours of the prostate, bladder,
CC kidney, colon, lung, breast, rectum and stomach. The 103P3E8
CC polynucleotide, its related protein and also peptide fragments of the
CC protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and treating cancer. A vector
CC comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a single chain monoclonal
CC antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an 103P3E8-related protein,
CC and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a polynucleotide having the 103P3E8
CC coding sequence, are both useful in the preparation of a composition for
CC treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 103P3E8. The sequences
CC can be used in diagnostic methods to monitor the level of 103P3E8 gene
CC products in serum, blood, urine and tissue and to thereby detect the
CC presence of cancerous cells
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
|||||
DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACCGACG 3
RESULT 372
AAS9443/C
ID AAS99443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS99443;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human cancer related protein 98P7C3 nested PCR primer 2.
XX KW Human; 98P6C3; ss; homeodomain protein; vaccine; cytostatic. epitope;
KW transgenic animal; immunogen; T cell; B cell; cytotoxic T cell; CTL;
KW prostate cancer; bladder cancer; kidney cancer; lung cancer;
KW breast cancer; uterine cancer; cervical cancer; stomach cancer;
KW rectal cancer; colon cancer; chromosome 4q11-q12; PCR primer; adapter;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; SSH.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200190157-A2.
XX XX 29-NOV-2001.
XX PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017495.
XX XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207138P.

PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Faris M, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
XX DR MPI; 2002-097642/13.
XX XX New isolated 98P7C3-related homeodomain protein highly expressed in
PT various cancers, useful in cancer vaccines and for generating immune
PT response directed to 98P7C3 in mammal.
XX XX Example 1; Page 53; 155pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to an isolated 98P7C3-related protein which is a
CC homeodomain protein highly expressed in various cancers. Also include are
CC polynucleotides encoding the protein or proteins 90% identical to 98P7C3,
CC a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polynucleotides (including an
CC expression vector comprising the 98P7C3 encoding polynucleotides) or a
CC host cell transformed with the vector, an anti-98P7C3 antibody, an non-
CC human transgenic animal expressing a 98P7C3 protein, methods of detecting
CC the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides in a biological sample, monitoring
CC the presence of cancer in an individual by detecting an elevated level of
CC the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides and a pharmaceutical composition
CC comprising a modulator of 98P7C3. 98P7C3 protein, or T cell/B cell
CC epitopes derived from it, are useful in inducing an immune response (in
CC mammal) to a 98P7C3 protein. Upon contact with a cytotoxic T cell (CTL)
CC the immunogens induce the CTLs (with its helper T cell) to kill an
CC autologous cell expressing 98P7C3. The immunogen may be a nucleic acid
CC encoding the protein or epitope. The antibody is useful for delivering a
CC cytotoxic agent to a cell that expresses 98P7C3, by conjugating the
CC cytotoxic agent to the antibody or its fragment that specifically binds
CC to a 98P7C3 epitope, and exposing the cell to the antibody-agent
CC conjugate. The modulator is useful for treating a patient with a cancer
CC that expresses 98P7C3 (e.g. prostate cancer, bladder cancer, kidney
CC cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer and colon cancer), by administering to the
CC stomach cancer, rectal cancer and colon cancer), such that the vector
CC delivers a single chain monoclonal antibody coding sequence to the cancer
CC cells and the encoded single chain antibody is expressed intracellularly
CC in it. The gene for 98P7C3 is located on human chromosome 4q11-q12. The
CC present sequence is oligonucleotide adapter or PCR primer used to isolate
CC a cDNA sequence for 98P7C3 by the method of suppression subtractive
CC hybridisation, SSH
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
|||||
DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACCGACG 3
RESULT 373
ABL43646
ID ABL43646 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL43646;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:690.
XX KW Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX JP2001321190-A.
XX XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JUP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JUP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 18; 528pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 357 AGCGACTTCTCTCATTTC 374
DB 1 AAGCGACTTCTCTCAGGTC 18
RESULT 374
ABK37204
ID ABK37204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK37204;
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #1.
XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose;
XX liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer;
XX hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; antidiabetic;
XX blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy;
XX PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200210378-A2.
XX 07-FEB-2002.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.
XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2002-180079/23.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and
XX obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase
XX 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.
XX Example 15; Page 67; 142pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes
XX with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention
XX are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or
XX adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human,
XX having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic
XX diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or
XX hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also
XX useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal
XX e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of
XX a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or
XX delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence
XX represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 303 CTGAGCCCCCGGACCGC 320
DB 1 CTTAGCCCCCGGACCGC 18
RESULT 375
ABK37412/C
ID ABK37412 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK37412;
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Rat PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #129.
XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose;
XX liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer;
XX hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; antidiabetic;
XX blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy;
XX PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.
XX Rattus norvegicus.
XX WO200210378-A2.
XX 07-FEB-2002.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.
XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2002-180079/23.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and
XX obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase
XX 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.
XX

XX PS Claim 3; Page 73; 142pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

CC encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes

CC with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention

CC are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or

CC adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human,

CC having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic

CC diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or

CC hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also

CC useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal

CC e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of

CC a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or

CC delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence

CC represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTGGAGCAGCGCGGACCC 287

DB 19 CTGGAGCAGCGCGGACCC 2

RESULT 376

ABK37400/C

ID ABK37400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK37400;

XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Rat PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #117.

XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose;

XX liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer;

XX hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; antidiabetic;

XX blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy;

XX PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.

XX Rattus norvegicus.

XX WO200210378-A2.

XX 07-FEB-2002.

XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.

XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;

XX WPI; 2002-180079/23.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and

XX obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase

XX PT 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.

XX Example 16; Page 72; 142pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

XX encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes

XX with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention

XX are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or

XX adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human,

XX having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic

CC diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or

CC hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also

CC useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal

CC e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of

CC a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or

CC delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence

CC represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 55 CAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72

DB 19 CAGAGGAGCGCTCCACT 2

RESULT 377

ABT12959

ID ABT12959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABT12959;

XX 17-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis-specific DNA sequence #46.

XX Mycobacterium detection method; PCR; primer; probe; ss.

XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

XX WO200274591-A2.

XX 26-SEP-2002.

XX 20-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001308.

XX 20-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00006949.

XX (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.

XX (ALLA/) ALLARD S J.

XX Karlsen F;

XX WPI; 2002-750564/81.

XX Detecting the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a test sample,

XX comprises inducing mRNA expression of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and

XX detecting the induced mRNA.

XX Claim 8; Page 14; 70pp; English.

XX The invention comprises a method for detecting the presence of a micro-

XX organism (particularly Mycobacterium tuberculosis) in a test sample. The

XX method of the invention comprises exposing the test sample to an inducer

XX that is capable of inducing the expression of at least one gene in the

XX micro-organism and then testing for the presence of mRNA from this gene.

XX The method of the invention is useful for detecting an mRNA that is

XX expressed in a species of Mycobacterium (e.g. Mycobacterium

XX tuberculosis). The present DNA sequence represents a Mycobacterium-

XX specific nucleotide which can be used as a primer or probe in the method

XX of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 374 CTGGAGCGGACGACGG 391

KW Hepatotropic; immunomodulatory; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;
KW haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
KW haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
KW 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Chimeric.
XX
PN W0200220547-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
XX
PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P-S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 114 CGGAGCAAGTACGGCATG 131
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CGGAGCAAGTACGGCGTG 18
RESULT 381
ABL94274/C
ID ABL94274 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL94274;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:40.
XX

Human; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2; LAP;
TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6BP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP; transcription factor;
tissue development; cellular function; proliferation; differentiation;
hormone responsiveness; oxidative stress response;
IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6; carbohydrate metabolism;
immunity; Th1 response; female fertility; gluconeogenesis; ovarian;
cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes; infection; inflammation;
expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX US6271030-B1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2002-214451/27.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
PT mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
PT inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 42; 69pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
CC alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
CC by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
CC of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
CC genes that control normal tissue development. Cellular function, cellular
CC proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/EBP2; LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6BP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

generating an immune response against 83p2H3, and for detecting the presence of 83p2H3-related protein or polynucleotide in a biological sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The antibody is useful in prostate cancer diagnosis, prognosis, imaging methodologies and treatment, to detect and quantify 83p2H3 and mutant 83p2H3-related proteins, for purifying a 83p2H3-related protein, for isolating 83p2H3 homologues/related molecules, and for generating anti-idiotypic antibodies that mimic the 83p2H3 protein. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA encoding 83p2H3 or its related protein CatrF2E11

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGACGACG 390
ID ABK70514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABK70514;
XX
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human cDNA 85P1B3 nested PCR primer 2.
XX Human; cytostatic; 85P1B3; cancer; immunogen; ss; primer; PCR;
XX chromosome 15q14.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200218578-A2.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026838.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228432P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Afar D, Ge W, Challita-Eid P;
XX Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-382963/41.
XX
XX Composition for modulating the status of 85P1B3 protein or a molecule comprising a substance e.g. antibody specific to, nucleic acid encoding, or ribozyme of 85P1B3.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 76; 201pp; English.

The invention relates to a composition comprising a substance that modulate the status of 85P1B3, where the status of a cell expresses 85P1B3 gene product is modulated. Also included are a composition comprising a peptide region of 5 amino acids of the 85P1B3 protein, in any whole number increment up to 229 that includes an aa position selected from an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the hydrophilicity profile, an aa position having a value less than 0.5 in the hydrophobicity profile, an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the percent accessible residue profile, an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the average flexibility profile, or an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the beta-turn profile; a polynucleotide that encodes analogue peptide of 8, 9, 10 or 11 contiguous residues of the 85P1B3 protein; a recombinant protein comprising the antigen-binding region of a monoclonal antibody; a non-human transgenic animal that produces an antibody that binds to the 85P1B3 protein; a

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 146 GGTGAGCGCGCTCGA 163
DB 18 GCGGAGCGCGCTCGA 1

RESULT 382
ABK67422/c
ID ABK67422 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABK67422;
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human 83P2H3 cDNA isolation nested PCR primer 2.
XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; immunogen; 83P2H3; CatrF2E11;
XX calcium transport protein; cancer; prostate cancer; cytostatic;
XX chromosome 7q34; chromosome 12q24.1; T cell; B cell; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200214361-A2.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025782.
XX
XX 17-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226329P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Safran DC, Afar DEH;
XX Levin E, Hubert RS, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-269179/31.
XX
XX Monitoring 83P2H3 gene products for monitoring the presence of cancer in a subject, comprises determining the status of 83P2H3 gene products in a tissue sample from the subject and comparing it to a normal sample.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 76; 270pp; English.

The invention relates to monitoring 83p2H3 (a calcium transport protein whose gene is located on chromosome 7q34) gene products in a biological sample from a patient who has or is suspected of having cancer (especially prostate cancer), comprises: (a) determining the status of 83p2H3 gene products expressed by cells in a tissue sample from an individual and (b) comparing the status to the status of 83p2H3 gene products in a normal sample. Also included are modulators of 83p2H3 function or status, generating antibodies/immune response against 83p2H3 (or related protein CatrF2E11 whose gene is located on chromosome 12q24.1) using identified HLA (human leukocyte antigen) binding peptides derived from the protein, delivering a cytotoxic agent to a cell expressing 83p2H3 by conjugating the agent to an anti-83p2H3 antibody, a recombinant protein comprising an antigen-binding region of the antibody, a non-human transgenic animal that produces the recombinant protein, a hybridoma that produces the recombinant protein, a single-chain monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and light chains of the anti-83p2H3 antibody, a vector comprising a polynucleotide that encodes the monoclonal antibody and inducing an immune response to a 83p2H3 protein, by providing a 83p2H3-related protein that comprises a T cell or B cell epitope, and contacting the epitope with an immune system T cell or B cell, respectively. The method is useful for monitoring 83p2H3 gene products in a biological sample for monitoring the presence of cancer in an individual. The modulator is useful for inhibiting the growth of cancer cells that express 83p2H3, for treating cancer and the vector is useful for treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 83p2H3. The immunological methods are useful for

oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenzae, fungal infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects. Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene, p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 Co AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 112 ACCGCGACGAAGTACGGCA 129
DB 19 ATCGTGTGCAATACGGCA 2

RESULT 386
AAL40496/c
ID AAL40496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL40496;
DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE 158PID7 cDNA related PCR primer SEQ ID No 668.
KW Cytostatic; 158PID7; cancer; bladder cancer; mouse; rat; rabbit; dog;
KW cat; cow; horse; human; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200216593-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026276.
XX
PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
PI Paris M, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Challita-Eid PM, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-425659/45.
XX
PT New compositions comprising a gene (designated 158PID7), its encoded protein or their modulators, useful for treating or diagnosing cancers, particularly bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. dogs, cats, cows, horses or humans).

XX
PS Example 1; Page 68; 181pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid, designated 158PID7. The compositions are useful for treating or diagnosing cancers, particularly bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. mice, rats, rabbits, dogs, cats, cows, horses or humans). The compositions are also useful for monitoring genetic abnormalities and in preparing cancer vaccines. The nucleic acid of the invention can be used in gene therapy to treat the said disorders. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the 158PID7 cDNA of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCTCGACCGCGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCTCGCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 387
AAL53476/c
ID AAL53476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL53476;
XX
DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Zinc transporter protein 108P5H8 nested primer 2.
XX
KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; zinc transporter protein 108P5H8;
KW cancer; breast; colon; ovarian; lung; humoral; cellular immune response;
KW passive immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200260953-A2.
XX
PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049133.
XX
PR 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256210P.
XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
PI Challita-Eid PM, Paris M, Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;
PI Levin E, Morrison KJM, Raitano AB, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-627469/67.
XX
PT Composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a zinc transporter protein (108P5H8), useful in diagnosing and treating patients with cancer that express 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 95; 309pp; English.
XX
PT The invention relates to a new composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a zinc transporter protein, designated as 108P5H8, or a molecule that is modulated by 108P5H8. The composition is useful in diagnosing, preventing, prognosticating or treating patients with cancer that expresses 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer. The 108P5H8 gene or its fragment can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response. The antibodies are useful in active or passive immunisation. The 108P5H8 polynucleotides are useful as probes and primers for the amplification or detection of 108P5H8 genes, as coding sequences for directing the expression of 108P5H8 polypeptides, or as tools for modulating or inhibiting the expression of 108P5H8 genes. The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to treat disorders by gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a zinc transporter protein 108P5H8 related PCR primer of the invention

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13919; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 308 CCCCGGGGACCGGTGCT 325
 DB 18 CCCCGGGGATGCGGTGCT 1
 RESULT 391
 ABZ86355
 ID ABZ86355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ86355;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1597; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 80 CCGCGCAGTGGACATCAC 97
 DB 2 CCGAGCAGTTGACATGCG 19
 RESULT 392
 ABZ99369/c
 ID ABZ99369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ99369;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW KW KW

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13094; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 308 CCCCGGGGACCGTGCT 325
DB 2 CCCCTGGGACCTCGTCT 19
RESULT 395
AB266905/c
ID AB266905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB266905;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2147; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 284 CACCAAGCTGCTGAAGGA 301
DB 18 CACCAAGCTGCTCAACGA 1
RESULT 396
ACC47656
ID ACC47656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC47656;
XX
DT 16-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DE Human IGFBP5 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
KW Human; insulin-like growth factor binding protein 5; IGFBP5; IBP5;
KW Chromosome 2q33-34; IGF signal transduction; IGF regulation; apoptosis;


```
Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```


SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 384 GACGACGGCCCAAGAG 401
DB 19 GAGGACAGCACCAGAG 2
RESULT 398
ABT43860/c
ID ABT43860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABT43860;
XX XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DPNCN nested primer 2 (NP2).
XX XX
KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; modulator; 151P3D4; humoral; cancer;
KW cellular immune response; adenocarcinoma; bladder; colorectal; lung;
KW bronchial; breast; carcinoma; PCR; primer; ss.
XX XX
OS Unidentified.
XX XX
PN WO200283860-A2.
XX XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX XX
PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011644.
XX XX
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX XX
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX XX
PI Challa-Rid PM, Raitano AB, Paris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
PI Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX XX
DR WPI; 2003-167091/16.
XX XX
PT New 151P3D4 proteins and genes, useful for eliciting a humoral or
PT cellular immune response, or for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
PT treating cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, lung, breast cancer
PT or carcinoma.
XX XX
PS Example 1; Page 69; 426pp; English.
XX XX
CC The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
CC modulates the status of a 151P3D4 protein (e.g. 151P3D4 variant 1-11; or
CC a molecule that is modulated by the 151P3D4 protein, where the status of
CC a cell that expresses the 151P3D4 protein is modulated. The novel
CC compositions, or the 151P3D4 proteins and genes, are useful for eliciting
CC a humoral or cellular immune response. The 151P3D4 genes and proteins
CC are also useful for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating
CC cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, colorectal cancer, lung or
CC bronchial cancer, breast cancer or carcinoma. This polynucleotide
CC sequence represents a 151P3D4 related primer of the invention
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGACCGCCGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGCGCGCGACGACG 3
RESULT 399

ABX09063/c
ID ABX09063 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
AC ABX09063;
XX XX
DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Human dual specific phosphatase 5 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #2.
XX XX
KW Human; dual specific phosphatase 5; ss; developmental disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; inflammatory disorder aberrant apoptosis;
KW antinflammatory; cytostatic; antiapoptotic; antiproliferative;
KW phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN WO200297108-A2.
XX XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX XX
PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015305.
XX XX
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865993.
XX XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
PI Monia BP, Watt AT;
XX XX
DR WPI; 2003-041418/03.
XX XX
PT Antisense modulation of dual specific phosphatase 5 expression used in
PT treating disorders e.g. inflammatory diseases.
XX XX
PS Example 15; Page 84; 110pp; English.
XX XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific phosphatase 5, where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC dual specific phosphatase 5. The compound is used for treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with dual specific phosphatase 5
CC such as a hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental disorder, an
CC inflammatory disorder or a disease which arises from aberrant apoptosis.
CC Sequences ABX09062-ABX09139 represent human dual specific phosphatase 5
CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides of the invention
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 GACGCGCCCAAGAGGTC 404
DB 20 GCGCGCGCATGAAGTC 3
RESULT 400
ABT17425/c
ID ABT17425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
AC ABT17425;
XX XX
DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE 162P1B6 cancer gene related nested primer NP2.
XX XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; 162P1B6; cytotoxic agent; immune response;
KW cancer; bladder; prostate; kidney; lung; breast; passive immunisation;
KW transgenic animal; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX XX
OS Unidentified.
XX XX

PN WO200283916-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011544.
 XX
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
 XX
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
 XX Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-148268/14.
 XX
 XX Composition for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating cancer,
 PT for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response, or for active or
 PT passive immunisation, comprises a substance that modulates the status of
 PT a 162PIE6 protein.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 71; 437pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
 CC modulates the status of a 162PIE6 protein. The protein comprises one of
 CC 21 sequences of 70 - 146 amino acids, given in the specification, or a
 CC molecule that is modulated by the protein, where the status of a cell
 CC that expresses the protein is modulated. An antibody to the 162PIE6
 CC protein is used to deliver a cytotoxic agent or a diagnostic agent to a
 CC cell that expresses the 162PIE6 protein. The composition is used to
 CC inhibit the growth of cancer cells or generate an immune response. The
 CC composition is used for detecting the presence of a 162PIE6-related
 CC protein or a 162PIE6-related polynucleotide in a sample. The 162PIE6
 CC proteins and polynucleotides encoding them are useful for diagnosing,
 CC prognosing, preventing or treating cancer, such as bladder cancer,
 CC prostate cancer, kidney cancer, lung cancer, or breast cancer. They can
 CC also be used for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response. The
 CC antibodies or T cells reactive with 162PIE6 are useful for active or
 CC passive immunisation. Transgenic animals are useful for developing and
 CC screening of useful reagents. The polynucleotide and polypeptide
 CC sequences of the invention can also be used to treat disorders by being
 CC used in a vaccine or in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer relating to the 162PIE6 gene of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 |||||
 Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGGACCG 3
 |||||
 RESULT 401
 AC0202621/C
 ID AC0202621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC0202621;
 AC
 XX 31-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Suppressive subtractive hybridisation of STEAP related primer #8.
 DE
 XX
 XX STEAP-1; six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate; cancer;
 KW cancer vaccine; delineation; cytogenetic abnormality; cytostatic;
 KW vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO2003022995-A2.
 PN
 XX

PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028371.
 XX
 PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317840P.
 PR 05-APR-2002; 2002US-0370387P.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Faris M, Ge W, Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Jakobovits A;
 XX WPI; 2003-313240/30.
 DR
 XX
 PT New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a
 PT STEAP-1-related protein, useful for treating and detecting cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 70; 248pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention describes a composition comprising a substance that
 CC modulates the status of a protein (I) of 340 or 283 amino acids, or of
 CC any of the 15 sequences of 259 amino acids, given in the specification,
 CC or a molecule that is modulated by the protein, where the status of the
 CC cell that expresses the protein is modulated. The compositions, proteins,
 CC polynucleotides and methods are useful for treating and detecting cancer.
 CC The STEAP-1-related proteins are useful for generating cancer vaccines.
 CC The polynucleotides are useful as tools for delineating with greater
 CC precision, cytogenetic abnormalities in the chromosomal region that
 CC encodes STEAP-1 that may contribute to the malignant phenotype. This
 CC sequence represents a primer used to analyse human six transmembrane
 CC epithelial antigen of the prostate or STEAP-1 CDNA's
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 |||||
 Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGGACCG 3
 |||||
 RESULT 402
 ABZ78176/C
 ID ABZ78176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABZ78176;
 AC
 XX 19-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Nested primer #2.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; vaccine; cancer; immune response; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200283921-A2.
 PN
 XX 24-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011654.
 PF
 XX
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
 XX
 XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 PA
 XX Jakobovits A, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Ge W, Hubert RS;
 PI Morrison K, Morrison RK, Raitano AB;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-075555/07.
 DR
 XX

PT New composition comprising a substance that modulates the structure of
PT proteins and polynucleotides, useful for therapeutic, prognostic and
PT diagnostic reagents for eliciting cellular or humoral immune response in
PT cancer patients.

PS Example 1; Page 72; 1021pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel human cancer-related genes and
CC proteins (AB278120-AB278168 and AB278169-AB278186). The genes and
CC proteins are useful for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response.
CC The genes are useful as probes and primers for the amplification and/or
CC detection of genes, mRNAs or their fragments, as reagents for the
CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer, as coding sequences capable of
CC directing the expression of the protein, as tools for modulating or
CC inhibiting the expression of genes and/or translation of transcripts, and
CC as therapeutic agents. The proteins and peptides are useful as
CC therapeutic, prognostic and diagnostic reagents for cancer. The present
CC sequence is a primer, used in an example from the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 403

AB220563/c

ID AB220563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AB220563;

XX DT 03-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Cancer associated coding sequence PCR primer #3.

XX KW Cancer associated coding sequence; cancer; human; cytostatic;

XX OS Gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200283920-A2.

XX PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX PF 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011645.

XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.

XX PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.

XX PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-00286630P.

XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

XX PI Jakobovits A, Hubert RS, Challita-Eid PM;

XX DR WPI; 2003-093030/08.

XX New pharmaceutical composition for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
PT treating cancer, comprises a substance that modulates a nucleic acid
PT sequence, e.g. 105P1B7, 152P1A2B or 156P1A6, or a molecule modulated by
PT the nucleic acid.

PS Example 1; Page 34; 72pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising
CC a substance that modulates the status of a cancer associated nucleic acid
CC sequence such as given in the specification (see AB220564-AB220575) or a
CC molecule that is modulated by the above nucleic acid sequence, where the

CC status of a cell that expresses the nucleic acid sequence is modulated.
CC The composition is useful in diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or
CC treating cancer. The nucleic acid sequence may be used in monitoring
CC genetic abnormalities, in generating and characterising domain-specific
CC antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors that bind to a
CC protein, and in therapeutic and diagnostic contexts, such as diagnostic
CC assays, cancer vaccines, and methods of preparing vaccines. The present
CC sequence is a primer used to identify the cancer associated coding
CC sequences suitable to be modulated in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 404

AA152254/c

ID AA152254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AA152254;

XX DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE 184P1E2 gene-specific nested PCR primer #2.

XX KW Gene therapy; vaccine; 184P1E2; cancer; genetic abnormality;

XX OS cellular immune response; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200283919-A2.

XX PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011643.

XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.

XX PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.

XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

XX PI Chalitta-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;

XX PI Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;

XX DR WPI; 2003-148269/14.

XX New 184P1E2 polynucleotide encoding a 184P1E2 protein, useful for
PT diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating cancer, in eliciting an
PT immune response, and in chromosome mapping.

PS Example 1; Page 69; 394pp; English.

CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of a 184P1E2
CC protein. The DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for
CC diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or treating cancer. The 184P1E2
CC DNA and protein sequences may also be used to elicit a humoral or a
CC cellular immune response in patients and in monitoring genetic
CC abnormalities. Antibodies raised against the 184P1E2 proteins may be used
CC in active or passive immunisation. The present DNA sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps
<div>373 TCTGTGACCGCAGCACG 390 20 TCCTGCGCCGACCACG 3</div>
QY 54 TCAGAGGGATCTCTGCAC 71
Db 19 TCAGAGGGCCCTCTGTC 2
RESULT 406
ID AAD55465/C
AAD55465 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
AAID55465;
DT DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DE DE Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125169.
XX XX Human; antisenese; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophyllaxis; developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisenese therapy;
KW KW FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.
XW XW Homo sapiens.
OS OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT FT /tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT FT /tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2 -methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX WO2003023004-A2.
PX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Monia BP, Wyatt JR,
WP; 2003-313244/30.
Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental disorder.
Example 15; Page 79; 120pp; English.
The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known as FGFR-3, ACH, JTK4 and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder, bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human FGFR-3
Sequence 20 BP; 5' A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 Other:

Query Match Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps
<div>373 TCTGTGACCGCAGCACG 390 20 TCCTGCGCCGACCACG 3</div>
QY 54 TCAGAGGGATCTCTGCAC 71
Db 19 TCAGAGGGCCCTCTGTC 2
RESULT 406
ID ADA20853
ADA20853 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
ADA20853;
DT DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DE DE Human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:26.
XX XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; neurotropic; neuroprotective; anti-parkinsonian; anticovulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide; antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor; familial amyloidotic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease; parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia; diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scurvy infection; aberrant apoptosis; human; phosphorothioate; ss. Synthetic. Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT FT /tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT FT /tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2003008543-A2.
PD PD 30-JAN-2003.
PF 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Zhang H, Watt AT;
WP; 2003-239321/23.
New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease or Alzheimer's disease.
Claim 3; Page 85; 139pp; English.
The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX) protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein. The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also described: (i) a composition comprising (ii) and a pharmaceutical carrier

or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (1); and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX protein comprising administering to the animal (1) so that expression of BAX protein is inhibited. (1) has neurotropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and viruslike activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX antagonist. The antisense compounds (1) are useful for modulating the expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease, cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis. The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The present sequence represents a human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 240 GGCTGCTCCCGGCTCG 257
DB 3 GGCTGCTCCCGGACCCG 20
|||||

RESULT 407
ADA26274/c
ID ADA26274 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADA26274;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Zebrafish genomic DNA PCR primer #2.

XX Zebrafish; PCR; ss; hedgehog; neuronal cell; skeletogenesis;
XX chondrogenesis; osteogenesis; degenerative disorder; nervous system;
XX neuronal cell death; neural cell; neuromuscular disorder;
XX autonomic disorder; central nervous system disorder; anoxia; ischaemia;
XX peripheral nervous system disorder; tachycardia;
XX atrial cardiac arrhythmia; striated heart; stem cell development;
XX digestive tract; liver; multiple sclerosis; primer.

XX Danio rerio.
XX US2003054437-A1.
XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00954771.
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX (INGH/) INGHAM P W.
XX (MCMA/) MCMAHON A P.
XX (TAB1/) TABIN C J.

XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
PI WPI; 2003-555377/52.
XX WPI; 2003-555377/52.
XX Modulating growth, differentiation or survival of a cell, useful for
XX treating a degenerative disorder of the nervous system characterized by
XX neuronal cell death, comprises contacting the cell with a hedgehog
XX polypeptide.

XX Example 4; Page 44; 121pp; English.
PS

XX The invention relates to a method for modulating growth, differentiation
XX or survival of a cell, comprising contacting the cell with a hedgehog
XX polypeptide. The invention also relates to methods for inducing a cell to
XX differentiate to a neuronal cell phenotype comprising contacting the cell
XX with a hedgehog polypeptide, modulating skeletogenesis by contacting a
XX target tissue of a hedgehog polypeptide to cause chondrogenesis and/or
XX osteogenesis in the target tissue and treating a degenerative disorder of
XX the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, comprising
XX administering a hedgehog polypeptide causing prolonged survival of neural
XX cells in the patient, relative to the absence of hedgehog treatment. The
XX hedgehog polypeptides are useful for treating a degenerative disorder of
XX the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, including
XX neuromuscular, autonomic or central nervous system disorders,
XX specifically Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple
XX lateral sclerosis, Pick's disease, Huntington's disease, ischaemia or trauma and
XX sclerosis, neuronal damage resulting from anoxia, ischaemia or trauma and
XX neuronal degeneration associated with a natural aging process. The
XX polypeptides may also be used for treating peripheral nervous system
XX disorders including disorders affecting innervation of smooth muscle and
XX endocrine tissue, such as tachycardia or atrial cardiac arrhythmias which
XX may arise from a degenerative condition whereby the nerves innervate the
XX striated muscle of the heart, in nerve prostheses for repairing central
XX and peripheral nerve damage, for treating neoplastic or hyperplastic
XX transformations and in controlling the development of stem cells
XX responsible for the formation of the digestive tract, liver and other
XX organs. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify zebrafish
XX genomic DNA of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 8 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGCCCCCGCTGGCGGTGGAG 152
DB 20 TNGCNGNTNGCNGTNGAG 1
|||||

RESULT 408
ACF57119
ID ACF57119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ACF57119;
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human sulfatase related probe SEQ ID NO:9.

XX Human; sulfatase; enzyme; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
XX antiparkinsonian; cerebroprotective; analgesic; cardiovascular; cardiant;
XX antiarrhythmic; antianaemic; nephrotropic; uropathic; antinflammatory;
XX vasotropic; antiasthmatic; gene therapy; cancer; CNS disorder; COPD;
XX central nervous system disorder; cardiovascular disorder; asthma;
XX haematological disorder; genitourinary disorder; chromosome X; Xp22.33;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003057869-A1.
XX 17-JUL-2003.

XX 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-EP000137.
XX 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347247P.
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0398732P.
XX (FARB) BAYER AG.
XX Liou J;

XX WPI; 2003-577524/54.
XX
PT New polynucleotide encoding a sulfatase polypeptide, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases associated with sulfatase
PT dysfunction, e.g. cancer, asthma or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 99; 124pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human sulfatase enzyme (I), which is
XX located on chromosome X (more specifically to Xp22.33). (I) has cardiant,
XX neotropic, cytostatic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, analgesic,
XX cerebroprotective, cardiovascular, antiarrhythmic, antianaemic,
XX nephroprotective, uropathic, vasotropic, antiinflammatory, and antiasthmatic
XX activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The sulfatase polynucleotide
XX and polypeptide sequences can be used in diagnosing, preventing,
XX ameliorating or treating diseases associated with sulfatase dysfunction.
XX They may also be used to identify test compounds that may act, for
XX example, as activators or inhibitors at the enzyme's active site. The
XX human sulfatase and its fragments are also useful in raising specific
XX antibodies that can block the enzyme and effectively reduce its activity.
XX The polynucleotide can also be used as hybridisation probes or primers.
XX The sulfatase can be used in the treatment of diseases such as cancer, a
XX central nervous system (CNS) disorder (e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
XX Parkinson's disease, stroke or neuropathic pain), a cardiovascular
XX disorder (e.g. heart failure or arrhythmias), a haematological disorder
XX (e.g. anaemia or thrombocytopaenia), a genitourinary disorder (e.g. renal
XX failure, glomerulopathies, urinary incontinence or erectile dysfunction),
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma. The present
XX sequence represents a probe for human sulfatase, which is used in an
XX example from the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 286 CCAAGCTGCTGGAAGACC 303
DB 3 CCAAGCTGCTGCAAGACC 20
|||||

RESULT 409
ACD44752
ID ACD44752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD44752;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha inhibitory oligonucleotide ISIS102778.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US6524854-B1.
XX
PD 25-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-511923/48.
XX

PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of protein
PT kinase A (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha, and for treating a disease
PT or condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII
XX alpha.
XX Example 15; Col 43-44; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids
XX encoding protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha. The antisense
XX compounds are useful for modulating the expression of protein kinase A
XX (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha and for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha.
XX The compounds are also useful as research reagents and kits, or for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
XX represents a human protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha
XX inhibitory oligonucleotide
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 320 COTGCTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
DB 1 CATGCCGCGCGCGCCGA 18
|||||

RESULT 410
ADB89866/C
ID ADB89866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB89866;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human C3 component, ISIS139968.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
KW septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
KW autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
FT -methyl cytosines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003096775-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Graham MJ, Watt AT;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-606441/57.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
PT encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
PT condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
PT disorder or infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 72pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
CC component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
CC component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
CC a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
CC complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
CC cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
CC comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
CC expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
CC component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
CC disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
CC atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
CC hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
CC useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
CC of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeting human C3.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 321 GTGCTGGCGGCGAGCAG 338
Db 18 GTGCTGGCGGCGAGCAG 1
RESULT 411
ADB68562/c
ID ADB68562 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB68562;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA oligonucleotide 9 targeted to Hepatitis C virus sequence.
DE
XX homogeneous conjugate; hepatic; chronic viral hepatitis; cirrhosis;
KW malaria; viral infection; protozoan; cancer; hepatocellular carcinoma;
KW HCC; HCV; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
PN WO2003067209-A2.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019908.
PF
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888164.
PR
XX
XX (CELL-) CELL WORKS INC.
PA (UJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX Ts'o POP, Duff R, Zhou Y, Deamond S, Roby C;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2003-697456/66.
XX New homogeneous prodrug conjugate containing hepatic ligand for delivery
PT of pathogen-specific oligomer useful for treating liver infections or
PT cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 23; 107pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel homogeneous conjugate comprising a
CC hepatic ligand, bifunctional linker and biologically stable oligomer that
CC binds to a sequence in a hepatic virus or pathogen and is released from
CC the conjugate by hydrolysis or reduction. The conjugate of the invention
CC may be useful during the treatment of liver diseases including chronic
CC viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, malaria, viral or protozoan infection and
CC cancer, such as hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The current sequence is
CC that of the DNA oligonucleotide 9 of the invention which is targeted to a
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 261 ACGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
Db 18 ACGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 1
RESULT 412
ADC71183/c
ID ADC71183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADC71183;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used in SSH to isolate 205P1B5 cDNA fragment.
DE
XX 205P1B5; prostate cancer; immune response; transgenic; knock out animal;
KW cytostatic; immunogenic; vaccine; ss; SSH;
KW suppressive subtractive hybridisation; PCR; primer; NP2.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO2003020954-A2.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027760.
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316664P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354484/33.
XX
XX New polynucleotide designated 205P1B5, for diagnosing and treating
PT prostate cancer, and as probes or primers for the amplification and/or
PT detection of 205P1B5 genes.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 60; 162pp; English.
PS
XX This invention relates to a novel gene designated 205P1B5, and the
CC encoded protein, which is aberrantly expressed in prostate cancer.
CC Specifically, it refers to the two variants of 205P1B5 mapped to
CC chromosome 8p21-8p12, namely 205P1B5v1 and 205P1B5v2 and fragments
CC thereof that serve as useful diagnostic, prophylactic, prognostic and/or
CC therapeutic targets for prostate and other types of cancers. The present
CC invention describes methods for the isolation of 205P1B5, for generating
CC an immune response and for generating transgenic or knock out animals for

CC the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.
CC Furthermore, it refers to identifying proteins, small molecules or other
CC agents that interact with 205P1B5, and can be used to identify pathways
CC activated by 205P1B5. Accordingly, these are cytostatic and immunogenic
CC compositions that are useful for the development of cancer vaccines. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is the nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used for
CC suppressive subtractive hybridisation (SSH) to isolate the 205P1B5 cDNA
CC fragment of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGGCGGCGACACG 3

RESULT 413
ADCL6779/c
ID ADCL6779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCL6779;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward RT-PCR primer to amplify HIV-1 RNA in order clone T-20.

RT-PCR; PCR; primer; anti-retroviral; T-20; T-1249; 5-Helix; env; gp41;
anti-HIV; vaccine; albumin fusion protein; HIV fusion inhibiting peptide;
ss; cyanovirin-N.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003066078-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.

07-FEB-2003; 2003WO-IB000434.
XX
07-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355547P.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS BEHRING GMBH.
PA (DELZ) DELTA BIOTECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX
XX Hauser H, Weimer T, Sleep D;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-731478/69.
XX

New albumin fusion protein comprising a human immunodeficiency virus
(HIV) fusion inhibiting peptide and an albumin having an albumin
activity, useful for treating a disease or disorder, e.g. HIV infection.
XX
XX
XX Example 3; Page 59; 105pp; English.

This invention relates to novel albumin fusion proteins comprising a
human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) fusion inhibiting peptide, which
exhibit anti-retroviral activity. Specifically, it refers to inhibitory
peptides including T-20, T-1249, 5-Helix or cyanovirin-N that bind the
HIV env protein, or derivatives thereof such as the HIV gp41 protein.
Furthermore, the albumin activity has the ability to prolong the in vivo
half-life of these HIV fusion inhibiting peptides. Accordingly, the
present invention describes fusion proteins that neutralise HIV in a host
by raising an immune response and also antibodies that inhibit viral
infection of uninfected cells. In this way, a method exists to prevent,
treat or ameliorate HIV infection and/or a disease caused by HIV
infection. As such, these compositions have been described as having anti-
HIV activity and can be used towards the production of a vaccine. This
oligonucleotide sequence is the forward RT-PCR primer used to amplify the
HIV-1 RNA in order to clone T-20, in an exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 172 ACTACGAGTCCAGGCAC 189
DB 18 ACTAGCATTCACAGGCAC 1

RESULT 414
ADC78704
ID ADC78704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC78704;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat endometrial haptoglobin ENDO-1 primer seq id 7.
XX
XX cytostatic; gynaecological; endometriosis; endometrial haptoglobin;
XX ENDO-1; rat; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN US2003166014-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.

27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306903.
XX
25-OCT-1994; 94US-00328451.
XX
19-MAR-1998; 98US-00044604.
XX
XX (TIMM/) TIMMS K L.
XX
XX Timms KL;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-802186/75.

Diagnose of endometriosis in female involves detecting the presence of
purified and isolated endometrial haptoglobin and its functional
analogs from patient sample.
XX
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 7; 28pp; English.

The invention describes a method of diagnosing endometriosis in a female
suspected of having endometriosis comprising detecting the presence of a
purified and isolated endometrial haptoglobin (ENDO-1) and its
functional analogues from a patient sample. The presence of the
endometrial haptoglobin is indicative of endometriosis. The invention
provides purified and isolated glycoprotein and biologically functional
analogues having specific physical and functional characteristics. This
sequence represents a primer used in the isolation of rat endometrial
haptoglobin ENDO-1 cDNA.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 119 CAAGTACGGCATCTGCG 136
DB 3 CAAGTATGTCATGCTGCC 20

RESULT 415
ADD84533/c
ID ADD84533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD84533;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE 121P1F1 gene nested primer (NP) 2 SEQ ID NO:721.
XX KW 121P1F1; 121P1F1 modulation; human; chromosome 4q; cytostatic;
XX KW gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; immune response; immunisation; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200295009-A2.
XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006242.
XX PR 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-00799250.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PI Challita-Bid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Faris M, Afar DEH, Ge W;
XX PI Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2003-156757/15.
XX CC The present invention describes a composition (I) comprising a substance
XX CC that modulates the status of 121P1F1 (gene and encoded protein), or a
XX CC molecule that is modulated by 121P1F1, where the status of a cell that
XX CC expresses 121P1F1 is modulated. The human 121P1F1 gene maps to chromosome
XX CC 4q. (I) has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy, and in
XX CC vaccines. The composition (I) can be used for diagnosing, preventing,
XX CC prognosticating or treating patients with cancer that expresses 121P1F1,
XX CC such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer. The 121P1F1 gene or its
XX CC fragment can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response.
XX CC 121P1F1 antibodies can be used in active or passive immunisation. 121P1F1
XX CC polynucleotides are useful as probes and primers for the amplification or
XX CC detection of 121P1F1 genes, as coding sequences for directing the
XX CC expression of 121P1F1 polypeptides, or as tools for modulating or
XX CC inhibiting the expression of 121P1F1 genes. The present sequence is used
XX CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCAGCAGC 390
Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGCAGCAGC 3
RESULT 416
ADE65924/c
ID ADE65924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADE65924;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human 161P2F10B protein-related PCR primer SeqID36.
XX DE 161P2F10B; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss;
XX KW human.
XX PI

OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003040340-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036002.
XX PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-00005480.
XX PR 31-JAN-2002; 2002US-00082109.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PI Jakobovits A, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Ge W, Morrison KJM;
XX PI Morrison RK, Challita-Bid PM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-441560/41.
XX CC A composition for diagnosing, preventing and treating cancer (e.g.
XX CC prostatic, renal or uterine cancer) comprises 161P2F10B polynucleotides
XX CC and polypeptides.
XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 36; 135pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to a novel composition which comprises a substance
XX CC that modulates the status of a novel protein (161P2F10B) and its variants
XX CC having a sequence of 875 amino acids provided in the specification. The
XX CC protein of the invention is over-expressed in certain cancers. The
XX CC compounds of the invention may have cytostatic activity and the sequence
XX CC of the 161P2F10B protein, and the gene which encodes it, may be useful
XX CC for gene therapy or the development of a vaccine. The composition and
XX CC methods of the invention are useful in diagnosing, preventing and
XX CC treating cancer. The present sequence is that of PCR primer which was
XX CC used for amplification of a region of the gene encoding the human
XX CC 161P2F10B protein during the exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCAGCAGC 390
Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGCAGCAGC 3
RESULT 417
ADD96944/c
ID ADD96944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADD96944;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human protein 193P1E1B-related PCR primer SeqID59.
XX DE 193P1E1B; tissue specific expression; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW cancer; human; PCR; RT-PCR; reverse transcription PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003050255-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039274.
XX PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013312.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PI Raitano AB, Challita-Bid PM, Faris M, Hubert RS, Ge W;
PI

PI Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2003-532905/50.
DR
XX
XX
PT New composition comprising 193P1E18-related protein, useful for preventing or treating cancer.
XX
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 59; 260pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a 433 residue protein, given in the specification with the DNA sequence encoding it, or a molecule that is modulated by the protein. The novel protein 193P1E1B exhibits tissue specific expression in normal adult tissue and is aberrantly expressed in certain cancers. CC Compositions which modulate the 193P1E1B protein may have cytostatic activity and the DNA sequence which encodes protein 193P1E1B may be useful in gene therapy. The composition of the invention may be useful for the treatment of cancer. The present sequence is that of an RT-PCR CC primer which was used for the amplification of human 193P1E1B gene DNA CC during the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 418
AAF95086
ID AAF95086 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAF95086;
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Wild-type capture oligonucleotide #13.
XX
XX Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;
KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;
KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX
XX EP1076099-A2.
XX
XX 14-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.
XX
XX (NISON) NISSHINBO IND INC.
XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX
PI Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-246696/26.
DR
XX
XX New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle PT bacilli.
XX
XX Claim 21; Page 40; 114pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wtTB) that are CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mtTB) that are CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are

CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli CC simultaneously
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 293 GGTGAAGGACCTG 305
DB 1 GGTGAAGGACCTG 13

RESULT 419
AAF02028
ID AAF02028 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF02028;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #323.
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200061729-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
DR
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes, PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein, PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 63; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription factor gene, IRP-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP). CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 248 CCCGGCTCGGCC 260
D 1 CCCGGCTCGGCC 13

RESULT 420
ABV91036/C
ID ABV91036 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV91036;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1749.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1749; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 CCAGGCGCGCTG 350
D 16 CCAGGCGCGCTG 4

RESULT 421
ABV91039/C
ID ABV91039 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV91039;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1752.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1752; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 338 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 350
Db 13 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 1
RESULT 422
ABV91037/c
XX ID ABV91037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91037;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1750.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
(ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1750; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoded (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 338 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 350
Db 13 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 1
RESULT 422
ABV91037/c
XX ID ABV91037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91037;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1750.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
(ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1750; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoded (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 CCAGGGCGGGCTG 350
DB 14 CCAGGGCGGGCTG 2

RESULT 424

ACC65163
ID ACC65163 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ACC65163;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2410.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.

17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

(MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

WPI; 2003-333167/31.

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.

PS Disclosure; Page 312; 738pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 233 ATCGGGAGGCTGC 245
DB 2 ATCGGGAGGCTGC 14

RESULT 425

AAA38383

ID AAA38383 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA38383;

XX 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Human Ets-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:42.

XX Ets-2; human; transcription factor; chromosome 21q22.3; cancer; invasion;
KW metastasis; skeletal abnormality; Down's syndrome; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6054316-A.

XX 25-APR-2000.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344579.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344579.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BP, Cowseert LM;

XX WPI; 2000-338495/29.

XX Antisense compound, 8-30 nucleobases in length, inhibiting the expression
PT Ets-2 is useful for treating cancer and detecting Ets-2 expression.

XX Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.

CC Sequences AAA38349-A38388 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
CC to the human Ets-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC Ets-2 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Ets-2 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Ets-domain transcription factors are a
CC family of proteins which are involved in controlling key cellular events
CC such as proliferation, differentiation and development. The Ets domain is
CC a DNA-binding domain shared by all members of this family. Through this
CC motif, Ets family members bind to the promoter regions of various genes
CC at a GCA consensus sequence, thereby acting as either repressors or
CC activators of the gene. All but one Ets family protein bind to DNA as a
CC monomer. Ets-2 has been implicated in the regulation of cellular
CC proliferation and differentiation. The Ets-2 gene is located at
CC chromosome 21q22.3, which is within a region known to undergo
CC translocations associated with malignancies. Ets-2 has been found to be
CC upregulated in several cancers, including lymphoblastic leukaemia. It may
CC also play a role in the cancer phenotype, as it activates the urokinase
CC plasminogen activator (uPA) promoter and the promoters of
CC metalloproteinases in response to epidermal growth factor (EGF)
CC stimulation. High levels of uPA and metalloproteinases are associated
CC with tumour invasion and metastasis in breast cancers. As the Ets-2 gene
CC is located on chromosome 21, which is triplicated in Down's syndrome, it
CC is also thought to be responsible for the skeletal abnormalities present
CC in this condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of conditions associated with Ets
CC -2 expression, especially cancer

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 CACTTCTCTGGAC 380
DB 4 CACTTCTCTGGAC 16

RESULT 426
ABK33430
ID ABK33430 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABK33430;
XX XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX XX Human TNF receptor II gene exon 4 PCR primer #2.

XX XX Human; anti-tumour necrosis factor receptor II; TNF receptor II;
XX KW chromosome 1p36; infliximab therapy; Crohn's disease; malignant disorder;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; chronic disease; receptor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS EP1172444-A1.
XX FN 16-JAN-2002.
XX PD 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.
XX PF 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.
XX PR (CONA-) CONARIS RES INST GMBH.
XX PA Schreiber S, Hampe J, Mascheretti S;
XX PI WPI; 2002-156651/21.
XX DR Detecting non-responders to anti-human necrosis factor therapy, comprises
PT testing an individual for homozygosity for a single nucleotide
PT polymorphism in the gene coding for the tumor necrosis factor receptor
PT II.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 4; 45pp; English.

XX XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting non-responders to
CC anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) therapy. The method involves testing an
CC individual for homozygosity for at least one single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP) in the gene coding for TNF receptor II, which is
CC located on chromosome 1p36. Two novel SNPs, one in exon 2 (position 168
CC A/G) and one in exon 6 (position 587 T/G) which result in Lys561Iys and
CC Met196Arg respectively, are also described. The method of the invention
CC is useful for detecting non-responders to anti-TNF therapy such as
CC infliximab therapy, or therapy of Crohn's disease. The genes containing
CC the 2 novel polymorphisms are useful for diagnostic purposes in
CC inflammatory, malignant or other chronic diseases. ABK33417-ABK33440
CC represent PCR primers used to amplify different regions of the human TNF
CC receptor II gene
XX XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 297 AAGGACCTGAGCC 309
DB 7 AAGGACCTGAGCC 19

RESULT 427
AAV46390
ID AAV46390 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV46390;
XX XX

18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
D. multivorans PCE-Dehalogenase PCR primer #3.
Perchloroethane dehalogenase; PCE-DH; microbiological purification;
water contamination; chlorinated ethylene; propylene; electron donor;
bioreactor; dehalogenating bacterium; anaerobic microorganism;
PCR primer; ss.
Synthetic.
OS Sulfurospirillum multivorans.
XX XX Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 3 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
FT modified_base 6 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
FT modified_base 12 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
XX EP864542-A2.
XX 16-SEP-1998.
XX 04-MAR-1998; 98EP-00103842.
XX 12-MAR-1997; 97DE-01010010.
XX (SOLV) SOLVAY DEUT GMBH.
XX Diekert G, Wohlfarth G, Neumann A, Scholz-Muramatsu H, Granzow S;
PI Eisenbeis M;
XX WPI; 1998-469157/41.
XX Microbiological purification of water contaminated with chlorinated
PT olefin(s) - using combination of dehalogenating and hydrogen-producing
PT bacteria.
XX Example 1; Page 16; 27pp; German.
XX AAV46388-V46391 are PCR primers used in the isolation of a
CC perchloroethane dehalogenase (PCE-DH) isolated from Dehalospirillum
CC multivorans. This protein is used in a process for microbiological
CC purification of water contaminated with chlorinated ethylenes and/or
CC chlorinated propylenes. The process involves adding an electron donor and
CC passing the water through a bioreactor containing a syntrophic mixed
CC culture immobilised on a support, where the culture comprises at least
CC one dehalogenating bacterium and at least one hydrogen-producing,
CC strictly anaerobic microorganism
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

QY 22 TGACCGAGGCTGGGACG 39
DB 2 TNACNGAGGTTGGGAYG 19

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 428
AAV21359/C
ID AAV21359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV21359;
XX XX


```

XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX Prime E1A for 17DE1 locus sequence.
XX Human; BAI1; brain; cancer; drug; diagnosis; prevention; treatment;
XX primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX JPI1032766-A.
XX 09-FEB-1999.
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97JP-00176485.
XX 23-MAY-1997; 97JP-00150460.
XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX WPI; 1999-183823/16.
XX New human BAI gene - is expressed in brain plays important role in cancer
XX formation.
XX Example 3; Page 16; 62pp; Japanese.
XX Primers AX21358-X21359 were used to PCR amplify a fragment of the 17DE1
XX locus sequence as a control sequence for analysis of BAI gene expression
XX in blots. The BAI genes (see AX21355-X21357) are expressed specifically
XX in the brain and play an important role in cancer formation in the brain.
XX The BAI proteins can be used in drug compositions to diagnose, prevent or
XX treat such cancers
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 295 TGAAGGACCTGAG 307
DB 16 TGAAGGACCTGAG 4
RESULT 429
AAZ38502/C
ID AAZ38502 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ38502;
XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX Human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4) antisense oligo #37.
XX Microtubule associated protein 4; MAP4; real-time quantitative PCR;
XX expression; microtubule; assembly; function; cytoskeleton; structural;
XX dynamic; stabilisation; lattice; overexpression; p53; oncogene; cancer;
XX chemotherapy; tumour; drug sensitivity; antisense; therapy;
XX hybridisation; inhibition; research; diagnostic; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER

```

```

FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX US9998148-A.
XX 07-DEC-1999.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ;
XX WPI; 2000-052543/04.
XX Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting microtubule-associated protein
XX 4 expression, useful in treating disorders associated with microtubule
XX protein expression.
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 39pp; English.
XX This sequence represents a preferred antisense oligonucleotide targeted
XX against the gene encoding human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4).
XX Inhibition of MAP4 expression was measured by determination of MAP4 mRNA
XX levels in a variety of cell lines via real-time quantitative PCR. The
XX cell lines used included the bladder carcinoma cell line T-24, the human
XX lung carcinoma cell line A549, human neonatal dermal fibroblasts and
XX human embryonic keratinocytes. Microtubule-associated proteins comprise a
XX group of proteins that mediate microtubule assembly and function which is
XX required for cytoskeletal integrity. MAP4 is a member of the non-neuronal
XX structural MAP family and is believed to affect microtubule dynamics by
XX stabilising the microtubule lattice. MAP4 expression has been shown to be
XX elevated in cells with mutant p53 oncogene expression, and is therefore
XX linked to cancer chemotherapeutic drug sensitivity. These antisense
XX molecules are useful for treating animals, particularly humans, having or
XX being prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of
XX MAP4. The oligonucleotides are also useful for research and diagnostic
XX applications
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 44 TGGCCACCACTCA 56
DB 19 TGGCCACCACTCA 7
RESULT 430
AAZ99376/C
ID AAZ99376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ99376;
XX 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer HCG-R2.

```



```

XX KW Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
XX KW gene regulation; targeted cell death;
XX KW cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX FN WO200009734-A2.
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-00133717.
XX PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00158863.
XX PA (INTR-) INTRON HOLDINGS LLC.
XX PI Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA;
XX DR WPI; 2000-224360/19.
XX XX
XX PT Novel pre-trans-splicing molecules for use in gene regulation, gene
XX PT repair and targeted cell death particularly gene repair of cystic
XX PT fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene.
XX PS Example 6; Page 32; 79pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a pre-trans-splicing molecule (PTM) which
XX CC contains one or more target binding domains, a 3' splice region
XX CC comprising a branch point, a pyrimidine tract and a 3' splice acceptor
XX CC site, a spacer region separating the mRNA splice region from the target
XX CC binding domain, and a nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced. The method
XX CC is used for the in vivo production of a trans-spliced molecule in a
XX CC subset of cells. The PTM is used for producing chimeric mRNA molecule by
XX CC contacting it with target pre mRNA which is useful for gene regulation,
XX CC gene repair and targeted cell death particularly repair of cystic
XX CC fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene. The present primer was used in
XX CC the course of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3

RESULT 431
AAZ99396/c
ID AAZ99396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ99396;
XX XX
XX DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer HCG-R2 used to test a lacZ trans-splicing model.
XX KW Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
XX KW gene regulation; targeted cell death; lacZ;
XX KW cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS WO200009734-A2.
XX FN WO200009734-A2.
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-00133717.
XX PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00158863.
XX PA (INTR-) INTRON HOLDINGS LLC.
XX PI Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA;
XX DR WPI; 2000-224360/19.
XX XX
XX PT Novel pre-trans-splicing molecules for use in gene regulation, gene
XX PT repair and targeted cell death particularly gene repair of cystic
XX PT fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene.
XX PS Example 6; Page 32; 79pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a pre-trans-splicing molecule (PTM) which
XX CC contains one or more target binding domains, a 3' splice region
XX CC comprising a branch point, a pyrimidine tract and a 3' splice acceptor
XX CC site, a spacer region separating the mRNA splice region from the target
XX CC binding domain, and a nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced. The method
XX CC is used for the in vivo production of a trans-spliced molecule in a
XX CC subset of cells. The PTM is used for producing chimeric mRNA molecule by
XX CC contacting it with target pre mRNA which is useful for gene regulation,
XX CC gene repair and targeted cell death particularly repair of cystic
XX CC fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene. The present primer was used in
XX CC the course of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3

RESULT 431
AAZ99396/c
ID AAZ99396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ99396;
XX XX
XX DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer HCG-R2 used to test a lacZ trans-splicing model.
XX KW Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
XX KW gene regulation; targeted cell death; lacZ;
XX KW cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS WO200009734-A2.
XX FN WO200009734-A2.
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-00133717.
XX PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00158863.
XX PA (INTR-) INTRON HOLDINGS LLC.
XX PI Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA;
XX DR WPI; 2000-224360/19.
XX XX
XX PT Novel pre-trans-splicing molecules for use in gene regulation, gene
XX PT repair and targeted cell death particularly gene repair of cystic
XX PT fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene.
XX PS Example 7; Page 42; 79pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a pre-trans-splicing molecule (PTM) which
XX CC contains one or more target binding domains, a 3' splice region
XX CC comprising a branch point, a pyrimidine tract and a 3' splice acceptor
XX CC site, a spacer region separating the mRNA splice region from the target
XX CC binding domain, and a nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced. The method
XX CC is used for the in vivo production of a trans-spliced molecule in a
XX CC subset of cells. The PTM is used for producing chimeric mRNA molecule by
XX CC contacting it with target pre mRNA which is useful for gene regulation,
XX CC gene repair and targeted cell death particularly repair of cystic
XX CC fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene. The present primer was used to
XX CC test a lacZ trans-splicing model
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3

RESULT 432
AAS00695/c
ID AAS00695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS00695;
XX XX
XX DT 07-SBP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Forward PCR primer for analysis of ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein.
XX KW Thymosin-beta-10-like protein; ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein; ss;
XX KW proteoglycan-like protein; fibromodulin; fibronectin; thymic immune cell;
XX KW spermatogenesis; male infertility; neoplasia; red blood cell; platelet;
XX KW small cell lung cancer; GPI-anchored ephrin-A ligand; prostate cancer;
XX KW neurological disorder; cardiac disorder; vascular disorder; orthopaedic;
XX KW inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis; connective tissue;
XX KW congenital muscular dystrophy; chemotherapy; immunotherapy; PCR primer;
XX KW EC 2.7.1.112.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200129217-A2.
XX FN WO200129217-A2.
XX PD 26-APR-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028474.
XX PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0159805P.
XX PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159992P.
XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0160952P.
XX PR 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00159805.
XX XX
XX FA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX XX Prayaga SK, Taupier RJ, Bandaru R;
XX PI

```


XX DR WPI; 2001-308489/32.
XX PT New isolated polypeptides, NOV 1-3, having identity to thymosin-beta-10,
XX PT ephrin type-A receptor 8 and proteoglycans, and polynucleotides, useful
XX PT for treating male infertility, neurological or cardiac disease or
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis.
XX PS Example 1; Page 83; 102pp; English.
XX CC The sequence represents a PCR primer used in expression analysis of
XX CC ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein (NOV2). Thymosin-beta-10-like
XX CC protein (NOV1), ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein and proteoglycan-
XX CC like proteins (NOV3) may be used in the diagnosis, treatment and
XX CC prevention of disorders caused by abnormal expression or activity of
XX CC thymosin-beta-10, ephrin type-A receptor 8 and proteoglycans such as
XX CC fibromodulin and fibronectin. The polypeptides of the invention are
XX CC useful in screening for agents that modulate their activity, and in
XX CC determining predispositions to disorders. NOV1 is useful for treating
XX CC conditions involving development, differentiation, and activation of
XX CC thymic immune cells, in pathologies related to spermatogenesis and male
XX CC infertility, diagnosis of neoplasias, in diseases or pathologies of red
XX CC blood cells or platelets, in detection of small cell lung cancer. NOV1
XX CC nucleic acids can be combined in chemo-immunotherapeutic anti-cancer
XX CC treatments. NOV2 is useful for detecting cells expressing GPI-anchored
XX CC ephrin-A ligands, as a marker for prostate cancer, and in treating
XX CC neurological, cardiac and vascular disorders. NOV3 (proteoglycan) nucleic
XX CC acids and proteins are useful for treating orthopaedic disorders and/or
XX CC injuries, and inflammatory diseases of connective tissues e.g. rheumatoid
XX CC arthritis, congenital muscular dystrophies
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 GAGTGAACCTGCG 19
DB 13 GAGTGAACCTGCG 1
RESULT 433
AAD38163/C
ID AAD38163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD38163;
XX DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE NOV2 cDNA specific forward PCR primer.
XX KW Membrane bound protein; secreted NOV protein; spermatogenesis; neoplasia;
XX KW male infertility; angiogenesis; vascular pathology; orthopaedic disorder;
XX KW inflammatory disease; congenital muscular dystrophy; muscular disorder;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; fixed deformity; dysprothrombinaemia; cancer;
XX KW arthrogryposis; hypoprothrombinaemia; hypokalaemic period paralysis;
XX KW Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome; carcinoma; leukoemia;
XX KW hyperparathyroidism; Leigh syndrome; cervical carcinoma; leukoemia;
XX KW macular dystrophy; vitelliform type; McArdle disease; Meckel syndrome;
XX KW multiple endocrine neoplasia I; multiple myeloma; hyperparathyroidism;
XX KW parathyroid adenomatosis I; prolactinoma; digenic retinitis pigmentosa;
XX KW somatotrophinoma; neovascular inflammatory vitreoretinopathy; arthritis;
XX KW carcinoid syndrome; atopy; tendonitis; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;
XX KW primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO200230979-A2.
XX PD 18-APR-2002.
XX XW 10-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031498.

XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00689486.
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00689726.
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-00973424.
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX Prayaga SK, Taupier RJ, Bandaru R;
XX WPI; 2002-454545/48.
XX Novel membrane bound and secreted NOV polypeptides, for treating, and
XX PT diagnosing and preventing male infertility, neurological, cardiac and
XX PT vascular pathologies, and inflammatory diseases e.g. rheumatoid
XX PT arthritis.
XX PS Example 1; Page 118; 180pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel membrane bound and secreted NOV
XX CC proteins and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of the
XX CC invention are useful for treating or preventing NOV-associated disorders
XX CC in humans and for manufacturing a medicament for treating a syndrome
XX CC associated with human disease. They are useful for determining the
XX CC presence of or predisposition to lung cancer. NOV1 compounds are useful
XX CC for development, differentiation and activation of thymic immune cells,
XX CC pathologies related to spermatogenesis and male infertility, diagnosis of
XX CC several human neoplasias and diseases or pathologies of cells in blood
XX CC circulation such as red blood cells and platelets. NOV1 nucleic acids are
XX CC useful for detecting specific cell types and as specific marker for
XX CC cancers in tissues. NOV2 and NOV4 compounds are useful to direct the
XX CC development of nervous system and angiogenesis and for treating
XX CC neurological, cardiac and vascular pathologies. NOV3 and NOV5 compounds
XX CC are useful for treating various orthopaedic disorders and/or injuries,
XX CC inflammatory diseases of connective tissue e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
XX CC congenital muscular dystrophies, various muscular disorders, fixed
XX CC deformities (arthrogryposis) and abnormal white matter. They are useful
XX CC for treating atopy, dysprothrombinaemia, hypoprothrombinaemia, type I and
XX CC type II Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome, carcinoid tumour of lung, centrocytic
XX CC lymphoma, cervical carcinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Leigh syndrome,
XX CC hypokalaemic period paralysis, acute promyelocytic leukaemia, NIMA/RARA
XX CC type, macular dystrophy, vitelliform type, McArdle disease, type 2 Meckel
XX CC syndrome, multiple endocrine neoplasia I, multiple myeloma, parathyroid
XX CC adenomatosis I, prolactinoma, hyperparathyroidism, carcinoid syndrome,
XX CC digenic retinitis pigmentosa, somatotrophinoma, neovascular inflammatory
XX CC vitreoretinopathy, arthritis and tendonitis. Sequences of the invention
XX CC are also used in gene therapy and as vaccines. The present sequence is
XX CC NOV2 specific PCR primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
XX CC the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 GAGTGAACCTGCG 19
DB 13 GAGTGAACCTGCG 1
RESULT 434
ABQ73441/C
ID ABQ73441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABQ73441;
XX DT 02-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human beta-chronic gonadotropin (HCG) RT-PCR primer HCG-R2.
XX XW Pre-trans-splicing molecule; PTM; spliceosome; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX XW immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; gene regulation; gene repair; cancer;
XX XW targeted cell death; genetic disorder; infectious disorder;

KW autoimmune disease; proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200253581-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000416.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756095.
PR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756096.
PR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756097.
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-00838858.
PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941492.
XX (INTR-) INTRON INC.
XX Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA, Baker CC, Puttaraju M;
PI Mansfield GS, Chao H;
XX WPI; 2002-566693/60.
XX Novel cell having pre-trans-splicing molecules with target binding
PT domains that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' or 5' splice region,
PT spacer region, nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target-pre-
PT mRNA.
XX Example; Page 43; 229pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a cell (I) comprising pre-trans-splicing
CC molecules (PTMs) (II) which have one or more target binding domains (Iia)
CC that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' splice region (Iib) that
CC includes branch point pyrimidine tract and 3' splice acceptor site, or 5'
CC splice site (Iic), spacer region (Iid) that separates RNA splice site
CC from target binding domain, and nucleotide sequence to (Iie) be trans-
CC spliced to target-pre-mRNA. Optionally, the cell comprises (Ii) either
CC comprising: (A) (Iib) and (Iie); or (B) (Iic), (Iid) and (Iie). The cell
CC may comprise a recombinant vector expressing (Ii). (I) has cytostatic,
CC immunosuppressive and antimicrobial activities, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. (ii) comprising one or more (preferably two or more) (Iia) and
CC (Iib) (or (Iic)), (Iid) and (Iie), or (ii) comprising either (A) or (B)
CC (excluding (Iid)), is useful for producing a chimeric RNA molecule in a
CC cell which involves contacting a target pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC with (ii) that is recognised by nuclear pre-mRNA splicing components. The chimeric
CC RNA produced comprises sequences encoding a toxin or translatable
CC protein. The nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target pre-mRNA
CC preferably comprises nucleotide sequences comprising exons 1-10 of cystic
CC fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator (CFTR). The chimeric RNA
CC molecule produced using (ii) which either comprises (A) or (B) further
CC comprises a nucleotide sequence tag. (i) can be used for gene regulation,
CC gene repair and targeted cell death. (i) can be used for the treatment of
CC various diseases including genetic, infectious or autoimmune diseases and
CC proliferative disorders such as cancer and to regulate gene expression in
CC plants. ABQ73414 to ABQ73536 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3
RESULT 435
ABQ73457/c
ID ABQ73457 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC ABQ73457;
XX 02-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human beta-chronic gonadotropin (HCG) related PCR primer HCG-R2.
XX Pre-trans-splicing molecule; PTM; spliceosome; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; gene regulation; gene repair; cancer;
KW targeted cell death; genetic disorder; infectious disorder;
KW autoimmune disease; proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200253581-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000416.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756095.
PR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756096.
PR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756097.
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-00838858.
PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941492.
XX (INTR-) INTRON INC.
XX Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA, Baker CC, Puttaraju M;
PI Mansfield GS, Chao H;
XX WPI; 2002-566693/60.
XX Novel cell having pre-trans-splicing molecules with target binding
PT domains that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' or 5' splice region,
PT spacer region, nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target-pre-
PT mRNA.
XX Example; Page 53; 229pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a cell (I) comprising pre-trans-splicing
CC molecules (PTMs) (II) which have one or more target binding domains (Iia)
CC that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' splice region (Iib) that
CC includes branch point pyrimidine tract and 3' splice acceptor site, or 5'
CC splice site (Iic), spacer region (Iid) that separates RNA splice site
CC from target binding domain, and nucleotide sequence to (Iie) be trans-
CC spliced to target-pre-mRNA. Optionally, the cell comprises (Ii) either
CC comprising: (A) (Iib) and (Iie); or (B) (Iic), (Iid) and (Iie). The cell
CC may comprise a recombinant vector expressing (Ii). (I) has cytostatic,
CC immunosuppressive and antimicrobial activities, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. (ii) comprising one or more (preferably two or more) (Iia) and
CC (Iib) (or (Iic)), (Iid) and (Iie), or (ii) comprising either (A) or (B)
CC (excluding (Iid)), is useful for producing a chimeric RNA molecule in a
CC cell which involves contacting a target pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC with (ii) that is recognised by nuclear pre-mRNA splicing components. The chimeric
CC RNA produced comprises sequences encoding a toxin or translatable
CC protein. The nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target pre-mRNA
CC preferably comprises nucleotide sequences comprising exons 1-10 of cystic
CC fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator (CFTR). The chimeric RNA
CC molecule produced using (ii) which either comprises (A) or (B) further
CC comprises a nucleotide sequence tag. (i) can be used for gene regulation,
CC gene repair and targeted cell death. (i) can be used for the treatment of
CC various diseases including genetic, infectious or autoimmune diseases and
CC proliferative disorders such as cancer and to regulate gene expression in
CC plants. ABQ73414 to ABQ73536 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AAT50889/C
 ID AAT50889 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT50889;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe #3 for interleukin-6 receptor.
 XX
 KW Probe; interleukin-6 receptor; IL-6R; cytokine; cellular proliferation;
 KW transmembrane glycoprotein receptor; signal transducer; gp130; inhibitor;
 KW IL-6; cancer; renal cell carcinoma; autoimmune disease; viral infection;
 KW therapy; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..17
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioated"
 XX
 PN EP747386-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-1996.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1996; 96EP-00304315.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484666.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486408.
 XX
 PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
 XX
 PI Brown SJ, Dattagupta N, Naidu YM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-023093/03.
 XX
 PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) complementary to interleukin-6 receptor mRNA - for
 PT treating proliferative diseases, e.g. cancer, auto-immune diseases or
 PT viral infections.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 16; 18pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT50887-T50904 represent oligonucleotides of the invention. These
 CC sequences are all probes for interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) mRNA. IL-6 is
 CC one of the most well characterised of the cytokines. It functions through
 CC interacting with at least two transmembrane glycoprotein receptor
 CC molecules on the surface of target cells. The receptors are the IL-6R,
 CC and the signal transducer gp130. Signal transduction by IL-6 involves the
 CC concerted action of both IL-6R and gp130. IL-6 overproduction is
 CC implicated in many different disease states, particularly in cellular
 CC proliferation associated with these diseases. These sequences bind to the
 CC IL-6R coding sequence, thereby inhibiting IL-6R production. The sequences
 CC therefore inhibit the functioning of IL-6. These sequences can be used
 CC for inhibiting disease-associated cellular proliferation. The
 CC oligonucleotides are especially useful for treating cancer (e.g. renal
 CC cell carcinoma), autoimmune diseases or viral infections. They can also
 CC be used as probes for detecting IL-6 receptor mRNA, especially for
 CC evaluating the effectiveness of drugs in reducing IL-6 receptor mRNA
 CC levels
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 74 CGAGGCGCGCGAGT 89
 DB 17 CGAGGCGACTCGCAGT 2
 RESULT 439
 AAX68712/C

AAX68712 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX68712;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #7.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 46; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 305 GAGCCCGCGGACGCG 320
 DB 17 GAGCCCGGAGCGCGC 2
 RESULT 440
 AAT85503
 ID AAT85503 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT85503;
 XX
 DT 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligo #13 used to isolate human chromosome 16 sequences.
 XX
 KW Human; netrin; ATPase binding cassette transporter; ribosomal L3;
 KW augmentor of liver regeneration; hNET; hABC3; SEM L3; hALR;
 KW chromosome 16; exon trapping; axon; chicken; laminin domain; C. elegans;

KW UNC-6; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9702346-A2.
PN 23-JAN-1997.
XX 17-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010469.
XX 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000596P.
XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Klinger KW;
PI Van Raay TJ;
XX WPI; 1997-108959/10.
XX New isolated human chromosome 16 genes - encode netrin, ATPase binding
PT cassette transporter, ribosomal L3 sub-type or augmentor of liver
PT regeneration.
XX Disclosure; Page 18; 98pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAT85503-06 are oligos which were used in the
CC isolation of coding sequences from human chromosome 16. The invention
CC contains details of the sequences encoding human netrin (hNET), human
CC ATPase Binding Cassette transporter (hABC3), human ribosomal L3 (SEM L3),
CC and human augmentor of liver regeneration (hALR). The hNET gene can be
CC used to develop chemotactants for use in axon regeneration. The hABC3
CC gene may be used in therapeutic applications for cystic fibrosis. The
CC hALR gene can be used to develop products for treating damaged liver and
CC liver diseases. The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis
CC and screening assays. These oligonucleotides of may be used as primers in
CC exon trap amplification experiments
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAAGGACC 303
Db 2 ACGCTGGTGAAGGAGC 17
RESULT 441
AAT85475
XX AAT85475 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX AAT85475;
XX 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX Oligo #1 hybridises to hABC3 cDNA sequence.
XX Human; netrin; ATPase binding cassette transporter; ribosomal L3;
KW augmentor of liver regeneration; hNET; hABC3; SEM L3; hALR;
KW chromosome 16; exon trapping; axon; chicken; laminin domain; C. elegans;
KW UNC-6; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9702346-A2.
XX 23-JAN-1997.
XX 17-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010469.
XX 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000596P.
XX

PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Klinger KW;
PI Van Raay TJ;
XX WPI; 1997-108959/10.
XX New isolated human chromosome 16 genes - encode netrin, ATPase binding
PT cassette transporter, ribosomal L3 sub-type or augmentor of liver
PT regeneration.
XX Claim 29; Page 61; 98pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAT85475-83 hybridise under stringent conditions
CC to the sequences encoding the ATPase binding cassette transporter protein
CC (hABC3). The hABC3 genomic sequence was isolated from human chromosome 16
CC by exon trapping. hABC3 cDNA contains an open reading frame of 1685 amino
CC acids. Comparison of ABC1, ABC2 and hABC3 reveals significant
CC conservation in the regions surrounding the two ATP binding cassettes.
CC The ATP binding cassettes of hABC3 flank a large linker domain containing
CC numerous polar residues. The presence of these features in the linker
CC domain suggests that this domain may play a regulatory role similar to
CC the R domain of CFTR. The hABC3 gene may be used in therapeutic
CC applications for cystic fibrosis
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAAGGACC 303
Db 2 ACGCTGGTGAAGGAGC 17
RESULT 442
AAT85480
XX AAT85480 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX AAT85480;
XX 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX Oligo #6 hybridises to hABC3 cDNA sequence.
XX Human; netrin; ATPase binding cassette transporter; ribosomal L3;
KW augmentor of liver regeneration; hNET; hABC3; SEM L3; hALR;
KW chromosome 16; exon trapping; axon; chicken; laminin domain; C. elegans;
KW UNC-6; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9702346-A2.
XX 23-JAN-1997.
XX 17-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010469.
XX 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000596P.
XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Klinger KW;
PI Van Raay TJ;
XX WPI; 1997-108959/10.
XX New isolated human chromosome 16 genes - encode netrin, ATPase binding
PT cassette transporter, ribosomal L3 sub-type or augmentor of liver
PT regeneration.
XX Claim 34; Page 62; 98pp; English.
PS

XX The sequences given in AAT85475-83 hybridise under stringent conditions
 CC to the sequence encoding the ATPase binding cassette transporter protein
 CC (hABC3). The hABC3 genomic sequence was isolated from human chromosome 16
 CC by exon trapping. hABC3 cDNA contains an open reading frame of 1685 amino
 CC acids. Comparison of ABC1, ABC2 and hABC3 reveals significant
 CC conservation in the regions surrounding the two ATP binding cassettes.
 CC The ATP binding cassettes of hABC3 flank a large linker domain containing
 CC numerous polar residues. The presence of these features in the linker
 CC domain suggests that this domain may play a regulatory role similar to
 CC the R domain of CFTR. The hABC3 gene may be used in therapeutic
 CC applications for cystic fibrosis

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAGGACC 303
 Db 2 ACGTGGTGAGGAGC 17

RESULT 443
 AAV95292/C
 ID AAV95292 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV95292;
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 268.
 XX Human: c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;
 KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;
 KW diseased cell; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9832846-A2.
 XX 30-JUL-1998.
 XX 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.
 XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.
 XX 24-DEC-1997; 97US-00998099.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
 XX from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c
 XX -fos, especially cancer.
 XX Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 XX specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 XX and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 XX ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 XX to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 XX sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 XX cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 XX leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 XX ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 XX and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 XX RNA in a cell

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 286 CCAAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301
 Db 17 CCATGCTGGAGAAGGA 2

RESULT 444
 AAV45792
 ID AAV45792 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV45792;
 XX 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 DE Primer NONA PCR-R.
 XX Gene bank; combinatorial library; phagemid display; phage display;
 KW cosmixplexing; receptor; ligand; autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO9833901-A2.
 XX 06-AUG-1998.
 XX 02-FEB-1999; 98WO-EP000533.
 XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101539.
 XX (COSM-) COSMIX MOLECULAR BIOLOGICALS GMBH.
 XX Collins J, Roettgen P;
 XX WPI; 1998-437456/37.
 XX Banks containing genes with restriction enzyme sites that generate
 XX specific cohesive ends - allowing production of large phage or phagemid
 XX display libraries, for screening to identify ligands for medical,
 XX diagnostic etc. use.
 XX Example 1; Page 45; 87pp; English.

XX In a cosmixplexing method of the invention for the generation of double-
 XX stranded DNA inserts, the single-stranded hypervariable DNA oligos NONA-
 XX CA, NONA-CT, NONA-GA and NONA-GT (see AAV45787-90) are amplified using
 XX primers NONA PCR-R (which contains a SacI site) and NONA PCR-L (see
 XX AAV45791). The products are cloned into vector pROCOS4/7 or pROCOS4/7-
 XX Stuferi (see AAV45793-94). The invention concerns gene banks and
 XX combinatorial derivatives of them, prepared using phagemid display or
 XX phage display in combination with type IIS restriction enzymes and cosmid
 XX packaging. It also relates to their use for the isolation of ligands,
 XX including enzyme inhibitors, agonists and antagonists for receptors,
 XX competitive binding peptides to a defined target, diagnostic ligands for
 XX diseases and autoimmune syndromes, including surveillance tools for
 XX immune status, post-translationally modified peptides, and such ligands
 XX generated by this technology

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAGCA 277
 Db 2 CGGGGTACCTGGAGCA 17

[illegible]

XX DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:477.
XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200018960-A2.
XX PD 06-APR-2000.
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
XX PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
XX DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
XX PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 67; 111pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
QY 204 GTGAAGCAGAGAACT 219
DB 17 GAGAAAGCAGAGAACT 2
RESULT 448
AAF02688/c
ID AAF02688 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF02688;
XX XX
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #983.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX XX

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 37; Page 78; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
QY 143 GCGCGTGAGGCGCGC 158
DB 16 GGCAGAGGAGGCGCGC 1
RESULT 449
AAF05332
ID AAF05332 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF05332;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2551.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 18; Page 114; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC

CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 345 CGGCTGCTCTACAGCG 360
Db 1 CGCTGCTCTTCAGCG 16

RESULT 450
AAFO2886/C
ID AAF02886 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF02886;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1181.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha, ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 82; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGGCG 281
Db 16 GCACCGGAGCGGCG 1

RESULT 451
AAC73338
ID AAC73338 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC73338;
XX
DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse primer #67 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200058516-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (APFY-) APFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656171/63.
XX
PT Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
PT using single base extension reactions.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 55; 70pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
CC form the oligonucleotide array
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 392 CGCCACAGAGCTTTC 407
Db 2 CGCCACATGCTTTC 17

RESULT 452
ABK00840
ID ABR00840 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABR00840;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #110.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; ribozyme;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowirra BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 79; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.2e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 302 CCTGAGCCCCCGGGAC 317
DB 2 CCGGCGCCCCCGGGAC 17

RESULT 453
ABK02394
ID ABK02394 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK02394;
XX
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human NOGO Amberzyme #66.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowirra BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 131; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 305 GAGCCCGGGGACCGC 320
 Db 2 GCGCCCGGGGACCCC 17

RESULT 454
 ABK01169/c
 ID ABK01169 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01169;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOGO Inozyme #439.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX BR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

XX Claim 88; Page 85; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a Ydr motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 286 CCAAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301

Db 16 CAAACTGGTGAAGGA 1

RESULT 455

ABK00842

ID ABK00842 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK00842;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOGO Inozyme #112.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 88; Page 79; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an amberyyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jacob
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 XX sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
 DB 1 CGGCGCCCGGGGACC 16

RESULT 456

ABK02395

ID ABK02395 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABK02395;

XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human NOGO Amberzyme #67.

XX

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200159103-A2.

XX

PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX

PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

XX

XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

XX

XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and

XX

XX central nervous system injury.

XX

XX Claim 88; Page 131; 200pp; English.

XX

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberyyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the

CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NQO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NQO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NQO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NQO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an amberyne molecule of the invention
 CC XX
 CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 305 GAGCCCCGGGACCGC 320
 Db 1 GCGCCCGGGGACCC 16

RESULT 457
 ABN07567
 ID ABN07567 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07567;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7559.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 03-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPL-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPL-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7559; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPL-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPL-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPL-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPL-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPL-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPL
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPL proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPL-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 CC XX
 CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 385 ACGACGGCGCCCAAGAA 400
 Db 2 ATGACGGCGCCCAAGAA 17

RESULT 458
 ABN06000/c
 ID ABN06000 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN06000;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5992.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PA	(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX	Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX	WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX	New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX	or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX	desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5992; 214pp; English.
XX	The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX	protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX	1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX	nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX	hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX	provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX	protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX	expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX	used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX	-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX	and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX	capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX	therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX	production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX	polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX	disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX	and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX	The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX	hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX	The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX	Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX	Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	351 CTCTACAGGACTTCC 366
DB	16 CTCTACATGGACTTC 1
XX	RESULT 459
ID	ABN05996/C
XX	ID ABN05996 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	AC ABN05996;
XX	29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE	Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5988.
XX	Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW	muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW	skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PV	WO2001192524-A2.
PN	06-DEC-2001.
PD	25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF	26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX	21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX	27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR	04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PP	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1009; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 202 CGGTGAAGCAGAGAA 217
 DB 2 CAGGGAAAGCAGAGAA 17
 RESULT 461
 ABN01018
 ID ABN01018 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01018;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1010.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1010; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 202 CGGTGAAGCAGAGAA 217
 DB 1 CAGGGAAGCAGAGAA 16

RESULT 462
 ABN07571
 ID AEN07571 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AEN07571;
 XX
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7563.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0286860P.
 XX
 XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7563; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 388 ACGGGCCCAAGAGGT 403
 DB 1 ACGGGCCCAAGAGAT 16
 RESULT 463
 ABK26660
 ID ABK26660 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABK26660;
 XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #316.
 XX
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyric herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced inolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.
 KW
 XX Oryza sativa.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200192512-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kniec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 PI WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
 PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
 PT production.
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 163; 220pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or

CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 380 CGCGACGACGCGGCC 395
DB 2 CAGCGACTACGCGGCC 17

RESULT 464
ABK26639/C
ID ABK26639 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK26639;

XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #295.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
KW increased fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
KW photosynthetic process.

OS Oryza glaberrima.
OS Synthetic.

XX WO200192512-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.

XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.

XX PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;

XX DR WPI; 2002-106307/14.

XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
PT production.

XX Claim 7; Page 162; 220pp; English.
PS The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
XX genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 380 CGCGACGACGCGGCC 395
DB 16 CAGCGACTACGCGGCC 1

RESULT 465
ABK26659/C

ID ABK26659 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK26659;

XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #315.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
KW increased fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
KW photosynthetic process.

XX Oryza sativa.
OS Synthetic.

XX WO200192512-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.

XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
PI WPI; 2002-106307/14.
XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
XX creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
XX production.
XX Claim 7; Page 163; 220pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
XX genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
XX having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
XX respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
XX chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
XX consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more
XX phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
XX more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
XX directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
XX oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
XX phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
XX conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
XX glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
XX resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
XX disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
XX (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
XX morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
XX (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
XX The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
XX analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
XX altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 380 CCGCGACGACGGCGCC 395
XX Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX 16 CAGCGACTACGGCGCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 466
XX ABK26640
XX ID ABK26640 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK26640;
XX
XX XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #296.
XX
XX KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
XX o-methyl modification; RNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
XX DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
XX abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
XX amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
XX imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
XX porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
XX modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
XX altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
XX modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
XX increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
XX photosynthetic process.
XX
XX OS Oryza glaberrima.
XX Synthetic.
XX

PN WO200192512-A2.
XX
XX PD Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX PF WPI; 2002-106307/14.
XX
XX PR New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
XX creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
XX production.
XX
XX PS Claim 7; Page 162; 220pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
XX genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
XX having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
XX respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
XX chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
XX consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more
XX phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
XX more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
XX directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
XX oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
XX phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
XX conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
XX glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
XX resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
XX disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
XX (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
XX morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
XX (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
XX The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
XX analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
XX altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 380 CCGCGACGACGGCGCC 395
XX Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX 2 CAGCGACTACGGCGCC 17
XX
XX RESULT 467
XX ABV79109
XX ID ABV79109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV79109;
XX
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 355.
XX
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 110; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL), see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGGA 151
DB 2 CCCGCTGGCGGTGGA 17
RESULT 469
ABK18437/c
ID ABK18437 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK18437;
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1084.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 110; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL), see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 137 CCCGCTGGCGGTGAG 152
DB 1 CCCGCTGGCGGTGAG 16
RESULT 468
ABV79107
ID ABV79107 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV79107;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 353.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200189124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 393 GCCAAGAGGCTCTCT 408
 DB 17 GCCAAGAGGCCATCT 2
 RESULT 470
 ABK18438/c
 ID ABK18438 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK18438;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1085.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200189124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 393 GCCAAGAGGCTCTCT 408
 DB 16 GCCAAGAGGCCATCT 1

QY 339 CAGGGCCGGCTGCTCT 354
Db 17 CAGGGCCGGCTGCTGCT 2

RESULT 472
ABL30538
ID ABL30538 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABL30538;
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 27.
DE Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192572-A1.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
XX
XX (NISN) NISSHINBO IND INC.
XX
XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX
XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.
XX
XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
XX individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
XX transplanting between them.
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 98; 345pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
XX (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
XX oligonucleotides (ABJ30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
XX genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
XX containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
XX primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
XX polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
XX individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
XX between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
XX organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
XX pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
XX diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 GCCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
Db 2 GACTGCTGGCGGTGG 17

RESULT 473
ACA09011
ID ACA09011 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ACA09011;
AC
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX

RESULT 471
ABV91034/c
ID ABV91034 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV91034;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1747.
DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
DR
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1747; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, AB883999); a sequence having 85% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 98% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #174.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 54; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e-02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 2;

acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 9 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 305 GAGCCCGGGGACCGC 320
Db 16 GAGCCCGGGGACCGC 1

RESULT 475
ACA06443/C
ID ACA06443 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ACA06443;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #262.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
EN US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 31; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug chemotherapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 142 TGGCGTGGAGCGCG 157
Db 16 TCGAGTGGAGCGCG 1

RESULT 476
ACA06661/C
ID ACA06661 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ACA06661;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #480.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
XX antisenase nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
XX chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisenase nucleic
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
XX infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
XX nucleic acid molecule
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 305 GAGCCCCGGGACCCG 320
DB 17 GAGCCCCGGGCCCCC 2
RESULT 477
ACA06586/C
ID ACA06586 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA06586;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #405.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
XX antisenase nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
XX chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisenase nucleic
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
XX infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
XX nucleic acid molecule
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGGGC 281
DB 17 GCACCTGGAGCAGGGC 2
RESULT 478
ACA09010
ID ACA09010 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA09010;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX NFkB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #173.
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;

KW G-cleaver; amebryme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW ganciclovir; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW Gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Claim 3; Page 54; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inzyme, ribzyme, G-cleaver or amebryme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC ganciclovir or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2;

OY 286 CCAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301

|||||

Db 2 CCAGCTGGTGAAGGA 17

RESULT 479

ADA99410

ID ADA99410 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADA99410;

XX AC ADA99410;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 399.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

XX developmental disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1281759-A2.

XX OS-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 399; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

OY 361 ACTTCCTCACTTCTCT 376

|||||

Db 2 AGTTCTCACTATCTCT 17

RESULT 480

ABZ61658

ID ABZ61658 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABZ61658;

XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human H-Ras DNzyme target #449.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA Mcswiggen J;
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX Claim 58; Page 119; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 287 CAAGCTGGTGAAGGAC 302
 DB |||||:|||||
 2 CAACGGGUGAAGGAC 17
 RESULT 481
 ACD58640/c
 ID ACD58640 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACD58640;
 XX DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #946.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 XX WO200281494-A1.
 XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 XX PA (LEEF/) LEE P.
 XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Claim 1; Page 250; 387pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 77 GGGCGCGCGAGTGGAC 92
 DB |||||:|||||
 17 GGGCAGCAGCAGTGGAC 2
 RESULT 482
 ACD58724/c
 ID ACD58724 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACD58724;
 AC ACD58724;

XX DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #974.
XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
XX KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
XX KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
XX KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN WO200281494-A1.
XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
XX PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
XX PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
XX PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
XX PT infection.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 251; 387pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
XX CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
XX CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,
XX CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
XX CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
XX CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
XX CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
XX CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
XX CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
XX CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
XX CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
XX CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
XX CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
XX CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
XX CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
XX CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 310 CCGGGGACCGCTGCT 325
DB 16 CCGGGGACCGCATGGT 1
RESULT 483
ADC04255/c
ID ADC04255 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADC04255;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #702.
XX KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;
XX KW NHEP1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1273660-A2.
XX PD 08-JAN-2003.
XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y;
XX DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.
XX PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEP1), useful as a
XX PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
XX PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
XX PT NHEP1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 742; 468pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+
XX CC exchanger like protein (NHEP1). The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1
XX CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding
XX CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1
XX CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a
XX CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
XX CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The antibody or its
XX CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing
XX CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
XX CC increased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The NHEP1 nucleic acid
XX CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in
XX CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide
XX CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEP1 gene (ADC03514).
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 39 GAAGATGGCCCACT 54
DB 17 GAAGATGGCCCACT 2
RESULT 484
ADC04256/c
ID ADC04256 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

AC ADC04256;
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #703.
XX
KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;
KW NHELP1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EPI273660-A2.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.
XX
PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-302724/30.
XX
XX New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHELP1), useful as a
PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
PT NHELP1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 743; 468pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+
CC exchanger like protein (NHELP1). The NHELP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHELP1
CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding
CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHELP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHELP1
CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a
CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
CC decreased expression or activity of human NHELP1. The antibody or its
CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing
CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
CC increased expression or activity of human NHELP1. The NHELP1 nucleic acid
CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in
CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide
CC spanning the sequence of the human NHELP1 gene (ADC03514).
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 39 GAAGATGGCCCACT 54
DB 16 GAAATGGCCCACT 1

RESULT 485
ADE25228
ID ADE25228 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE25228;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
DE Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 203.
XX
XX plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;
KW Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;
KW Medicago; Helianthus; Lactuca; Beta; Vitis; Solanum; Lycopersicon;
KW Capsicum; Gossypium; Hevea; Linum; Prunus; Citrus; Populus; Pinus;

KW Quercus; ss.
XX
OS Magnoliophyta.
XX
PN US2003188343-A1.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
PD
XX 07-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338777.
PF
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347288P.
PR
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA
XX Bowen BA, Haudenschild CD, Buckler ES;
PI WPI; 2003-803305/75.
XX
XX New isolated or recombinant polypeptide for use in modulating a plant
PT growth trait in a flowering plant e.g. in Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, or
PT Oryza.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 203; 81pp; English.
PS
XX The invention describes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide (I)
CC comprising a sequence: (a) comprising 1 of 30 sequences (S1), as given in
CC the specification, or a conservative variant; (b) encoded by 1 of 30
CC sequences (S2), as given in the specification, or a conservative variant;
CC (c) encoded by a sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to
CC S2; and (d) encoded by a sequence 70% identical to S2. The expression or
CC activity of (I) is modulated to modulate a plant growth trait in a
CC flowering plant, of the family Brassicaceae, preferably in a plant that
CC is Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, Oryza, Triticum, Hordeum, Lolium, Sorghum,
CC Glycine, Medicago, Helianthus, Lactuca, Beta, Vitis, Solanum,
CC Lycopersicon, Capsicum, Gossypium, Hevea, Linum, Prunus, Citrus, Populus,
CC Pinus, or Quercus. A new method is used to detect genes for a plant
CC growth trait. This sequence represents a polynucleotide isolated from the
CC plant growth associated genes of the invention that can be used as a
CC primer, probe or genetic marker.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 285 ACCAAGCTGGTGAAG 300
DB 2 ATCAAACTGGTGAAG 17

RESULT 486
AAQ87873/c
ID AAQ87873 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ87873;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 27-JUL-1995 (first entry)
DT
XX Component B gene primer, CKCB2.
DE
XX Probe; component B; promoter; human; signal peptide; primer; RACE;
XX low molecular weight protein; urine; TGF-alpha; receptor; amplify;
KW inflammation; coagulation; tumour; angiogenesis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9414959-A1.
PN
XX 07-JUL-1994.
PD
XX 21-DEC-1993; 93WO-EF003645.
PF

XX PR 22-DEC-1992; 92IT-RM000919.
 XX PA (ISTF) ARS APPLIED RES SYST HOLDING NV.
 XX PI Sirna A;
 XX DR WPI; 1994-234696/28.
 XX PT New protein, component B, isolated from urine - with antiinflammatory,
 XX PT anticoagulant and anti-tumour activities, also related nucleic acid,
 XX PT vectors and transformed cells.
 XX PS Example 4; Page 28; 55pp; English.
 XX CC The sequences given in AAQ87870-75 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification of the component B cDNA. These primers were used in the
 CC rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) and are targeted to various
 CC regions of the gene including exon 2 and the poly-A tail. The component B
 CC gene contains three exons and two introns. Exon 1 is 84 bp and contains
 CC 26 bases of untranslated mRNA. It encodes 19 amino acids of the putative
 CC signal peptide and is separated from exon 2 by an intron of 410 bp. Exon
 CC 2 is 120 bp and codes for 3 amino acids of the putative signal sequence
 CC and 37 amino acids of the mature protein. It is separated from exon 3 by
 CC an intron of about 550 bp. Exon 3 is 326 bp and encodes the C-terminal
 CC 44 amino acids of component B, and 192 bases of untranslated RNA which
 CC contains a poly-A signal 14 bp upstream of the 3' processing site.
 CC Component B is a low molecular weight protein which may be isolated from
 CC human urine by adsorption at acid pH on kaolin, then extraction with
 CC sodium hydroxide. It inhibits binding of TGF-alpha to its receptor, and
 CC so has antiinflammatory, anticoagulant and/or antitumour activities. It
 CC may also be used to treat conditions associated with altered levels of
 CC TGF-alpha, eg. behavioural or hormonal disturbances and angiogenesis. See
 CC also AAQ87876-78. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 285 ACCACGCTGGTGAAGG 300
 Db 17 ACCACGCTGGTGAAGG 2
 RESULT 487
 AA58496
 ID AAA58496 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAA58496;
 XX DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify bleomycin (BLM) gene cluster ORF19.
 XX BLM gene cluster; bleomycin gene cluster; polyketide metabolite;
 KW bleomycin; bleomycin analogue; holo-carrier protein; thiazolidine;
 KW thiazoline; bithiazoline; microbial metabolite; sugar; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Streptomyces verticillus.
 OS
 XX WO200040704-A1.
 XX 13-JUL-2000.
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000445.
 XX 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0115435P.
 XX 05-FEB-1999; 99US-0118948P.
 XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477962.
 XX

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX Shen B, Du L, Sanchez C, Chen M, Edwards DJ;
 XX WPI; 2000-465974/40.
 XX New bleomycin gene cluster components useful for peptide and/or
 PT polyketide metabolites, especially bleomycin, production and for
 PT chemically modifying biological molecules.
 XX Disclosure; Page 22; 162pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AA58474-A58541 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) 8 to 41 of the BLM (bleomycin) gene cluster. The proteins encoded
 CC by the gene cluster are useful for producing peptides and/or polyketide
 CC metabolites, especially bleomycin or bleomycin analogues. They are also
 CC useful for chemically modifying biological molecules to produce branched
 CC methyl groups, and for coupling amino acids and fatty acids. They may be
 CC reacted with an apo-carrier protein and coenzyme A to produce a holo-
 CC carrier protein. The BLM gene cluster or catalytic domains can be used
 CC individually or collectively to produce thiazolidine, thiazoline,
 CC bithiazoline and bithiazoline-containing microbial metabolites. The BLM
 CC gene cluster may also be used to produce sugars
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 294 GTGAAGGACCTGAGCC 309
 Db 1 GTGAAGGACCTGAGCC 16
 RESULT 488
 AAH40454/C
 ID AAH40454 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAH40454;
 XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3250.
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200129262-A2.
 XX 26-APR-2001.
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 XX Claim 1; Page 66; 83pp; English.
 PS

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 299 GGACCTGAGCCCGG 314
Db 18 GGTCTGAGCCCGG 3

RESULT 489
ABL40174
ID ABL40174 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL40174;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse reelin protein CR-50 epitope region PCR primer SEQ ID NO:11.
XX
XX Mouse; reelin protein CR-50 epitope region; elucidation; neuron;
KW cerebral disturbance; reelin protein; neuroprotective; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX JP2002017361-A.
XX
XX 22-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 04-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00202801.
XX
XX 04-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00202801.
XX
XX (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-221707/28.
XX
XX Reelin protein CR-50 epitope region, useful for diagnosis and treatment
PT of cerebral disturbance.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 7; 16pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes the mouse reelin protein CR-50 epitope
CC region, which contains the CR-50 antibody recognition site and is free
CC from F-spondin domains and repetitive sites. Also described are: (1) an
CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a reelin protein
CC epitope region; (2) host cells with transfected the expression vector;
CC

CC (3) polypeptides prepared by culture of the host cells; and (4)
CC polynucleotides comprising the 351 base sequence given in ABL40165 which
CC encodes the 117 amino acid sequence given in ABB06244; and (5) use of the
CC polynucleotide for diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases caused by
CC abnormal positioning of neural cells, and stimulation of association of
CC reelin protein. The mouse reelin protein CR-50 epitope region has
CC neuroprotective activity, and can be used in the diagnosis and treatment
CC of cerebral disturbance due to an abnormal reelin gene and positioning of
CC neurons. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the mouse
CC reelin protein CR-50 epitope region, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 273 GAGCAGGGGGGACCA 288
Db 1 GAGCAGGTGGCACC 16

RESULT 490
ABK27438/C
ID ABK27438 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABK27438;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Colon cancer associated cDNA CATX-7, 5' PCR primer.
XX
XX Human; colon cancer; tumour; abnormal cell growth; melanoma;
KW cervical cancer; colorectal adenocarcinoma; Wilms' tumour; leukaemia;
KW lymphoma; antisense therapy; CATX; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200111047-A2.
XX
XX 15-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021606.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147933P.
XX
XX (FARB) BAYER CORP.
XX
XX Bowman BM, Wang K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-121548/16.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid involved in growth regulation in human colonic
PT epithelial cells, termed CATX, for diagnosing and treating abnormal cell
PT growth, and for use as a probe/primer for detecting tumors.
XX
XX Example; Page 88; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (I) involved in growth
CC regulation in human colonic epithelial cells, termed CATX. (I) is useful
CC as a probe/primer for detecting tumors, preferably colon cancer. The
CC nucleic acid, encoded polypeptide and antibody are useful in diagnosis
CC and treatment of abnormal cell growth (such as cervical cancer, and
CC melanomas, colorectal adenocarcinomas, Wilms' tumour, leukaemias and
CC lymphomas), in screening assays for the treatment of abnormal cell
CC growth, for raising antibodies, and to screen for human tumor cells, e.g.,
CC antagonists. (I) is useful as a biomarker for human tumors designed for
CC colon cancer cells, for generating probes and primers designed for
CC identifying and/or cloning homologues in other cell types, in antisense
CC therapy, and in tissue profiling. (I) identifies cancer cells at an early
CC stage of development, so that premalignant cells can be identified prior
CC to their spreading throughout the human body. (I) allows early detection
CC

CC of potentially cancerous conditions, and treatment of the cancerous
CC conditions prior to spread of the cancer cells throughout the body, or
CC prior to development of an irreversible cancerous condition. ABK27426-
CC ABK27469 represent human colon cancer associated coding sequences and
CC primers of the invention
XX
XX
SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 338 CCAGGCGCGTGTCTC 353
DB 18 CCAGGCGTGGCTCTC 3
RESULT 491
ABK27436/C
ID ABK27436 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK27436;
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Colon cancer associated cDNA CATX-6, 5' PCR primer.
XX Human; colon cancer; tumour; abnormal cell growth; melanoma;
XX cervical cancer; colorectal adenocarcinoma; Wilms' tumour; leukaemia;
XX lymphoma; antisense therapy; CATX; probe; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200111047-A2.
XX 15-FEB-2001.
XX 08-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021606.
XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147933P.
XX (FARB) BAYER CORP.
XX Bowman BM, Wang K;
XX WPI; 2002-121548/16.
XX New isolated nucleic acid involved in growth regulation in human colonic
XX epithelial cells, termed CATX, for diagnosing and treating abnormal cell
XX growth, and for use as a probe/primer for detecting tumors.
XX Example; Page 88; 130pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (I) involved in growth
XX regulation in human colonic epithelial cells, termed CATX. (I) is useful
XX as a probe/primer for detecting tumors, preferably colon cancer. The
XX nucleic acid, encoded polypeptide and antibody are useful in diagnosis
XX and treatment of abnormal cell growth (such as cervical cancer,
XX melanomas, colorectal adenocarcinomas, Wilms' tumour, leukaemias and
XX lymphomas), in screening assays for the treatment of abnormal cell
XX growth, for raising antibodies, and to screen for peptide analogues and
XX antagonists. (I) is useful as a biomarker for human tumour cells, e.g.,
XX colon cancer cells, for generating probes and primers designed for
XX identifying and/or cloning homologues in other cell types, in antisense
XX therapy, and in tissue profiling. (I) identifies cancer cells at an early
XX stage of development, so that premalignant cells can be identified prior
XX to their spreading throughout the human body. (I) allows early detection
XX of potentially cancerous conditions, and treatment of the cancerous
XX conditions prior to spread of the cancer cells throughout the body, or
XX prior to development of an irreversible cancerous condition. ABK27426-
XX ABK27469 represent human colon cancer associated coding sequences and
XX primers of the invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 338 CCAGGCGCGTGTCTC 353
DB 18 CCAGGCGTGGCTCTC 3
RESULT 492
ABK27432/C
ID ABK27432 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK27432;
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Colon cancer associated cDNA CATX-4, 5' PCR primer.
XX Human; colon cancer; tumour; abnormal cell growth; melanoma;
XX cervical cancer; colorectal adenocarcinoma; Wilms' tumour; leukaemia;
XX lymphoma; antisense therapy; CATX; probe; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200111047-A2.
XX 15-FEB-2001.
XX 08-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021606.
XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147933P.
XX (FARB) BAYER CORP.
XX Bowman BM, Wang K;
XX WPI; 2002-121548/16.
XX New isolated nucleic acid involved in growth regulation in human colonic
XX epithelial cells, termed CATX, for diagnosing and treating abnormal cell
XX growth, and for use as a probe/primer for detecting tumors.
XX Example; Page 87; 130pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (I) involved in growth
XX regulation in human colonic epithelial cells, termed CATX. (I) is useful
XX as a probe/primer for detecting tumors, preferably colon cancer. The
XX nucleic acid, encoded polypeptide and antibody are useful in diagnosis
XX and treatment of abnormal cell growth (such as cervical cancer,
XX melanomas, colorectal adenocarcinomas, Wilms' tumour, leukaemias and
XX lymphomas), in screening assays for the treatment of abnormal cell
XX growth, for raising antibodies, and to screen for peptide analogues and
XX antagonists. (I) is useful as a biomarker for human tumour cells, e.g.,
XX colon cancer cells, for generating probes and primers designed for
XX identifying and/or cloning homologues in other cell types, in antisense
XX therapy, and in tissue profiling. (I) identifies cancer cells at an early
XX stage of development, so that premalignant cells can be identified prior
XX to their spreading throughout the human body. (I) allows early detection
XX of potentially cancerous conditions, and treatment of the cancerous
XX conditions prior to spread of the cancer cells throughout the body, or
XX prior to development of an irreversible cancerous condition. ABK27426-
XX ABK27469 represent human colon cancer associated coding sequences and
XX primers of the invention
SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AA41288
ID AAD41288 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD41288;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C6ST gene amplifying 5' PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Human; chondroitin 6-sulfotransferase; C6ST; chondroitin 6-sulphate; C6S;
KW biological function; extracellular matrix; atherosclerosis; therapeutic;
KW gene expression; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6399358-B1.
XX
PD 04-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 29-JAN-1998; 98US-00015188.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0037019P.
PR 02-JUL-1997; 97US-0052745P.
XX
PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Williams KJ, Tabas I;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-535977/57.
XX
PT Novel recombinant human chondroitin 6-sulfotransferase polynucleotide
PT segment, useful in molecular study of human extracellular matrix, and for
PT studying biological functions of chondroitin 6-sulfate.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 17; 15pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human chondroitin 6-sulfotransferase
CC (C6ST) proteins and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of
CC the invention are useful in the molecular study of human extracellular
CC matrix, for studying the biological functions of chondroitin 6-sulphate
CC (C6S), in screening test for detecting C6ST polymorphs, for ascertaining
CC and evaluating the role C6ST plays in atherosclerosis and for identifying
CC potential therapeutics, i.e., inhibitors of enzyme or modulators of gene
CC expression. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for
CC amplifying human C6ST gene
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Qy 293 GGTGAGGACCTGAGC 308
|||||
Db 2 GGTGAGGACCTGAGC 17
RESULT 495
AAD24955/C
ID AAD24955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD24955;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human beta IG-H3 promoter DNA amplifying antisense PCR primer.
XX
KW Human; growth inhibitory gene; retinoid; retinoic acid response element;
KW RARE site; therapy; promyelocytic leukaemia; cancer chemoprevention;
KW cytosolic; secreted cell adhesion protein beta IG-H3 promoter;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
RESULT 494
338 CCAGGCGGCTGCTC 353
|||||
18 CCAGGCGCTGGCTCCTC 3
RESULT 493
ABA94181
ID ABA94181 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABA94181;
XX
DT 09-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Monoclonal antibody related oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Monoclonal antibody; fusion protein; antigen; cell surface; receptor; ss.
KW Synthetic.
OS
PN JP2001333780-A.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00158575.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00158575.
XX
PA (KEIO-) GH KEIO GIJUKU.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-135945/18.
XX
PT A protein fused with a monoclonal antibody against an antigen present on
PT cell surfaces.
XX
PS Example; Page 6; 24pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a protein which is fused with a
CC monoclonal antibody against an antigen present on cell surface and which
CC can transfer a gene by combining with the gene and containing a human
CC type single-stranded monoclonal antibody and a peptide which is the
CC combining site for the gene. Also described is a complex of a monoclonal
CC antibody-fused protein which is a complex of monoclonal antibody-fused
CC protein and a DNA, and a method for the preparation of a monoclonal
CC antibody-fused protein against a receptor present on cell surface in
CC which: (1) an mRNA extracted from a hybridoma cell having productivity of
CC said monoclonal antibody against a receptor present on cell surface is
CC used as the template to amplify a single-stranded antibody gene of a
CC mouse type monoclonal antibody by PCR; (2) the framework portion of the
CC mouse type monoclonal antibody is converted to prepare a single-stranded
CC antibody gene of a human type monoclonal antibody; (3) a gene encoding
CC the amino acid tail is added to the single-stranded antibody gene of the
CC human type monoclonal antibody to prepare a human type single-stranded
CC immunoprotein gene; and (4) the human type single-stranded immunoprotein
CC gene is expressed in a microbe to prepare a recombinant protein of the
CC human type single-stranded immunoprotein. Also described is a method for
CC introducing the above complex of monoclonal antibody-fused protein
CC through a cell surface receptor. The method is used for the preparation
CC of a monoclonal antibody-fused protein against a receptor present on cell
CC surface. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is used
CC in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 263 GGTGACCTGGACGAG 278
|||||
Db 3 GGTGACCTGGACGAG 18
RESULT 494

XX WO200192578-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017161.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207535P.
 XX (UNTI) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
 XX Roninson IB, Dokmanovic M, Chang B;
 XX WPI; 2002-075474/10.
 XX Expression construct encoding cellular genes, under control of a promoter
 XX regulated by retinoids and cells comprising the construct for identifying
 XX compounds that induce expression of the genes useful in treating cancer.
 XX Example 3; Page 27; 64pp; English.
 XX The patent discloses growth inhibitory genes induced by retinoids. The
 XX invention also relates to recombinant expression constructs that express
 XX a reporter gene under the transcriptional control of a promoter for a
 XX gene which is expressed by retinoid induction. The promoter does not
 XX contain a retinoic acid response elements (RARE) site. The invention
 XX further relates to reagents and methods for identifying compounds other
 XX than retinoids that modulate the expression of cellular genes. These
 XX compounds are useful for treating cancers such as promyelocytic leukaemia
 XX and cancer chemoprevention. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer
 XX which is used for amplifying human secreted cell adhesion protein beta IG
 XX -H3 promoter DNA used in the invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 365 CTCACCTTCTCTGGACC 381.
 XX 18 CTCACCTTCTCTGGACC 3
 XX
 XX RESULT 496
 XX ABX34384
 XX ID ABX34384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABX34384;
 XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer #1 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF lnmM.
 XX Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lnm; open reading frame; ORF;
 XX anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
 XX Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;
 XX apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;
 XX hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lnm production; cytostatic;
 XX PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus.
 XX WO200277179-A2.
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.

XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;
 XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.
 XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
 XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
 XX polypeptide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.
 XX Claim 1; Page 28; 185pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
 XX atroolivaceus leinamycin (lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71
 XX open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lnmA through lnmZ,
 XX and ORFs +1 through +3). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic
 XX produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum
 XX antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,
 XX but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm biosynthesis
 XX gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a
 XX host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a
 XX mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an
 XX endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied
 XX metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase
 XX or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm gene cluster
 XX are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier
 XX protein. lnm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.
 XX The lnm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for
 XX making various peptide and/or polyketide and/or hybrid
 XX polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are
 XX useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify
 XX various target substrates. The lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate
 XX endogenous lnm production to permit lnm production in cells and/or to
 XX make various modified lnm. lnm, its analogue, or other polyketide,
 XX peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as
 XX therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the
 XX type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to
 XX amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis
 XX gene cluster
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 104 TGACCGCGACCGCAGC 119
 XX 2 TGACCGCGACCGGTGC 17
 XX
 XX RESULT 497
 XX ABX34392
 XX ID ABX34392 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABX34392;
 XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer #1 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF lnmQ.
 XX Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lnm; open reading frame; ORF;
 XX anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
 XX Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;
 XX apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;
 XX hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lnm production; cytostatic;
 XX PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus.
 XX WO200277179-A2.
 XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 16-JAN-2003.
 XX 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-AU000896.
 XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001AU-00006179.
 XX (PACM-) PACVAB PTY LTD.
 XX Raison RL, Dunn RD, Choo BHA;
 XX WPI; 2003-210317/20.
 XX Treating kappa-type multiple myeloma in a subject by administering a K121
 XX -like antibody not conjugated to a toxin or a cytolytic agent.
 XX Example 8; Fig 9d; 65pp; English.
 XX PCR primers ABZ68633-37 were used for extension of the murine K121
 XX antibody heavy chain variable region. The primers were used to construct
 XX a K121-like antibody by oligonucleotide assembly using PCR. The K121-like
 XX antibody competes with K121 for binding to kappa-type myeloma cells. The
 XX K121-like antibody is used in the method of the invention. The
 XX specification describes a method for treating kappa-type multiple myeloma
 XX in a subject, comprising administering a K121-like antibody which is not
 XX conjugated to a toxin or a cytolytic agent. The method is useful for
 XX treating kappa-type multiple myeloma, autologous haematopoietic cell
 XX transplantation, killing kappa-type myeloma cells in a mixed population
 XX of cells and inducing apoptosis in kappa myeloma antigen (KMA) bearing
 XX cells
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
 DB 3 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 18
 RESULT 499
 ADD24785
 ID ADD24785 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ADD24785;
 XX
 XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human CYP2D6 mutants G1661C and 1707delT probe H212.
 XX
 XX diagnostic; pharmaceutical tolerance; side effect; drug; human;
 XX allelic variability; polymorphism; phase I; phase II;
 XX detoxification mechanism; PCR; primer; probe; NAT2; CYP2D6; CYP1A2;
 XX CYP3A4; MEH; TPMT; MTHFR; paraoxonase; CYP2C9; CYP2C19; CYP2E1; DPD; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003018837-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 22-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP009386.
 XX
 XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01040651.
 XX 30-APR-2002; 2002DE-01019373.
 XX (ADNA-) ADNAGEN AG.
 XX
 XX Waschuetza S, Schnakenberg E, Lustig M;
 XX WPI; 2003-290079/28.
 XX DR

PF 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 XX
 XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;
 XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.
 XX
 XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
 XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
 XX polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 29; 185pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
 XX atroolivaceus leinamycin (lmm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71
 XX open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lmmA through lmmZ,
 XX and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic
 XX produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum
 XX antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,
 XX but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lmm biosynthesis
 XX gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a
 XX host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a
 XX mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an
 XX endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied
 XX metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase
 XX or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lmm gene cluster
 XX are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier
 XX protein. lmm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.
 XX The lmm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for
 XX making various peptide and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid
 XX polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are
 XX useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify
 XX various target substrates. The lmm gene cluster is useful to upregulate
 XX endogenous lmm production to permit lmm production in cells and/or to
 XX make various modified lmm. lmm, its analogue, or other polyketide,
 XX peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as
 XX therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the
 XX type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to
 XX amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis
 XX gene cluster
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 278 GGGCGGCGCCAGCTG 293
 DB 3 GAGCGGCGCCAGCTG 18
 RESULT 498
 ABZ68636
 ID ABZ68636 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABZ68636;
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer for extension of K121 antibody heavy chain variable region.
 XX
 XX K121 antibody; K121-like antibody; kappa-type myeloma cell;
 XX kappa-type multiple myeloma; haematopoietic cell transplantation;
 XX apoptosis; kappa myeloma antigen; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO2003004056-A1.
 XX
 XX

XX Diagnostic kit, useful for assessing a subject's tolerance of drugs,
PT comprises reagents for determining alleles of genes encoding
PT detoxification enzymes.

XX Claim 6; Page 17; 156pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel diagnostic kit for determining tolerance
CC of pharmaceuticals in humans by determining allelic variability of at
CC least two polymorphisms of a human enzyme involved in phase I and/or II
CC of the detoxification mechanism in a blood, tissue or other human sample,
CC where tolerance is determined from presence or absence of alleles. The
CC kit comprises two pairs of oligonucleotide primers, in which each pair
CC amplifies, by PCR, part of a gene for a human detoxification mechanism-
CC associated enzyme. The kit may also contain two further pairs of
CC oligonucleotides, serving as probes for detection of amplified DNA
CC segments, especially where the probes are complementary to a single
CC strand of one allele of the target gene. The probes are labelled with
CC fluorophores (LC-Red640 or LC-Red705 for 5'-labelling or fluorescein for
CC 3'-labelling) which generate a different signal in the hybridized and non
CC hybridized condition. The enzymes detected include NAT2, CYP2D6, CYP1A2,
CC CYP3A4, MEH, TPMT, MTHFR, paraoxonase, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2E1 or DPD.
CC The kit is used to determine an individual's tolerance of a particular
CC drug, to establish a suitable dose and/or to predict if a subject will
CC show side-effects to a drug. The kit provides minimally invasive, safe
CC and reliable determination of the metabolic capacity of phase I and/or II
CC enzymes at the molecular level. This sequence represents a probe used in
CC the kit of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTGCGGGTGACCGAGG 30
DB 2 CAGTGGGTGACCGAGG 17
|||||

RESULT 500
ADE15233/C
ID ADE15233 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ADE15233;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 428.
XX ss; primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;
XX Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.
XX Megasphaera cerevisiae.
XX WO2002103043-A2.
XX 27-DEC-2002.
XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.
XX 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.
XX (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
XX Beinfuhr C, Snaidr J;
XX WPI; 2003-175243/17.
XX New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage
PT bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or
PT species.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 428; 88pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for
CC detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected
CC include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pediococcus,
CC especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.
CC plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.
CC damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatus and M.
CC Megaspheara, specifically P. frisingensis, P. cerevisiphilus and M.
CC cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection
CC of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days
CC for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in
CC parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are
CC easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the
CC method of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 GGAGTGAAACTGCGGG 21
DB 17 GGATTGAAACTGCGGG 2
|||||

RESULT 501
AAA27228
ID AAA27228 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA27228;
XX 20-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX Forward PCR primer for FGf8.
XX Parkinson's disease; neurodegenerative disorder; PCR primer; FGf8;
XX fibroblast growth factor 8; ss.
XX Rattus sp.
XX WO200029550-A2.
XX 25-MAY-2000.
XX 18-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027613.
XX 18-NOV-1998; 98US-00195569.
XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-00425462.
XX (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX Ceate M, Doyle J, Wold BJ, McKay R, Studer L;
XX WPI; 2000-387772/33.
XX Low oxygen culturing of central nervous system progenitor cells useful in
XX treatment of neurodegenerative disorders.
XX Example 1; Page 36; 80pp; English.
XX A method for increasing the differentiation of undifferentiated central
XX nervous system (CNS) cells in culture. This novel method involves
XX culturing the cells in low ambient oxygen conditions. Differentiated CNS
XX cells can be used to treat neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's
XX disease. In order to determine the differentiated phenotype messenger RNA
XX levels can be measured using reverse transcription PCR. This involves
XX using PCR primers specific to certain genes. The present sequence is the
XX forward PCR primer used to monitor the message level of FGf8
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 294 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 309
|||||
4 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 19

Db

RESULT 502
AAA30349
ID AAA30349 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA30349;
XX DE 14-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Fibroblast growth factor 8 mRNA PCR primer #1.
XX KW Rat; cell differentiation; neurodegenerative disorder; stroke;
XX KW brain injury; spinal cord injury; Alzheimer's disease; epilepsy;
XX KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; neurological disorder;
XX KW cell transplantation; FGF8; fibroblast growth factor 8; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX PN WO200029549-A2.
XX PD 25-MAY-2000.
XX PF 18-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027532.
XX PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-00195569.
XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-00425462.
XX PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX PI Ceste M, Doyle J, Wold BJ, Morrison SJ, Anderson D;
XX WPI; 2000-387771/33.
XX PT Culturing of neural crest stem cells useful for treatment of
XX PT neurodegenerative disorders comprises culturing in low ambient oxygen
XX PT conditions.
XX PS Example 1; Page 45; 107pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for the fibroblast growth factor 8
XX CC gene (FGF8). It was used in reverse transcription PCR to determine
XX CC expression patterns of the FGF8 gene in cultured cells. These cells had
XX CC been grown in low oxygen conditions, and had differentiated to form
XX CC various types of neuronal cell. The different expression patterns can be
XX CC used to determine which set of conditions promotes the differentiation of
XX CC each type of neurone. The different cell types can be used for tissue
XX CC transplantation, to treat disorders such as stroke, brain and spinal cord
XX CC injury, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, other
XX CC neurodegenerative disorders, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, neurological
XX CC disorders and psychiatric disorders
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 294 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 309
|||||
4 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 19

Db

RESULT 503
AAA72197
ID AAA72197 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA72197;
XX AC 06-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DT Mouse retinoid X receptor-gamma gene exon E5 RT-PCR primer.
XX DE
XX DE Mouse retinoid X receptor-gamma gene; RXR-gamma; exon E5;
XX KW DNA binding domain; murine; transgenic animal; RXR-gamma knockout mouse;
XX KW drug screening; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN US6093873-A.
XX PD 25-JUL-2000.
XX PF 19-AUG-1997; 97US-00914256.
XX PF 19-AUG-1996; 96US-0024175P.
XX PR (INRM) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX PA (UYPA-) UNIV PASTEUR LOUIS.
XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PI Chambon P, Kastner P;
XX WPI; 2000-531490/48.
XX DR
XX PT New genetically engineered mice containing alterations in the gene
XX PT encoding retinoid X receptor, useful for identifying agonists and
XX PT antagonists of the receptors and in studying retinoic acid mediated gene
XX PT expression.
XX PS Example 2; Col 12; 20pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a retinoid X receptor-gamma (RXR-gamma) knockout
XX CC mouse whose germ and somatic cells contain an insertion of an exogenous
XX CC DNA within the portions of the RXR-gamma gene (exons 3 and 4) which
XX CC encode the entire DNA binding domain of RXR-gamma. The knockout mouse is
XX CC deficient in the normal expression of RXR-gamma. The invention
XX CC encompasses mice which are either homozygous or heterozygous for the
XX CC defective RXR-gamma gene, and also encompasses mammalian particularly
XX CC murine, cell lines which are homozygous or heterozygous for a RXR-gamma
XX CC gene containing an exogenous DNA insert within exons 3 and 4. The
XX CC invention additionally relates to methods of identifying RXR-gamma
XX CC agonists or antagonists using the transgenic mouse or mammalian cell
XX CC line. The genetically engineered mouse and cell line are useful in
XX CC identifying agonists and antagonists of specific members of the RXR/RXR
XX CC class of receptors. The mouse and cell line allow the investigation at
XX CC both the cellular and in vivo levels of a system that lacks one or more
XX CC specific isoforms of RXR-gamma. This capability will allow the
XX CC establishment of the importance of each of the RXR-gamma and its isoforms
XX CC in animal development and physiology. They are useful in studying any
XX CC aspect of retinoic acid-mediated gene expression and tissue specific
XX CC expression of various RXR-gamma receptors. Sequences AAA72195-A72197
XX CC represent mouse RXR-gamma reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used
XX CC in the analysis of RNAs from the transgenic mice of the invention. The
XX CC present sequence is an RT-PCR primer for exon E5 of the mouse RXR-gamma
XX CC gene
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 113 CCGCAGCAAGTACGGC 128
|||||
4 CCACAGCAAGTTCGGC 19

Db

RESULT 504
AAD:9298/c
ID AAD19298 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAD19298;
XX DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 7 allelic variant #2.
XX KW Interleukin-12; IL-12 p40; autoimmune disease; Th1/Th2 dysregulation;
XX KW therapy; allelic variant; insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; IDDM; ds.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT allele replace(10, A)
FT /*tag= a
XX PN WO200173035-A1.
XX PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-AU0000340.
XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000AU-00006466.
XX PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204366P.
XX PA (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
XX PI Morahan G;
XX FI WPI; 2001-611629/70.
XX DR Screening mammals for autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, comprises
XX PT identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40.
XX PS Claim 21; Page 42; 115pp; English.
XX CC The patent discloses a method of screening mammals for autoimmune
XX CC diseases by identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40 gene.
XX CC The methods and kits of the invention are used for screening individuals,
XX CC families and populations for disease conditions or predispositions for
XX CC the development of a disease condition which is characterised,
XX CC exacerbated or associated with Th1/Th2 dysregulation in a mammal. They
XX CC are used to treat, prevent or diagnose autoimmune diseases such as IDDM
XX CC (insulin dependant diabetes mellitus). The present DNA sequence is
XX CC mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 7 allelic variant
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 118 GCAAGTACGCGATGCT 133
Db 18 GCAAGTCCCGCATGCT 3
RESULT 505
ABT06307/c
ID ABT06307 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABT06307;
XX DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human NOVX coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 131.
XX KW Human; NOVX; autoimmune disease; cancer; infection; inflammatory disease;
XX KW storage disorder; muscle disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; neurotropic;
XX KW developmental defect; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; hypotensive;
KW hypertensive; haemostatic; cardiant; antiangiinal; dermatological;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; virucide; antibacterial; anti-HIV;
KW antiparasitic; antiallergic; antiashtmatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW vulnary; anorectic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; antiposiatric;
KW nephrotropic; kerolytic; antitumor; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
KW antinfertility; antimanic; antidepressant; metabolic; cytostatic;
KW tranquilizer; analgesic; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200257450-A2.
XX PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048922.
XX PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253834P.
XX PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250926P.
XX PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264180P.
XX PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313656P.
XX PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327456P.
XX PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00327456.
XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX PI Edinger S, Macdougall JR, Millet I, Ellerman K, Stone DJ;
PI Gerlach V, Grosse WM, Alsebrook JP, Lepley DM, Rieser D, Burgess CE;
PI Casman SJ, Spytek KA, Boldog FL, Li L, Padigaru M, Mishra V;
PI Patturajan M, Shenoy S, Rastelli L, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM;
PI Zerhusen BD, Malyankar UM, Guo X, Miller CE, Gangolli EA;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590741/63.
XX PT Novel isolated polypeptide, designated NOVX, useful for treating or
XX PT preventing in NOVX-associated disorders e.g. cardiomyopathy,
XX PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer, allergy, asthma, Crohn's disease.
XX PS Example 1; Page 211; 353pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
XX CC several novel human proteins, designated NOVX. These can be used in the
XX CC treatment of, amongst others, cancers, autoimmune diseases, infections,
XX CC inflammatory diseases, storage disorders, muscle disorders,
XX CC neurodegenerative diseases and developmental defects. The present
XX CC sequence is a PCR primer or probe used to isolate the sequences of the
XX CC invention. All of the probes are modified at the 5' end by TET and at the
XX CC 3' end by TAMRA
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 70 ACTACGAGGCGCGCGC 85
Db 19 ACTCCGACGCGCGCGC 4
RESULT 506
AAI67716
ID AAI67716 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAI67716;
XX DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Receptor fgf8 cDNA amplifying forward primer.
XX KW Cell culturing; embryonic stem; ES; central nervous system; fgf8;
KW dopaminergic; cholinergic; serotonergic; antiparkinsonian; neurotropic;
KW neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; tranquilizer; vulnary; neuroleptic;
KW cerebroprotective; cell therapy; gene therapy; CNS; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200183715-A2.
XX XX
XX FD 08-NOV-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 01-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014051.
XX XX
XX PR 01-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201005P.
XX XX
XX PA (USGO) US GOVERNMENT.
XX PA (JESSE) LEE S.
XX PA (LUME) LUMELSKY N.
XX PA (STUD) STUDER L.
XX PA (MCKA) MCKAY R D G.
XX XX
XX PI Lee S, Lumelsky N, Studer L, McKay RDG;
XX WPI; 2002-049345/06.
XX XX
XX FT Culturing cells such as neuronal cells for use in treating neurological
XX FT disorders, comprises generating embryoid bodies from undifferentiated
XX FT embryonic stem cells, selecting precursor cells, expanding and
XX FT differentiating them.
XX XX
XX FS Example 10; Page 41; 66pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention provides a method of culturing cells. The method involves
XX CC expanding a culture of undifferentiated embryonic stem (ES) cells,
XX CC generating embryoid bodies (EB), culturing the bodies to select for
XX CC central nervous system (CNS) precursor cells (PC), culturing PC in an
XX CC expansion medium comprising a neurologic factor, and differentiating and
XX CC culturing the expanded PC to form a culture of differentiated neuronal
XX CC cells. The method is useful for culturing undifferentiated ES cells to
XX CC form differentiated neuronal cells which are useful for treating a
XX CC neurological disorder, especially Parkinson's disease in a patient. A
XX CC gene product such as tyrosine hydroxylase, nerve growth factor (NGF),
XX CC brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), bFGF, glial derived growth
XX CC factor (GDNF) NT-3, and NT-4/5 can be introduced into a brain of a
XX CC subject. The method is useful for culturing dopaminergic, cholinergic and
XX CC serotonergic neuronal cells. The differentiated neuronal cells are useful
XX CC for treating neurological disorders such as Huntington's disease,
XX CC Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, severe seizure disorders
XX CC including epilepsy, familial dysautonomia as well as injury or trauma to
XX CC the nervous system such as neurotoxic injury or disorders of mood and
XX CC behavior such as addiction and schizophrenia, cerebrovascular disorders
XX CC such as stroke and CNS disorders resulting from aging. Assays are useful
XX CC for developing drugs capable of regulating the survival, proliferation or
XX CC genesis of neuronal cells and to screen for antagonist or agonist of
XX CC dopamine or serotonin. Cell cultures comprising 50%-85% neurons which
XX CC comprise 20-40% dopaminergic neurons and 1-3% astrocytes are useful for
XX CC studying the mechanism of neurotransmitter synthesis and release, and the
XX CC particularly for serotonin and dopamine, neuronal cell survival, and the
XX CC electrophysiochemical properties of differentiated neuronal cells.
XX CC Sequences AA167692-721 represent gene-specific PCR primers for CNS and
XX CC dopaminergic specific regulatory genes, used for examining the
XX CC developmental progression of ES cells
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 294 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 309
DB 4 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 19
RESULT 507
ABS97846
ID ABS97846 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABS97846;
XX XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM) gene PCR primer #1.
XX XX
XX KW Human; ss; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1; PCR;
KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
KW NNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NMT;
KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile; STM;
KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200257410-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
XX XX
XX PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX XX
XX PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX XX
XX PI Guida M, Hall J;
XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX XX
XX FT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX FT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX FT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX FT disorder-related traits.
XX XX
XX PS Example 17; Page 131; 714pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
XX CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
XX CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
XX CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX CC transferase (NNMT), kallikrein 2 (KLK2), nicotinamide -N-methyl
XX CC sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
XX CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
XX CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP45002E1,
XX CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug

CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLX2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify the sequences of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 55 CAGAGGAGTCTTCTGCA 70
 Db 2 CAGAGGAGTCTTCTCA 17

RESULT 508

ID ABZ69849/C

AC ABZ69849 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ABZ69849;

DT 27-OCT-2003 (revised)

DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX HIV-1 strain HXB2 RNA target sequence 2.

XX Ribozyme; R22; pharmaceutical carrier; haematopoietic; anti-HIV;
 KW virucide; cytosolic; antianemic; cardiant; gene therapy; cell therapy;
 KW antisense therapy; HIV; haemoglobinopathy; leukocyte; Fanconi's anaemia;
 KW chronic granulomatous disease; Gaucher's disease; G6PD deficiency;
 KW cardiovascular disease; HIV-1-HXB2; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

OS WO2003006591-A1.

XX 23-JAN-2003.

XX 10-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021907.

XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304127P.

XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304283P.

XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343484P.

XX 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386063P.

XX (GENE-) GENE SHEARS PTY LTD.

XX Symonds GP, Amado R, Sun L, Macpherson J, Fanning G, Gerlach W;

XX WPI; 2003-221763/21.

XX New composition comprising CD34 hematopoietic cells transduced with a
 PT viral construct expressing an anti-HIV agent, useful for treating HIV,
 PT AIDS, and diseases of the blood and immune systems, e.g. Fanconi's anaemia
 PT or cancer.

PS Example 5; Page 112; 157pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a pharmaceutical
 CC carrier and hematopoietic cells transduced with a viral construct
 CC expressing an anti-HIV agent. A composition of the invention has
 CC virucide, cytosolic, antianemic, anti-HIV, and cardiant activity. The
 CC compositions may have a use in gene therapy, cell therapy, and antisense
 CC therapy. The composition is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for
 CC the treating HIV. The composition can also be used in the treatment of a

CC variety of diseases in which there is a genetic aspect, such as diseases
 CC of the blood and immune systems, including haemoglobinopathies, defects
 CC of leukocyte production or function including cancers, AIDS/HIV, viral
 CC infections, lysosomal storage diseases and stem cell defects such as
 CC Fanconi's anaemia, chronic granulomatous diseases, Gaucher's disease,
 CC G6PD deficiency, and cardiovascular diseases. The present sequence
 CC represents a highly conserved RNA target sequence from HIV-1 HXB2.
 CC (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 241 GCTGCTTCCCGGCTC 256

Db 19 GATGCTCCAGGCTC 4

RESULT 509

ACF35801/C

ID ACF35801 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ACF35801;

AC ACF35801;

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human GPR43 receptor DNA amplifying gene-specific forward primer.

XX GPR43; G-protein coupled receptor; fatty acid; antiemetic; antimigraine;
 KW neuroleptic; antidepressant; tranquilliser; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; antianemic; analgesic; cytostatic;
 KW metabolic; immunomodulator; antiasthmatic; cardiant; hypotensive;
 KW osteopathic; antianemic; antidiabetic; antiallergic; cerebroprotective;
 KW human; RT-PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003057730-A1.

XX 17-JUL-2003.

XX 06-JAN-2003; 2003WO-BF000042.

XX 07-JAN-2002; 2002US-0346396P.

XX (EURO-) EUROSREEN SA.

XX Le Poul E, Detheux M, Brezillon S, Lannoy V, Parmentier M;

XX WPI; 2003-598359/56.

XX Identifying agent that modulates GPR43 function, useful for treating
 PT migraine, schizophrenia, anxiety, by measuring binding of GPR43
 PT polypeptide to short chain fatty acid in presence and absence of
 PT candidate modulator.

XX Example 2; Page 80; 136pp; English.

XX The invention relates to identifying an agent that modulates function of
 CC G-protein coupled receptor GPR43. The method involves measuring the
 CC binding of GPR43 polypeptide to short chain fatty acid (II) in presence
 CC and absence of candidate modulator (III); measuring signaling activity of
 CC GPR43 contacted with (II) in presence and absence of (III); or measuring
 CC signaling activity of GPR43 in presence of (II) and comparing the
 CC activity to activity measured in a sample in which GPR43 is contacted
 CC with (II) at its EC50. The agents identified are useful for modulating
 CC the activity of GPR43 in a cell and for modulating polymorphonuclear (PMN)
 CC chemotaxis in a mammal. The agents are useful for manufacture of
 CC medicaments for treating GPR43-related diseases or PMN chemotaxis-related
 CC diseases or disorders such as vomiting, migraine, schizophrenia, manic
 CC depression, anxiety, dementia, neurodegenerative diseases such as

CC Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's diseases and dyskinesias, such as
CC Huntington's disease. They are also useful for preventing, improving or
CC correcting dysfunction or diseases e.g.: pain, cancer, anorexia, bulimia,
CC asthma, acute heart failure, hypertension, osteoporosis, urinary
CC retention, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, allergies,
CC stroke, and schizophrenia. The present sequence represents a GPR43 gene-
CC specific primer used in semi-quantitative RT-PCR reactions
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 196 ACTGCTCGGTGAAGC 211
|||||
Db 17 ACTGACGGGGAAGC 2

RESULT 510
ADE65585
ID ADE65585 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE65585;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siRNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:40.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
KW vasotropic; neurotropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003070914-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (STRN-) STRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.
XX
DR
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
PT inflammation.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 40; 145pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
CC

CC siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
CC (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript
CC target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 286 CCAAGCTGCTGAAGCA 301
|||||
Db 2 CCAACCGUCUGAAGCA 17

RESULT 511
ADE65701/C
ID ADE65701 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE65701;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-fos siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:156.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
KW vasotropic; neurotropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003070914-A2.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
PT Gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 156; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
CC siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
CC (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are used to modulate
CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siNA are also useful
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-
XX targeted double-stranded siNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1597; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovirus, reducing levels of adenovirus
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC Specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 286 CCAAGCTGCTGAGGA 301
DB 18 CCAAGCTGCTGAGGA 3
RESULT 512
ABZ86355/c
ID ABZ86355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ86355;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenovirus sensitivity;
KW adenovirus receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 190 ATATCCACTGCTCGGT 205
DB 16 ATGTCAACTGCTCGGT 1
RESULT 513
AAT06919
ID AAT06919 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT06919;
AC
XX 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX Chromosomal locus E17 primer #1.
DE
XX prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene; allelic loss; colorectal cancers;
KW microsatellite analysis; sequence tagged site; primer; probe; PCR;
KW amplification; chromosome; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9532214-A1.
PN
XX 30-NOV-1995.
PD

XX PF 22-MAY-1995; 95WO-US006593.
XX PR 20-MAY-1994; 94US-00246504.
XX PA (CANJ-) CANJI INC.
XX PI Bookstein R, Isaacs WB;
XX PR WPI; 1996-020526/02.
XX DR
XX PT New DNA encoding a prostate tumour suppressor protein - from chromosome
XX PT 8, for the diagnosis and treatment of prostatic and colorectal cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 86; 122pp; English.
XX CC Primers AAT06887-932 were used to analyse the breakpoints at chromosomal
XX CC locus 8p22-21, contained in patients having prostate cancer, by
XX CC microsatellite analysis and sequence tagged sites (STS). The region
XX CC contains a prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene (PTSG). The primers and
XX CC amplified fragments were used to screen a YAC library of prostate cancer
XX CC DNA to isolate the PTSG (AAT06880), which can be used in the diagnosis
XX CC and treatment of prostate and colorectal cancers. The primers AAT06919-20
XX CC amplify a 121 bp fragment from chromosomal locus E17
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 182 CAAGGCATATCCACTGC 200
Db 1 CAAGGCATATCACCACTGC 19
RESULT 514
AAT48575/C
ID AAT48575 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT48575;
XX DT 19-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Human tub gene primer R12.
XX tubby; tub; CBT9 gene; body weight; obesity; cachexia; anorexia;
XX KW disorders; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9702048-Al.
XX PD 23-JAN-1997.
XX PF 28-JUN-1996; 96WO-US011186.
XX PR 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000604P.
XX PR 20-JUL-1995; 95US-0001273P.
XX PR 26-JUL-1995; 95US-0001444P.
XX PR 24-AUG-1995; 95US-0002759P.
XX PR 28-SEP-1995; 95US-0004424P.
XX PR 09-APR-1996; 96US-0015396P.
XX PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631200.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Kley PW, Moore KJ;
XX WPI; 1997-108751/10.
XX New nucleic acid encoding mammalian tub protein - useful for diagnosis
XX and treatment of body wt. disorders, esp. obesity, and for screening for

PT drugs.
XX Disclosure; Page 35; 122pp; English.
XX The murine and human tub gene (AAT48550 and AAT48551 respectively)
XX products are wild-type, expressed in the hypothalamus. The form lacking
XX exon 5 is produced by alternative splicing. The products participate in
XX the control of mammalian body weight. Measuring tub expression and
XX detection of tub gene mutation are used to diagnose body weight
XX disorders, esp. obesity, cachexia and anorexia, or related sensory and
XX fertility defects
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 132 CTGGCCCGCCGCGGTGG 150
Db 19 CTGGCTGCTCCCGGTGG 1
RESULT 515
AAT99886
ID AAT99886 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT99886;
XX DT 07-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX DE 5' vglcwp5 primer for exon 3 of HLA-C gene.
XX PCR primer; amplify; pathogen identification; mutation detection;
XX KW nucleic acid analysis; microorganism characterisation; human;
XX KW HLA type determination; HLA-C gene exon 3; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9741259-Al.
XX PD 06-NOV-1997.
XX PF 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007135.
XX PR 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
XX PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
XX PR 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Larson MT, Lacroix J, Shipman R;
XX WPI; 1997-549755/50.
XX Nucleic acid sequence determination - comprising synthesising chain
XX extension products, which are indicative of positions of selected species
XX of nucleotide in nucleotide sequence.
XX Example 6; Page 24; 69pp; English.
XX This sequence represents a primer for exon 3 of the HLA-C gene. This
XX sequence can be used in the method of the invention for determining the
XX position of at least one selected species of nucleotide, in a region of
XX interest, in a target nucleic acid polymer, in a sample. The method
XX comprises combining the sample with a reaction mixture to synthesise
XX chain extension products indicative of the positions of the species of
XX nucleotide in the region of interest and evaluating the products
XX produced, characterised in that the sample, which is combined with the
XX reaction mixture, and contains target and non-target nucleic acid
XX polymers in natural abundance. The method can be used to detect
XX mutations, particularly mutations of medical significance, in samples

CC derived from a human patient, animal, plant or microorganism, determine
 CC HLA type ancillary to transplant procedures, detect and identify
 CC microorganisms, particularly pathogenic microorganisms, in a sample and
 CC in situ sequencing reactions to produce sequencing fragments in a
 CC histological specimen
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GACCGCGAGCGGGGCCA 396
 DB 1 GACCGCGGGGGGGGCCA 19

RESULT 516
 AAT64713
 ID AAT64713 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT64713;
 XX
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 12-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer E17 for mapping prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene.
 XX
 KW Prostate/colon tumour suppressor; allelic loss; prostate cancer;
 KW colorectal cancer; microsatellite analysis; sequence tagged site; STS;
 KW amplification; chromosomal location 8q22-21; probe; primer; gene mapping;
 KW diagnosis; treatment; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX JP09098790-A.
 XX
 PD 15-APR-1997.
 XX
 PF 22-FEB-1996; 96JP-00062144.
 XX
 XX 22-MAY-1995; 95US-00445515.
 XX
 XX (CANJ-) CANJI INC.
 PA (UJJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 XX Isaacs WB, Bookstein R;
 XX WPI; 1997-275447/25.
 DR
 XX New prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene - mapped to a locus on human
 PT chromosome 8.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 45pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present primer was used in the mapping of a gene encoding 2 forms of
 CC a prostate/colon tumour suppressor (P/CTS). The P/CTS gene was isolated
 CC by analysis of allelic loss in patients with prostate cancer, and was
 CC putatively located to the chromosomal location 8q22-21 via microsatellite
 CC analysis and the use of sequence tagged sites (STS). Primers and probes
 CC derived from the gene can be used to screen lambda cDNA libraries for
 CC genes encoding P/CTS form 1 and 2. The P/CTS or its cDNA can be used in
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of prostate and colorectal cancers. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 CAAGGCATATCCACTGC 200
 DB 1 CAAGGCATATCCAACTGC 19

RESULT 517
 AAV08577/C
 ID AAV08577 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV08577;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer ACE/82RB for human ACE gene.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; human; ACE; angiotensin converting enzyme; angiotensinogen;
 KW cardiovascular status; Agt; ARI; type 1 angiotensin II receptor; stroke;
 KW polymorphic pattern; blood pressure; electrocardiographic profile;
 KW cardiac condition diagnosis; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis;
 KW hypertension; cardiovascular disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9845477-A2.
 XX
 XX 15-OCT-1998.
 XX
 XX 01-APR-1998; 98WO-15000475.
 XX
 PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042930P.
 XX
 XX (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
 XX
 XX Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstroem PHR;
 XX WPI; 1998-568361/48.
 XX
 XX Assessing cardiovascular status in humans by polymorphic analysis - of
 PT genes for angiotensin converting enzyme, angiotensinogen and angiotensin
 PT II receptor, used to diagnose predisposition to disease and to predict
 PT effect of therapy.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 27; 71pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human ACE (angiotensin
 CC converting enzyme) gene, and can be used in the method of the invention.
 CC The method is for assessing cardiovascular status in humans by
 CC determining the sequence of at least one polymorphic site in the ACE
 CC (angiotensin converting enzyme), AGT (angiotensinogen) and/or AT1 (type 1
 CC angiotensin II receptor) genes, and comparing the polymorphic pattern
 CC with that in patients with predetermined markers of status. The method is
 CC used to assess blood pressure or electrocardiographic profile, to
 CC diagnose a cardiac condition such as (silent) myocardial infarction (MI),
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis or stroke. They can also be used to predict
 CC response to treatments with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor
 CC antagonists, diuretics, alpha- or beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists,
 CC etc. It is also used to identify susceptibility to cardiovascular
 CC disease. Libraries of nucleic acids containing polymorphic positions in
 CC the 3 genes, and libraries of targets corresponding to the peptides from
 CC the genes are used to screen for cardiovascular agents. The nucleic acids
 CC contained in the library can be used as source of probes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 GACTTCCTCACTTCCTGG 378
 DB 19 GATTTCCTCACTTCCTGG 1


```

RESULT 518
AAAX16754/c
ID AAAX16754 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAAX16754;
XX
DT 27-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tub gene exon 12 R12 primer.
XX
KW Mouse; wild type; tubby; identification; SH2 domain; mammal; obesity;
KW body weight disorder; cachexia; anorexia; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5861239-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00922267.
XX
PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631280.
PR 28-WAR-1997; 97US-00829553.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kapeller R, Moore KJ, Kleyan PW;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-130383/11.
XX
PT Identifying compounds which modulate tub protein activity - by detecting
PT compounds which alter the interaction of tub protein with a SH2
PT containing peptide, used to develop agents for treating e.g. obesity,
PT cachexia or anorexia.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 22; 95pp; English.
XX
CC Primers AAAX16733-X16754 are examples of primers which can be used to PCR
CC amplify the human "tub" gene (AAAX16702) exons. The invention relates to a
CC method for identifying compounds that modulate tub protein activity,
CC especially its interaction with proteins containing an SH2 domain. The
CC method can be used for identifying compounds which modulate tub protein
CC activity for use in the treatment of mammalian body weight disorders
CC including obesity, cachexia and anorexia
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 CTGGCCCGCTGCGGTGG 150
DB 19 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 519
AAAX35946/c
ID AAAX35946 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAAX35946;
XX
DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' primer used to amplify germline V gene segment DP-47.
XX
KW Screening; functional polypeptide; ligand; non-functional; enrichment;
KW single chain antibody; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
XX
PI Tomlinson I, Winter G;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-288302/24.
XX
PT Screening for functional polypeptides which bind a ligand.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 49; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes a method for screening for functional
CC polypeptides which bind a ligand. The method comprises contacting a
CC repertoire of polypeptides with a generic ligand, and then screening
CC selected functional polypeptides with a target ligand. The method permits
CC the removal from a chosen repertoire of polypeptides, those which are non
CC -functional, e.g. as a result of the introduction of frame-shift
CC mutations, stop codons, folding mutants or expression mutants which would
CC be or are incapable of binding to any target ligand. The method also
CC permits the enrichment of a chosen repertoire of polypeptides for those
CC polypeptides which are functional, well folded and highly expressed. The
CC polypeptides obtained can be used in diagnostic, prophylactic and
CC therapeutic procedures. PCR primers AAAX35946-48 were used to amplify a
CC germline V gene fragment, which was used in the construction of libraries
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTGAGCAGCGCGCGACCA 288
DB 19 CTGAGCGCTGCGCGACCA 1

RESULT 520
AAZ01311/c
ID AAZ01311 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ01311;
XX
DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for PGI biallelic marker 99-123-184.
XX
KW PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;
KW cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
KW PSA; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9932644-A2.
XX
PD 01-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-IB002133.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.

```


XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;
PI WPI; 1999-405178/34.
XX Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived
PT from it.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 367; 385pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a mammalian PGI gene and protein, and a set of
CC PGI biallelic markers. The PGI polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay or in an allele-
CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
CC at a PGI-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
CC curative treatments of the disease. The PGI gene can be used for
CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 289 AGCTGGTGAAGGACCTGAG 307
DB 19 AGCTGGTGAATGTTCTGGG 1
RESULT 521
AAA60364
ID AAA60364 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA60364;
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DE Human HPC2 cDNA exon 24 3'UTR mutation screening primer SEQ ID NO: 185.
XX Human; mouse; prostate cancer predisposing gene; HPC2;
KW human chromosome 17p; gene therapy; peptide therapy; drug design;
KW PCR primer; sequencing primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200027864-A1.
PN 18-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026055.
PF
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107468P.
PR
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
PA
XX Tavtigian SV, Teng DHP, Simard J, Rommens JM;
PI WPI; 2000-376481/32.
XX Human prostate cancer (HPC)2 nucleic acids, polypeptides, and antibodies,
PT useful for treatment and diagnosis of prostate cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 62; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a primer used in the isolation of the human and
CC murine prostate cancer predisposing genes HPC2 and Mm.HPC2. The human

CC version of the gene is found on chromosome 17p. Some alleles cause a
CC predisposition to cancer, particularly prostate cancer. This gene and its
CC protein can be used in peptide and gene therapy for cancer patients, as
CC well as being useful as diagnostic tools (both for cancer sufferers and
CC those with a predisposition to the disease) and in the production of
CC cancer drugs
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 50 CCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTG 68
DB 1 CCACACAGAGGCCACAG 19
RESULT 522
AAA82829/C
ID AAA82829 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA82829;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX cdk4 ribozyme binding site #10.
DE
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
KW Mammalia.
OS
XX WO2000032765-A2.
PN
XX 08-JUN-2000.
PD
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
PR
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 52; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 75 GAGGCCCGCGCAGTGACCA 93
DB 19 GAGGCCACAAAGTGGCCA 1
RESULT 523

AA84953/c
 ID AA84953 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AA84953;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #221.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Mammalia.
 XX
 PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) INMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 85; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 321 GTGCTGGCGGCGGACGACC 339
 DB 19 GTGCTGACGAGGATACC 1
 RESULT 524
 AAA38202/c
 ID AAA38202 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAA38202;
 XX
 DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:2.
 XX
 KW Angiotensin-converting enzyme gene; ACE; polymorphism;
 KW polymorphic marker; cardiovascular disease; myocardial infarction;
 KW unstable angina; hypertension; atherosclerosis; stroke; prognosis;
 KW drug screening; treatment outcome; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200022166-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-APR-2000.

XX
 PF 13-OCT-1999; 99WO-IB001678.
 XX
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104286P.
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104302P.
 XX
 PA (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
 XX
 PI Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstrom PHR, Jonsson L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-318010/27.
 XX
 CC Assessing cardiovascular status in humans involves comparing test
 PT polymorphic pattern comprising polymorphic positions within genes
 PT encoding specific proteins, with reference polymorphic pattern.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 48; 126pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method of assessing the cardiovascular
 CC status in an individual and to newly identified polymorphisms in the
 CC genes encoding angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), angiotensin II
 CC receptor type 1 (AT1) and type 2 (AT2), angiotensinogen (AGT), renin,
 CC aldosterone synthase, endothelin receptor type A and beta-adrenergic
 CC receptors 1 and 2. The method comprises determining the sequence at one
 CC or more polymorphic positions within these genes, and comparing the
 CC pattern of polymorphisms from the individual with a reference polymorphic
 CC pattern obtained from a population of individuals exhibiting a
 CC predetermined cardiovascular disease status. The polymorphic markers are
 CC useful for determining the predisposition of an individual to
 CC cardiovascular disorders such as myocardial infarction, unstable angina,
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis and stroke. They are also useful for
 CC predicting the likely cardiovascular status of a patient given a
 CC treatment regimen comprising administration of cardiovascular drugs
 CC (e.g., ACE inhibitors, beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists (beta-
 CC blockers) or calcium channel blockers). One or more polymorphic markers
 CC provides a basis for predicting the outcome of a treatment regimen.
 CC Fragments of the genes comprising a polymorphic site may be used as
 CC primers and probes for detecting genetic polymorphisms or in molecular
 CC library arrays for high throughput screening. The genes, and the proteins
 CC they encode are useful in the screening of potential cardiovascular
 CC drugs. Determination of an individual's polymorphic pattern reduces or
 CC eliminates trial and error in selecting a treatment for a particular
 CC individual cardiovascular patient. It also provides the ability to
 CC eliminate patients from clinical trials who are predicted to be non-
 CC responsive, or at a risk for an adverse response, to a particular
 CC treatment regimen. Adverse results in an early trial can be evaluated to
 CC identify polymorphic patterns so that the adverse results can be
 CC correlated with a sub-population of the test population, permitting
 CC exclusion of such sub-populations from the treatment group. Beneficial
 CC results can be approved for use in the appropriate population, thereby
 CC decreasing the number of patients required for a clinical trial, which in
 CC turn decreases the duration and cost of such trials. Sequences AAA38201-
 CC A38239 represent PCR primers used in an exemplification of the invention
 CC to amplify short fragments of the human ACE gene (AAA38328-AAA38330) for
 CC sequence determination
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 360 GACTTCCTCACTTTCCTGG 378
 DB 19 GATTTCCTCACCTCCCTGG 1
 RESULT 525
 AAA09605/c
 ID AAA09605 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA09605;
 XX

XX WPI; 2000-638268/61.

XX Assessing disease status in individual by determining sequence(s) at one

XX or more polymorphic positions within the human genes encoding the

PT protein(s) involved in physiological pathway associated with treatment

PT regime.

XX

XX Example 1; Page 55; 141pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention is related to methods for determining the

XX polymorphic pattern of an individual and using the results to determine

CC their risk of a number of diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular

CC diseases, glaucoma and nervous system disorders such as depression and

CC neurodegenerative diseases. In addition, the methods can be used to

CC determine the effects of different types of treatment for individuals,

CC and thus enables appropriate therapies to be prescribed. The PCR primers

CC shown in sequences AAC61201-C61371 were all used to demonstrate the

CC methods of the invention

XX

XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 GACTTCCTCCTCACTTCCTGG 378

DB 19 GATTCTTCACCTCCTGG 1

RESULT 527

AAC71201

ID AAC71201 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

XX AAC71201;

XX

XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #688.

XX

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;

XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;

XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO200058519-A2.

XX

XX 05-OCT-2000.

XX

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX

XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

FA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX

XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

PI Lipschutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX

XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide

PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful

PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and

PT genetic analysis.

XX

XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human

CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an

CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATTCTGG 19

RESULT 528

AAC71249
ID AAC71249 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAC71249;

DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #720.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200058519-A2.

XX 05-OCT-2000.

PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.

XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATTCTGG 19

RESULT 529

AAC71168
ID AAC71168 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAC71168;

DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #666.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200058519-A2.

XX 05-OCT-2000.

PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.

XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATTCTGG 19

RESULT 530

AAC71255
ID AAC71255 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAC71255;

DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX

PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATCTGG 19
|||||
RESULT 533
AAC71219
ID AAC71219 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC71219;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #700.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases

CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATCTGG 19
|||||
RESULT 534
AAC71198
ID AAC71198 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC71198;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #686.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATCTGG 19
|||||


```
RESULT 535
AAA65792
ID AAA65792 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC
XX
AC AAA65792;
XX
DT 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human leukocyte antigen C exon 3 sequencing primer SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
XX Human; VHL gene; sequencing; mutation; human leukocyte antigen; HLA;
KW transplantation surgery; detection; identification; primer;
KW pathogenic microorganism; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US6083699-A.
XX
PD 04-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 20-JAN-1998; 98US-00009483.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
PR 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807136.
PR 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US0007134.
XX
XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Hui M, Dunn JM, Larson MT, Lacroix J, Shipman R, Leushner J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-464336/40.
XX
XX Bi-directional sequencing of nucleic acid polymers for identifying
PT pathogens or detecting mutations by using a single reaction mixture
PT having first and second primers with different, spectroscopically-
PT distinguishable labels.
XX
XX Example 2; Col 11; 27pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for simultaneously determining
CC the position of a nucleotide base in a target region of both strands of a
CC denatured duplex nucleic acid polymer. The method comprises using a
CC single set of reaction mixture that is combined with the nucleic acid
CC polymer. The reaction mixture contains first and second oligonucleotide
CC primers, each with different, spectroscopically-distinguishable
CC fluorescent labels. The method is used to detect mutations, especially
CC medically significant mutations, in samples derived from a human patient,
CC animal, plant or microorganism, and for the determination of human
CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) type prior to transplantation surgery. The method
CC can also be used to detect and identify microorganisms, especially
CC pathogenic microorganisms, in a sample, and in situ sequencing
CC reactions to produce sequencing fragments within a histological specimen,
CC which are then removed from a selected location on the tissue preparation
CC and loaded onto a gel for sequence analysis. The sequencing reaction is
CC useful for evaluating archived samples in retrospective studies where the
CC outcome of a disease condition is known, but the causative mutation is
CC not. The present sequence represents a sequencing primer for the human
CC HLA-C gene, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 378 GACCGGACGACGGCGCA 396
DB 1 GACCGGCGGGCGGGGCA 19
RESULT 536
AAC85428
AAC85428 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
AAC85428;
20-APR-2001 (first entry)
Primer oML69 amplifies Salmon MHC class II beta and alpha promoters.
Promoter; regulation; expression; MHC class II; RAN; U2A'; primer;
immune response; productivity; DNA vaccination; cytokine; amplify;
interferon gamma; beta-carotene; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
Synthetic.
WO200077232-A1.
21-DEC-2000.
09-JUN-2000; 2000WO-NO000202.
10-JUN-1999; 99NO-00002819.
(GENO-) GENOMAR AS.
Syed M, Lundin M;
WPI; 2001-080695/09.
Novel promoters from Atlantic salmon for regulating expression of
nucleotide constructs, as DNA vaccines for protecting salmon and other
fish species against viral, bacterial infections.
Example 1; Page 7; 29pp; English.
The sequences given in AAC85425-28 are primers which were used in the
amplification of the Salmon MHC class II beta and alpha promoters and
intron I. The amplified sequences may be incorporated in nucleotide
constructs for the purpose of regulating the expression of such
constructs. For example, the salmon MHC class II beta-promoter was
inserted in a plasmid vector carrying the LacZ gene right upstream of the
gene in order to promote transcription of the LacZ gene. The resulting
plasmid was injected intraperitoneally of Atlantic salmon pre-smolts. The
immune response towards beta-galactosidase was measured by ELISA. The
results showed that fishes injected with the MHC class II promoter
containing plasmid, showed an ELISA titer higher than the mean value +2
times the standard deviation of the control fishes. No immune response
was detected using DNA-plasmid with LacZ gene without promoters.
Constructs such as these, may be used in vivo to achieve productivity
enhancement in production organisms which are bony fish aquatic and
marine species (i.e. Salmo spp. and Oreochromis spp.). Productivity
enhancement is achieved through vaccination, somatic routes or germ plasm
enhancement e.g. transfer of the construct through germ line routes. The
constructs may also be useful for DNA vaccination of salmon and other
fish species against various pathogens like virus, bacteria, parasites
and fungi. The promoters are useful for producing specific cytokines
(interferon gamma) to modulate immune responses subsequent to infection
in somatic tissues and may also be combined with MHC alleles for
optimizing the expression and presentation of pathogenic antigens.
Promoters may also be used to influence gene expression, for regulating
uptake and storage of beta-carotenes and compounds responsible for meat
coloring in salmonids. The promoters in salmon are species-specific and
cell-specific promoters, where expression of the gene of interest is
restricted to cells in which the promoter is active. The constitutive
promoter helps in expressing the gene of interest constitutively in all
cells close to the viral infection site
SQ
Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 53 CTCAGGAGGAGTCTTCGAC 71
```


KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cycostatic;
 KW antipsoiatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 XX that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 XX metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 102; 408pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 XX nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 XX nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 XX dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 XX ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 XX diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 XX squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 XX scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 XX scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 XX exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 75 GAGGGCGCGCAGTGGACA 93
 DB 19 GAGGGCCACCAAGTGGCCA 1
 RESULT 539
 AAH60115/c
 ID AAH60115 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH60115;
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2539.
 XX
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW

Db 1 CTTTGAGGAGTATCGCAC 19
 RESULT 537
 AAF31028/c
 ID AAF31028 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF31028;
 AC
 XX 05-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX leuA gene PCR primer LeuA9.
 DE
 XX Alpha-isopropylmalate synthase; enzyme; IPMS; leucine production; leuA;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Escherichia coli.
 OS
 XX EP1067191-A2.
 PN
 XX 10-JAN-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 05-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114459.
 PF
 XX 09-JUL-1999; 99RU-00114325.
 PR
 XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO KK.
 PA
 XX Guryatiner MM, Lunts MG, Kozlov YI, Ivanovskaya LV;
 PI Voroshilova EB;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-125730/14.
 DR
 XX
 XX New polypeptide with alpha-isopropylmalate synthase activity and
 XX decreased feedback inhibition of activity by L-leucine, useful for
 XX production of L-leucine for medical treatment.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 9; 19pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is a PCR primer for wild-type leuA gene from E.coli,
 XX which encodes alpha-isopropylmalate synthase (IPMS). The leuA gene was
 XX used to generate a mutant alpha-IPMS, which is de-sensitized in feedback
 XX inhibition by L-leucine. The mutant alpha-IPMS is useful for the
 XX production of L-leucine, which is useful for medical treatment, as a
 XX pharmaceutical or in the chemical industry or as a growth factor useful
 XX for production of other amino acids such as lysine. The present sequence
 XX was used to amplify the leuA gene for use in the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 275 GCAGGGCGGCACCAAGCTG 293
 DB 19 GCACATCGCACCAAGCTG 1
 RESULT 538
 AAH57991/c
 ID AAH57991 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH57991;
 AC
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk4 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:415.
 DE
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW

recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiscaling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO200130362-A2.
 PN 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 256; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscaling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AA457577 to AA462099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 321 GTGCTGGCGGCGGAGACC 339
 DB 19 GTGCTGACGAGGAGTACC 1

RESULT 540
 AAL49572
 ID AAL49572 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL49572;
 XX
 XX 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human prostate-specific PS118 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 21.

XX Human; prostate; prostate-specific sequence; prostate cancer; PS118;
 KW cytostatic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2002086316-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUL-2002.

XX 26-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991681.
 XX 23-APR-1997; 97US-00842385.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-00065383.

PA (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
 PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
 PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
 PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
 PA (GORD/) GORDAN J.
 PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
 PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
 PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
 PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
 PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
 PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.

XX Billingsel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordan J;
 PI Granados EN, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L;
 PI Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
 XX WPI; 2002-665429/71.

XX Novel PS118 polypeptide for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
 PT prognosticating, preventing, treating, or determining predisposition of
 PT individual to diseases and conditions of prostate, e.g. prostate cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 41; 58pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a number of prostate-specific sequences
 CC derived from the human PS118 gene. These can be used in the detection,
 CC monitoring and treatment of prostate diseases, particularly prostate
 CC cancer. The PS118 fragments of the invention were isolated from a
 CC prostate tissue expressed sequence tag (EST) library. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a sequence of the invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 GCCTGGCGGTGAGGCCGG 157
 DB 1 GACTGGCGGTAGAGGTGG 19

RESULT 541
 AAS99099
 ID AAS99099 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAS99099;
 AC
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human prostate cancer predisposing gene (HPC2) PCR primer #95.
 XX Human; mouse; HPC2; prostate cancer; neoplastic growth; cytostatic; ss;
 KW gene therapy; prostate cancer predisposing gene; chimpanzee; gorilla;
 XX sequencing primer; PCR primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS


```

XX PN WO200185911-A2.
XX PD 15-NOV-2001.
XX PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014602.
XX PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-00564805.
XX PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.
XX PI Tavrigian SV, Teng DHP, Simard J, Rommens JM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-066599/09.
XX PT Novel nucleic acid sequence encoding HPC2 polypeptide, which is marker
XX PT for prostate cancer, is useful in gene therapy techniques to restore HPC2
XX PT normal levels by which neoplastic growth is suppressed in recipient cell.
XX PS Example 8; Page 75; 239pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a human prostate cancer predisposing gene coding
XX CC for an HPC2 polypeptide. The DNA and protein sequences are useful as
XX CC diagnostic reagents for identifying a mutant HPC2 nucleotide sequence in
XX CC a suspected mutant HPC2 allele by comparing the sequence of the suspected
XX CC mutant HPC2 allele with a wild-type HPC2 sequence. The sequences are also
XX CC useful for detecting an alteration in HPC2, where the alteration is
XX CC associated with cancer in a human. The method involves analysing an HPC2
XX CC gene or an HPC2 gene expression product from a tissue of the human. The
XX CC HPC2 gene is useful as a marker for prostate cancer and can be used in
XX CC gene therapy techniques to suppress neoplastic growth of recipient cells
XX CC which carry the mutant HPC2 allele. The sequences represent primers used
XX CC in the methods of the invention, cDNA encoding human and mouse HPC2 and
XX CC cDNA encoding HPC2 paralogues and orthologues
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 50 CCACCTCAGAGGAGTCTCTG 68
Db 1 CCACACAGAGGAGCCACAG 19

RESULT 542
ABN84896/C
XX ID ABN84896 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABN84896;
XX DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human serotonin-like G-protein coupled receptor PCR primer.
XX KW G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; serotonin; 5-hydroxytryptamine;
XX KW human; antibacterial; virucide; fungicide; protozoacide; neuroprotective;
XX KW cardiant; antidepressant; hypertensive; hypotensive; diuretic;
XX KW osteopathic; antiulcer; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; cytostatic;
XX KW nootropic; analgesic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200259302-A2.
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX PF 21-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000540.
XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0364071P.
XX PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324054P.

XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX PI Smolyar A;
XX WPI; 2002-643344/69.
XX PT New G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) polynucleotide and its encoded
XX PT protein, useful for identifying modulators of GPCR activity, and in gene
XX PT therapy for treating bacterial infection, cancer, acute heart failure or
XX PT Parkinson's disease.
XX PS Example 21; Page 124; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a forward primer for a novel human serotonin-like
XX CC G-protein coupled receptor (SH1-like GPCR, see ABN84895). The primer was
XX CC used in the RT-PCR amplification of SH1-like GPCR mRNA in order to
XX CC determine the expression profile of the receptor. SH1-like GPCR mRNA was
XX CC highly expressed in cerebellum, postcentral gyrus, dorsal root ganglia,
XX CC erythrocytes, lung chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX CC esophagus, ileum chronic inflammation, benign prostatic hypertrophy
XX CC (BPH), and penis. The invention provides reagents which regulate the SH1-
XX CC like GPCR and reagents which bind to SH1-like GPCR gene products. These
XX CC reagents can play a role in preventing, ameliorating or correcting
XX CC dysfunctions or diseases including COPD, a cardiovascular disorder,
XX CC cancer, a urinary disorder, obesity, diabetes, a central nervous system
XX CC (CNS) disorder, asthma or a haematological disorder (all claimed) in a
XX CC subject. The reagent is especially an antisense oligonucleotide, ribozyme
XX CC or antibody. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the reagent, or an
XX CC expression vector encoding SH1-like GPCR, are claimed
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 284 CACCAAGCTGCTGAAGGAC 302
Db 19 CACAATGGCGTGAAGGAC 1

RESULT 543
ABL45034
XX ID ABL45034 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABL45034;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2078.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2001321190-A.
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 45; 528pp; Japanese.

```


XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 87 GTGCACATCACCACGTCGTG 105
 Db 1 GTGCACATCACCACATCTG 19

RESULT 544
 ABA91662
 ID ABA91662 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABA91662;
 XX DT 01-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Prostate-specific PS118 clone sequencing primer.
 XX DE PS118; prostate; marker; prostate cancer; human; sequencing; primer; ss.
 XX KW Homo sapiens.
 XX OS US2001055758-A1.
 XX FN 27-DEC-2001.
 XX PD 23-APR-1998; 98US-00065383.
 XX PF 23-APR-1997; 97US-00842385.
 XX PR (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
 XX PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
 XX PA (COPL/) COPLPITTS T L.
 XX PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
 XX PA (GORD/) GORDON J. E N.
 XX PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
 XX PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
 XX PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
 XX PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
 XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
 XX PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
 XX PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.

XX PI Billengel PA, Cohen M, Coplitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
 PI Granados EN, Hodges SC, KLAS MR, Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L;
 PI Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-187683/24.
 XX Detecting presence of target PS118 polynucleotide in test sample, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating,
 PT preventing or treating or determining predisposition to prostate disease.
 XX Example 2; Page 41; 57pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a sequencing primer designed from
 CC sequencing information of a prostate-specific PS118 consensus sequence
 CC (see ABA91651). It was used in the sequencing of PS118 expressed sequence
 CC tag-specific clones (see ABA91642-50) transcribed from human prostate
 CC tissue. PS118 polynucleotides (see AAW50809-13), polynucleotides (see
 CC ABA91642-51), antibodies, agonists and inhibitors are useful for
 CC detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing
 CC and treating, or determining the predisposition of an individual to,
 CC diseases and conditions of the prostate, such as benign prostatic
 CC hyperplasia, prostatitis, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, prostate
 CC cancer, tumours and metastases

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 139 GCCTGGCGGTGGAGCGCGG 157
 Db 1 GACTGGCGGTAGAGGTGG 19

RESULT 545
 ABA91659
 ID ABA91659 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABA91659;
 XX DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Lolium perenne LpPeroxidase1 primer #1.
 XX KW Lolium perenne; perennial ryegrass; plant; cell wall; lignification;
 KW cellulase; enzyme; lignin biosynthesis; cellulose degradation; CCoAMT;
 KW caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase; cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase; CAD;
 KW caffeic acid O-methyltransferase; OMT; cinnamate-4-hydroxylase; CHH;
 KW cinnamoyl-CoA reductase; CCR; peroxidase; PER; ferulate-5-hydroxylase;
 KW F5H; CELL; phenylalanine ammonia lyase; PAL; 4-coumarate:CoA ligase; 4CL;
 KW ryegrass; fescue species; molecular genetic marker; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Lolium perenne.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200226994-A1.
 XX PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-AU001221.
 XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000AU-00000419.
 XX PA (AGRI-) AGRIC VICTORIA SERVICES PTY LTD.
 XX PA (AGRE-) AGRESEARCH LTD.

XX PI Spangenberg G, Sawbridge TL, Ong EK, Emmerling M;
 XX WPI; 2002-444025/47.

XX Novel nucleic acid encoding lignification and cellulase enzymes or their
 PT related enzymes useful for modifying lignin biosynthesis and cellulose
 PT degradation in plants to manipulate plant cell wall.
 XX Example 3; Page 37; 436pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid (I) or its fragment
CC encoding caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase (CCoAMT), cinnamyl alcohol
CC dehydrogenase (CAD), caffeic acid O-methyltransferase (OMT), cinnamate-4-
CC hydroxylase (C4H), cinnamoyl-CoA reductase (CCR), peroxidase (PER),
CC cellulase (CEL), ferulate-5-hydroxylase (F5H), phenylalanine ammonia
CC lyase (PAL) or 4-coumarate:CoA ligase (4CL) from perennial ryegrass
CC (lodium perenne) or fescue species, (I), its nucleotide sequence
CC information and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms is useful as a
CC molecular genetic marker. (I) can be used for modifying lignin
CC biosynthesis and/or cellulose degradation in a plant to manipulate cell
CC walls. (I) or its fragments are useful for isolating cDNAs and genes
CC encoding homologous proteins from the same or other plant species, as
CC hybridisation probes to screen libraries from the desired plant. Short
CC segments of (I) or its fragment are useful in amplification protocols to
CC amplify longer nucleic acids or its fragments encoding homologous genes
CC from DNA or RNA. (I) or its fragments are useful as molecular genetic
CC markers for quantitative trait loci (QTL) tagging, QTL mapping, DNA
CC fingerprinting, and in marker assisted selection, particularly in
CC ryegrass and fescues, and in forage and turf grass improvement, e.g.
CC tagging QTLs for herbage quality traits, dry matter digestibility,
CC mechanical stress tolerance, disease resistance, insect pest resistance,
CC plant stature, leaf and stem colour. ABN87250 to ABN87272 represent
CC primers which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 CGCCAGAGAGGTCTCTAC 410

Db 1 CGCCAGAGAGACCTCAAC 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 546

ID ABZ76924

ABZ76924 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABZ76924;

DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human DGAT gene forward PCR primer 1534.

KW Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 8; human;
KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN W02003004630-A2.

PD 16-JAN-2003.

PP 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP0007520.

PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.

PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.

PA (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.

PI Fries H, Winter A;

XX WPI; 2003-239205/23.

XX New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a
PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for
PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for
PT meat marbling.

PS Example 2; Page 27; 91pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding
CC a bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or
CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling
CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and
CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a
CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its
CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene
CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The
CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT
CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino
CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The
CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT
CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or
CC guanine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a
CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of
CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position
CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine
CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk
CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a
CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the
CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to
CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCACCTACG 75

Db 1 GAGGCTCTCTGCCCTATG 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 547

ACC62358

ID ACC62358 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ACC62358;

DT 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human NOV5 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:233.

XX Human; NOVX; antiatherosclerotic; hypotensive; cardiatic; dermatological;
KW anorectic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinfertility;
KW haemostatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; anti-HIV; immunomodulator;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; metabolic; antilipemic;
KW gene therapy; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; scleroderma;
KW congenital heart defect; aortic stenosis; valve disease; transplantation;
KW tuberculous sclerosis; obesity; congenital adrenal hyperplasia; diabetes;
KW prostate cancer; metabolic disorder; neoplasm; lymphoma; uterus cancer;
KW idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; AIDS; bronchial asthma; cancer;
KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; cancer;
KW cancer-associated cachexia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia;
KW metabolic syndrome X; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX W02003023001-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028538.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318184P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322636P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322817P.
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323151P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323311P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323366P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341144P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359599P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361633P.
PR 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-0377908P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381483P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383863P.
PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393332P.
PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396412P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403517P.
PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236417.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Agee ML, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Berghs C, Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Catterton E, Chant JS, Chaudhuri A, Crabtree J, DiPippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen AJ, Ellerman K, Gangoli EA, Gerlach VL, Girot L, Gorman L, Guo X, Gusev VV, Ji W, Kekuda R, Khramsov NV, Leach MD, Lepley DM, Li L, Liu X, Malyankar UM, Miller CE, Ooi CE, Ort T, Padigara M, Patturajan M, Pena CE, Rieger DK, Rothenberg MB, Shenoy SG, Shinkets RA, Spaderna SK, Spytek KA, Taupier RJ, Twomlow N, Vernet CAM, Voss EZ, Zerhusen BD, Zhong M;
WPI; 2003-313241/30.
XX
DR Novel human proteins and nucleic acid encoding the proteins, useful for
XX diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disorders involving the human
XX protein or nucleic acid e.g. cardiac and neurological disorders.
XX
XX Example C; Page 301; 460pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes isolated human NOVX proteins, where X is
XX 1 to 42. ACC62236 to ACC62345 encode the human NOVX proteins given in
XX ABR54167 to ABR54276. NOVX sequences have antiatherosclerotic, cardiant,
XX hypotensive, dermatological, anorectic, immunosuppressive, cyrostatic,
XX antidiabetic, antiinfertility, haemostatic, antiinflammatory, anti-HIV,
XX antiasthmatic, metabolic, immunomodulator, neuroprotective, nootropic,
XX antiparkinsonian and antilipemic activities, and can be used in gene
XX therapy. NOVX proteins are useful for treating or preventing a pathology
XX associated with a NOVX protein in humans and for treating a syndrome
XX associated with the human disease. NOVX nucleic acids, proteins and
XX antibodies can be used in the treatment and diagnosis of cardiomyopathy,
XX atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis,
XX valve disease, tuberosus sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation,
XX congenital adrenal hyperplasia, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic
XX disorders, neoplasm, lymphoma, uterus cancer, fertility, haemophilia,
XX hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, graft versus host
XX disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis,
XX infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer,
XX Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, immune disorders,
XX haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias, and metabolic syndrome X.
XX ACC62346 to ACC62465 represent PCR primers and probes for human NOVX
XX sequences, which are used in examples from the present invention.
XX ABR54277 represents a human trypsinogen protein given in comparison with
XX the human NOV35b protein in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 CACGTCACCTCGAGCAG 278
DB 1 CAGGGAGGACCTGGAGAAG 19
RESULT 548
ADE29792
ID ADE29792 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE29792;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:414.
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cyrostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiasthmatic;
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003072590-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
XX protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 414; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
XX modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
XX organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
XX vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAS
XX have cyrostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
XX antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
XX antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
XX siNAS can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
XX tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
XX and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
XX septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
XX disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
XX identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
XX studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
XX in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 GCGGACCAAGCTGGTGA 298

Db 19 GCTGCCCCACCTGCTGA 1

RESULT 551

AD29783/C

ID ADE29783 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADE29783;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:405.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (STRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
XX protein kinase genes.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 405; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
XX modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
XX organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)

CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGGAGGC 154

Db 19 CCTGCTGAAGCTGGAGGC 1

RESULT 552

AAZ94278

ID AAZ94278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ94278;

XX 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Human PHELIIX nested primer NP2.

XX PHELIIX; human; testis-specific; transcription factor; prostate cancer;
XX bladder cancer; ovary cancer; testicular cancer; gene therapy; diagnosis;
XX vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200012709-A2.

XX 09-MAR-2000.

XX 31-AUG-1999; 99WO-US020137.

XX 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098610P.

XX 31-OCT-1998; 98US-0106524P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB;

XX WPI; 2000-237872/20.

XX Testis specific Helix Loop Helix proteins expressed in cancers and useful
XX for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of prostate, bladder and
XX ovarian tumors.

XX Example 1; Page 31; 62pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of nested primer NP2, which was used in the
XX amplification of gene fragments obtained from a suppression subtractive
XX hybridization reaction using LAPC xenograft cDNA and designed to identify
XX novel prostate and prostate cancer-specific genes. A 437 bp clone was
XX obtained. Full-length cDNA (see AA294275) was subsequently cloned from a
XX testis cDNA library. This encoded PHELIIX (see AA294269), a novel
XX transcription factor that is normally expressed only in testis tissue,
XX but is up-regulated in prostate and other types of cancer. The invention

CC Provides diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful in the management of
CC various cancers which express PHEIX, including prostate cancer, bladder
CC cancer, ovarian cancer and testicular cancer

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 553
AAA37951
ID AAA37951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA37951;
XX
DT 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer (NP2) used in PTAN gene isolation.
XX
KW PTAN; testis specific; prostate cancer; overexpress; chromosome 1q22;
KW diagnose; cancer; breast; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200020589-A2.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022985.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102556P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102310P.
PR 21-DEC-1998; 98US-0113229P.
PR 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129518P.
XX

(UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA (AFAR/) AFAR D B.
PA (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.
PA (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.
PA (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.
XX
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Mitchell SC;
XX
WPI; 2000-317715/27.
XX
DR PTAN proteins, and sequences encoding them, used for diagnosing and
XX treating cancers, especially breast and prostate cancers.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 31; 71pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA
XX fragments of the PTAN (testis specific protein expressed in prostate
XX cancer) gene. PTAN is expressed in 3 isoforms PTAN-1, 2, and 3. The PTAN
XX gene is located on chromosome 1q22. PTAN is overexpressed in prostate
XX cancer, and has a testis specific expression pattern in adult tissues.
XX PTAN shows no homology to any known gene. PTAN can be used in methods for
XX the diagnosis of cancer, especially prostate or breast cancer, where the
XX normal tissue samples are prostate tissue, or breast tissue, bone tissue,
XX lymphatic tissue, serum, blood, or urine. A vector containing the PTAN
XX nucleotide sequence, a vaccine composition targeting PTAN, PTAN,
XX ribozymes specific for PTAN mRNA and antisense sequences, can be used to
XX treat cancer, especially breast and prostate cancers. Cancer development
XX can be inhibited by a vaccine composition targeting PTAN
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 554
AAZ93048
ID AAZ93048 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ93048;
XX
DT 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer used for generating human brain specific protein BPC-1 cDNA.
XX
KW BPC-1; oncogene; oncogenic; cancer; prostate; bladder; antibody;
KW antisense; vaccine; detection; prognosis; drug screening; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200009691-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 10-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018250.
XX
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095982P.
XX

(UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA (AFAR/) AFAR D E.
PA (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.
PA (LEON/) LEONG K.
PA (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.
PA (SAFF/) SAFFRAN D C.
PA (JAKO/) JAKOBOVITS A.
XX
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;
XX Jakobovits A;
XX
WPI; 2000-206006/18.
XX
DR New isolated BPC-1 polypeptides, useful for developing products for the
XX diagnosis, staging, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly
XX prostate or bladder cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 35; 79pp; English.

XX BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used for the detection of
XX BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides in biological samples, this is
XX particularly useful for detecting cancers expressing BPC-1, e.g. prostate
XX cancer or bladder cancer. Antibodies directed against BPC-1 or antisense
XX polynucleotides can be used for treating such cancers. The BPC-1
XX polypeptides can also be used in vaccines for treating or inhibiting the
XX development of a cancer expressing BPC-1. The polypeptides and
XX polynucleotides can also be used for detecting cancer. The BPC-1 polypeptide
XX and predicting susceptibility to developing cancer. The BPC-1 polypeptide
XX comprises a CUB domain which is expressed in prostate and bladder
XX carcinoma cells and which shows sequence similarity with CUB domains from
XX certain tissues of the brain, however, it is expressed at high levels in
XX prostate cancer cells and bladder cancer cells. A number of synthetic
XX oligonucleotides were used to generate BPC-1 cDNA from total cell RNA of
XX tumour cells lines. These primers were a cDNA synthesis primer
XX (AAZ93041), two adaptor sequences (AAZ93042-293045), a PCR primer
XX (AAZ93046) and two nested primers (AAZ93047, AAZ93048). This sequence is
XX one of the nested primers (NP1) used in the amplification method.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128858P.
PA (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;
XX WPI; 2000-672681/65.
XX
XX Novel 24P4C12 polypeptides and polynucleotides, used in the diagnosis and
PT treatment of cancer, especially prostate cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 65; 137pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a prostate tumour associated gene,
CC designated 24P4C12, and its encoded protein. 24P4C12 has anticancer and
CC cytostatic activity, and can be used in vaccine production and in gene
CC therapy. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising 24P4C12 can
CC be used to treat a patient with cancer, especially prostate cancer, the
CC vaccine can also be used to inhibit the development or progression of
CC cancer. The polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used to diagnose
CC cancers, especially prostate cancer. A transgenic animal comprising
CC 24P4C12 can be used for the development and screening of therapeutic
CC reagents. The polypeptide is a transmembrane protein which is expressed
CC specifically in prostate cancer, allowing the development of more
CC specific anticancer therapies and diagnostic assays
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 560
AAF85709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAF85709;
XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
DT Human cancer related protein 20P2H8 cDNA PCR primer #3.
DE Human, cancer related protein 20P2H8; vaccine; chromosome 15q32-23;
XX prostate cancer; bladder cancer; colon cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200131012-A1.
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029477.
PF 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162364P.
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA Afar DEH, Raitano AB, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-308645/32.
DR 20P2H8 polynucleotides and polypeptides useful for diagnosing and
PT treating cancer, and for screening for screening for modulating
PT compounds.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 64; 111pp; English.

CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
CC cancer related protein 20P2H8. The gene, which is found at chromosome
CC 15q32-23, is upregulated in cancers such as that of the prostate, and
CC bladder, colon and pancreas. The sequences can be used to diagnose and
CC treat these cancers, and to vaccinate against them. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer for the coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 561
AAD06232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ID AAD06232;
XX AAD06232;
XX 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT Human SGP28 gene fragment amplifying NP2 primer.
DE Human, specific granule protein 28; SGP28; therapy; PCR primer; prostate;
KW colon; cancer; prognosis; vaccine; anticancer; SSH;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200131343-A2.
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029607.
PF 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162610P.
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Mitchell SC, Paris M;
PI Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-308685/32.
DR Detecting cancers, particularly of prostate and colon, from
PT overexpression of SGP28 protein, also methods for treating these cancers
XX e.g. by vaccination with the protein.
XX Example 1; Page 59; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the
CC diagnosis and therapy of prostate cancer which utilise human SGP28
CC (specific granule protein 28) gene and proteins. The method involves
CC detecting cancers, particularly of prostate and colon, from
CC overexpression of SGP28 protein. The expression of SGP28, which is an
CC extracellular protein is restricted to the prostate and ovary, and is
CC markedly up-regulated in prostate tumours. SGP28 sequence is used for
CC diagnosis (including in vivo imaging), staging, monitoring and prognosis
CC of prostatic and colon cancer, and for assisting selection of therapy.
CC Also SGP28-expressing cancers can be treated by administering a
CC composition or vaccine that contains a vector expressing an antibody
CC specific for SGP28 protein, nucleic acid encoding SGP28 protein or its
CC fragments, polypeptides encoded by SGP28 gene and SGP28-specific antibody
CC optionally conjugated to toxin or therapeutic agent. SGP28 gene product
CC is also used as source of therapeutic antisense or ribozyme agents, as
CC primers/probes for diagnosis or prognosis, to identify compounds that
CC inhibit calcium entry into prostatic cells, for recombinant production of
CC SGP28 peptides and for isolating related sequences. SGP28 protein and its

CC fragments are used to raise specific antibodies (Ab) and to identify
CC specific binding agents (potentially useful as therapeutic and diagnostic
CC agents) and also potential anticancer agents. The present sequence is a
CC nested primer 2 (NP2) used to amplify gene fragments resulting from SSH
CC (suppression subtractive hybridisation) reaction. This sequence is used
CC in the SSH isolation of cDNA fragment of human SGP28 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 562

AA04811
ID AAD04811 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD04811;

XX 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX Human 36P6D5 gene fragment amplifying primer NP2.

XX Human; 36P6D5 protein; secreted tumour antigen; therapy; cancer; kidney;
KW bladder; ovary; breast; pancreas; colon; lung; vaccine; cytostatic; SSH;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200131015-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029894.

XX 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162417P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Raitano AB, Jakobovits A, Faris M, Afar DEH, Hubert RS;

PI Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2001-308646/32.

XX Detecting presence of cancer expressing 36P6D5 protein in individual by
CC comparing protein level in test sample to normal sample, where elevated
CC level of protein in test sample indicates presence of cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 70; 113pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a gene and its encoded secreted tumour
CC antigen, termed 36P6D5. These sequences are used for the diagnosis and
CC treatment of various cancers which express 36P6D5, such as cancers of the
CC kidney, bladder, ovary, breast, pancreas, colon and lungs. In normal
CC individuals 36P6D5 protein, is predominantly expressed in pancreas, with
CC lower levels of expression in prostate and small intestine. Vaccines
CC comprising immunogenic protein of 36P6D5 is useful for inhibiting the
CC development of prostate or colon cancer. Pharmaceutical composition
CC comprising 36P6D5 protein is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of
CC prostate cancer and other cancers, for modulating or inhibiting the
CC expression of 36P6D5 genes and/or translation of the 36P6D5 transcripts,
CC and as therapeutic agents. The present sequence is a nested primer (NP)2
CC used to amplify gene fragments resulting from SSH (suppression
CC subtractive hybridisation) reaction. This sequence is used in the SSH
CC isolation of cDNA fragment of human 36P6D5 gene

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 563

AAF76012
ID AAF76012 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF76012;

XX 22-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer NP2, SEQ ID NO:18, used in human PC-LECTIN cDNA isolation.

XX Human; PC-LECTIN; C-type lectin; transmembrane antigen; normal testis;
KW layilin homologue; prostate cancer antigen; overexpression;

XX androgen-dependent prostate cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200112811-A1.

XX 22-FEB-2001.

XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022065.

XX 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148935P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A, Raitano AB;

XX WPI; 2001-211222/21.

XX New PC-LECTIN polynucleotide encoding a transmembrane antigen over
CC expressed in human prostate cancer, useful for the prognosis, diagnosis
CC and treatment of prostate cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 59; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel human C-type lectin transmembrane
CC antigen, PC-LECTIN (AAB73309) and cDNA encoding it (AAF76004). The
CC expression of the human PC-LECTIN gene is normally restricted to the
CC testis, but is highly overexpressed in prostate cancer. PC-LECTIN
CC expression is higher in androgen-dependent prostate tumours compared with
CC androgen-independent prostate tumours, and expression is therefore likely
CC to be dependent on the presence of androgen. Human PC-LECTIN therefore
CC represents a diagnostic and therapeutic target for prostate cancer,
CC particularly androgen-dependent prostate cancer. Human PC-LECTIN exhibits
CC homology to hamster layilin (44.9% identity over a 265 residue overlap),
CC but is not thought to be the human orthologue of layilin, as diverges
CC significantly in a key functional domain proposed for the layilin
CC protein. Human PC-LECTIN or an immunogenic portion thereof, a vector
CC encoding PC-LECTIN, a PC-LECTIN antisense nucleotide, a PC-LECTIN
CC nucleotide-targeted ribozyme, or an anti- PC-LECTIN antibody may be used
CC to prepare a composition for treating a patient with a cancer,
CC particularly prostate cancer, but also breast, bladder, lung, bone,
CC colon, pancreatic, testicular, cervical or ovarian cancers that express
CC PC-LECTIN. PC-LECTIN proteins are also useful for diagnosing the presence
CC of cancer. PC-LECTIN antibodies and nucleotides are useful in the
CC treatment (e.g., antisense therapy), diagnosis and/or prognosis of
CC prostate cancer and other PC-LECTIN-expressing cancers. PC-LECTIN
CC antibodies may also be used as drug targeting agents. The PC-LECTIN
CC nucleotides and proteins may additionally be used in drug discovery to
CC identify molecules that modulate PC-LECTIN function or expression. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human
CC PC-LECTIN cDNA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 20
 |||||
 RESULT 564
 AAF83890
 ID AAF83890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF83890;
 AC AAF83890;
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Nested primer (NP)2 used in human PHOR-1 cDNA isolation.
 DE
 XX G-protein-coupled receptor; prostate; cancer; PHOR-1; kidney; uterine;
 XX cervical; stomach; rectal; cytosolic; vaccine; cell function regulator;
 KW human; prostate homologue of olfactory receptor-1; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200125434-A1.
 PN 12-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027543.
 PF
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157902P.
 PR
 XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
 PA
 XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Jakobovits A, Faris M, Hubert RS;
 PI Mitchell SC, Safran DC;
 PI WPI; 2001-367230/38.
 DR
 XX Novel gene designated PHOR-1, a G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 PT in prostate cancer, useful as diagnostic marker and therapeutic target
 PT for cancers of prostate, kidney, uterus.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 59; 139pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 CC in prostate cancer, termed PHOR-1. The encoding cDNA is contained in
 CC plasmid designated p101P3A1 deposited with ATCC as Accession No. PTA-312.
 CC PHOR-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for diagnosing the
 CC presence of cancer, especially prostate, kidney, uterine, cervical,
 CC stomach or rectal cancer by determining and comparing the level of the
 CC protein or mRNA expression in test and normal tissue samples.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising PHOR-1 is useful for treating
 CC cancer. PHOR-1 proteins are useful for identifying ligands and other
 CC agents and cellular constituents that binds to PHOR-1 gene product and
 CC for generating antibodies which are useful in diagnostic, prognostic and
 CC imaging methodologies and for the treatment of prostate cancer. Cell
 CC lines expressing PHOR-1 are useful for identifying protein-protein
 CC interactions mediated by PHOR-1. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC used in isolation of the PHOR-1 (prostate homologue of olfactory receptor
 CC -1) cDNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 20
 |||||
 RESULT 564
 AAF83890
 ID AAF83890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF83890;
 AC AAF83890;
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Nested primer (NP)2 used in human PHOR-1 cDNA isolation.
 DE
 XX G-protein-coupled receptor; prostate; cancer; PHOR-1; kidney; uterine;
 XX cervical; stomach; rectal; cytosolic; vaccine; cell function regulator;
 KW human; prostate homologue of olfactory receptor-1; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200125434-A1.
 PN 12-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027543.
 PF
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157902P.
 PR
 XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
 PA
 XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Jakobovits A, Faris M, Hubert RS;
 PI Mitchell SC, Safran DC;
 PI WPI; 2001-367230/38.
 DR
 XX Novel gene designated PHOR-1, a G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 PT in prostate cancer, useful as diagnostic marker and therapeutic target
 PT for cancers of prostate, kidney, uterus.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 59; 139pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 CC in prostate cancer, termed PHOR-1. The encoding cDNA is contained in
 CC plasmid designated p101P3A1 deposited with ATCC as Accession No. PTA-312.
 CC PHOR-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for diagnosing the
 CC presence of cancer, especially prostate, kidney, uterine, cervical,
 CC stomach or rectal cancer by determining and comparing the level of the
 CC protein or mRNA expression in test and normal tissue samples.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising PHOR-1 is useful for treating
 CC cancer. PHOR-1 proteins are useful for identifying ligands and other
 CC agents and cellular constituents that binds to PHOR-1 gene product and
 CC for generating antibodies which are useful in diagnostic, prognostic and
 CC imaging methodologies and for the treatment of prostate cancer. Cell
 CC lines expressing PHOR-1 are useful for identifying protein-protein
 CC interactions mediated by PHOR-1. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC used in isolation of the PHOR-1 (prostate homologue of olfactory receptor
 CC -1) cDNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 20
 |||||
 RESULT 564
 AAF83890
 ID AAF83890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF83890;
 AC AAF83890;
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Nested primer (NP)2 used in human PHOR-1 cDNA isolation.
 DE
 XX G-protein-coupled receptor; prostate; cancer; PHOR-1; kidney; uterine;
 XX cervical; stomach; rectal; cytosolic; vaccine; cell function regulator;
 KW human; prostate homologue of olfactory receptor-1; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200125434-A1.
 PN 12-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027543.
 PF
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157902P.
 PR
 XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
 PA
 XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Jakobovits A, Faris M, Hubert RS;
 PI Mitchell SC, Safran DC;
 PI WPI; 2001-367230/38.
 DR
 XX Novel gene designated PHOR-1, a G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 PT in prostate cancer, useful as diagnostic marker and therapeutic target
 PT for cancers of prostate, kidney, uterus.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 59; 139pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 CC in prostate cancer, termed PHOR-1. The encoding cDNA is contained in
 CC plasmid designated p101P3A1 deposited with ATCC as Accession No. PTA-312.
 CC PHOR-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for diagnosing the
 CC presence of cancer, especially prostate, kidney, uterine, cervical,
 CC stomach or rectal cancer by determining and comparing the level of the
 CC protein or mRNA expression in test and normal tissue samples.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising PHOR-1 is useful for treating
 CC cancer. PHOR-1 proteins are useful for identifying ligands and other
 CC agents and cellular constituents that binds to PHOR-1 gene product and
 CC for generating antibodies which are useful in diagnostic, prognostic and
 CC imaging methodologies and for the treatment of prostate cancer. Cell
 CC lines expressing PHOR-1 are useful for identifying protein-protein
 CC interactions mediated by PHOR-1. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC used in isolation of the PHOR-1 (prostate homologue of olfactory receptor
 CC -1) cDNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 20
 |||||
 RESULT 564
 AAF83890
 ID AAF83890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF83890;
 AC AAF83890;
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Nested primer (NP)2 used in human PHOR-1 cDNA isolation.
 DE
 XX G-protein-coupled receptor; prostate; cancer; PHOR-1; kidney; uterine;
 XX cervical; stomach; rectal; cytosolic; vaccine; cell function regulator;
 KW human; prostate homologue of olfactory receptor-1; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200125434-A1.
 PN 12-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027543.
 PF
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157902P.
 PR
 XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
 PA
 XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Jakobovits A, Faris M, Hubert RS;
 PI Mitchell SC, Safran DC;
 PI WPI; 2001-367230/38.
 DR
 XX Novel gene designated PHOR-1, a G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 PT in prostate cancer, useful as diagnostic marker and therapeutic target
 PT for cancers of prostate, kidney, uterus.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 59; 139pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 CC in prostate cancer, termed PHOR-1. The encoding cDNA is contained in
 CC plasmid designated p101P3A1 deposited with ATCC as Accession No. PTA-312.
 CC PHOR-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for diagnosing the
 CC presence of cancer, especially prostate, kidney, uterine, cervical,
 CC stomach or rectal cancer by determining and comparing the level of the
 CC protein or mRNA expression in test and normal tissue samples.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising PHOR-1 is useful for treating
 CC cancer. PHOR-1 proteins are useful for identifying ligands and other
 CC agents and cellular constituents that binds to PHOR-1 gene product and
 CC for generating antibodies which are useful in diagnostic, prognostic and
 CC imaging methodologies and for the treatment of prostate cancer. Cell
 CC lines expressing PHOR-1 are useful for identifying protein-protein
 CC interactions mediated by PHOR-1. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC used in isolation of the PHOR-1 (prostate homologue of olfactory receptor
 CC -1) cDNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T;


```

AC AAS42202;
XX
DT 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human prostate-related gene 103P2D6 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX
XX 103P2D6; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; foetal tissue; ss;
KW tumour; cancer; bone; ovary; breast; pancreas; colon; lung; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme; serum; blood; urine; bladder;
KW single chain monoclonal antibody; cervix; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200162925-A2.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005996.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184558P.
PR 13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218956P.
XX
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Rastegar GS, Mitchell SC, Hubert RS;
PI Challita-Eid PM, Paris M, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-557705/62.
XX
XX New polynucleotide for treating and diagnosing prostate cancer is the
PT 103P2D6 gene which encodes for 103P2D6-related proteins.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 55; 132pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAS42193-AAS42208 represent the 103P2D6 gene and the primers
CC and adaptors used to amplify 103P2D6 DNA. 103P2D6 is not expressed in
CC normal adult tissue but is aberrantly expressed in some foetal tissues
CC and many cancers including tumours of the prostate, testis, bladder,
CC bone, cervix, ovary, breast, pancreas, colon and lung. The 103P2D6
CC polynucleotide, its related protein and also peptide fragments of the
CC protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and treating cancer. A vector
CC comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a single chain monoclonal
CC antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an 103P2D6-related protein,
CC and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a polynucleotide having the 103P2D6
CC coding sequence, are both useful in the preparation of a composition for
CC treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 103P2D6. The sequences
CC can be used in diagnostic methods to monitor the level of 103P2D6 gene
CC products in serum, blood, urine and tissue and to thereby detect the
CC presence of cancerous cells
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 567
AAS07091
ID AAD07091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD07091;
XX
XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX NP2 primer used in isolation of STEAP cDNA fragment generated from SSH.
DE
XX Human; cytostatic; antiproliferative; vaccine; gene therapy;
KW Human; six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate-1; STEAP-1; cancer;

```

```

KW prostate; colon; bladder; lung; ovarian; pancreatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200140276-A2.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033040.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00455486.
XX
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
XX Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Saffran DC, Mitchell SC;
PI Paris M, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-367804/38.
XX
XX New STEAP (six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate)
PT proteins, expressed in human cancers, useful for detecting and treating
PT cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 70; 187pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is nested primer (NP2) which is used to isolate the
CC human six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate (STEAP) cDNA
CC fragment generated from suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH).
CC STEAP is a member of cell surface serpentine transmembrane antigens.
CC STEAP gene is used in gene therapy. Inhibiting the development or
CC progression of a cancer (eg. prostate, colon, bladder, lung, ovarian and
CC pancreatic) expressing STEAP or inhibiting growth or killing cells
CC expressing STEAP in a patient, comprises administering a vaccine
CC composition to the patient. Treating a patient with a cancer that
CC expresses STEAP, or inhibiting growth or killing cells expressing STEAP,
CC comprises administering to the patient a vector encoding single chain
CC monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and
CC light chains of the monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to STEAP,
CC such that the vector delivers the single chain monoclonal antibody coding
CC sequence to the cancer cells and the encoded single chain monoclonal
CC antibody is expressed intracellularly
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 568
AAS11672
ID AAS11672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS11672;
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Prostate and testis-related gene 84P2A9 cDNA nested primer #2.
DE
XX 84P2A9; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; tissue; cancer; ss;
KW leukaemia; tumour; kidney; brain; bone; skin; ovary; breast; pancreas;
KW colon; lung; cytostatic; gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme;
KW single chain monoclonal antibody; serum; blood; urine.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200155391-A2.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001.

```



```

XX PF 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002651.
XX PR 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178560P.
XX PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX PI Jakobovits A, Afar DEH, Challita-Eid PM, Levin E, Mitchell SC;
XX FI Hubert RS;
XX DR WPI; 2001-502631/55.
XX PT New 84P2A9 gene and its encoded protein, useful for diagnosing and
XX PT treating cancer, e.g. leukemia and cancer of the prostate, testis,
XX PT kidney, brain or bone, or for eliciting an immune response.
XX PS Example 1; Page 71; 149pp; English.
XX CC The nucleic acid sequences represent the 84P2A9 gene and the primers and
XX CC adaptors used to amplify 84P2A9 DNA. 84P2A9 exhibits prostate and testis
XX CC specific expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly
XX CC expressed in many cancers including leukaemia and tumours of the
XX CC prostate, testis, kidney, brain, bone, skin, ovary, breast, pancreas,
XX CC colon and lung. The 84P2A9 polynucleotide, its related protein and also
XX CC peptide fragments of the protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer. A vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a
XX CC single chain monoclonal antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an
XX CC 84P2A9-related protein, and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a
XX CC polynucleotide having the 84P2A9 coding sequence, are both useful in the
XX CC preparation of a composition for treating a patient with a cancer that
XX CC expresses 84P2A9. The sequences can be used in diagnostic methods to
XX CC monitor the level of 84P2A9 gene products in serum, blood, urine and
XX CC tissue and to thereby detect the presence of cancerous cells
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGCTGCGGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGCTGCGGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 569
ABL50419
ID ABL50419 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL50419;
XX DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human 158P1F4 gene nested primer (NP)2 SEQ ID NO:736.
XX KW Human; 158P1F4; chromosome 8q220q23, 158P1F4; chromosome 8q23; cancer;
XX KW bladder cancer; immune response; cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; HLA;
XX KW human leukocyte antigen; helper T lymphocyte; HTL; PCR primer; adapter;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200216598-A2.
XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026411.
XX PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

```

```

XX PI Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
XX FI Paris M, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX DR WPI; 2002-269357/31.
XX PT Monitoring 158P1H4 gene products in biological sample from patient who
XX PT has or is suspected of having cancer, useful for treating cancer,
XX PT comprises identifying presence of aberrant 158P1H4 gene products in
XX PT biological sample.
XX PS Example 45; Page 116; 209pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for monitoring 158P1H4 gene
XX CC products in a biological sample from a patient who has or is suspected of
XX CC having cancer. The method comprises determining the status of 158P1H4
XX CC gene products in a tissue sample from an individual, comparing the status
XX CC to the status of 158P1H4 gene products in a normal sample, and
XX CC identifying the presence of aberrant 158P1H4 gene products in the sample.
XX CC 158P1H4 sequences have cytostatic activity and can be used in vaccine
XX CC production. 158P1H4 polynucleotides may be used in monitoring genetic
XX CC abnormalities. The 158P1H4 proteins may be used in assessing the status
XX CC of 158P1H4 gene products in normal versus cancerous tissues and so
XX CC elucidating the malignant phenotype, in generating and characterizing
XX CC domain-specific antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors
XX CC that bind to 158P1H4 or its particular domain, and for generating cancer
XX CC vaccines. Antibodies against 158P1H4 are useful in diagnostic and
XX CC prognostic assays, in treating patients with cancer, in generating
XX CC cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) or helper T lymphocyte (HTL) responses, and
XX CC as immunological reagents for detecting 158P1H4-expressing cells. The
XX CC antibodies are particularly useful in bladder cancer diagnostic and
XX CC prognostic assays, and imaging methodologies. The 158P1H4 gene has been
XX CC located to chromosome 8q21-q23, and the 158P1F4 gene also described in
XX CC the present invention has been located to chromosome 8q23. ABL50400 to
XX CC ABL50429 and ABB94468 to ABB95188 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGCTGCGGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGCTGCGGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 570
ABL50407
ID ABL50407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL50407;
XX DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human 158P1H4 gene nested primer (NP)2 SEQ ID NO:724.
XX KW Human; 158P1H4; chromosome 8q220q23, 158P1F4; chromosome 8q23; cancer;
XX KW bladder cancer; immune response; cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; HLA;
XX KW human leukocyte antigen; helper T lymphocyte; HTL; PCR primer; adapter;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200216598-A2.
XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026411.
XX PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

```


PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
 XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 PA Challita-Bid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
 PI Faris M., Ge W, Jakobovits A;
 XX WPI; 2002-269357/31.
 DR Monitoring 158PiH4 gene products in biological sample from patient who
 XX has or is suspected of having cancer, useful for treating cancer.
 PT Comprises identifying presence of aberrant 158PiH4 gene products in
 PT biological sample.
 XX Example 1; Page 69; 209pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a method for monitoring 158PiH4 gene
 XX products in a biological sample from a patient who has or is suspected of
 CC having cancer. The method comprises determining the status of 158PiH4
 CC gene products in a tissue sample from an individual, comparing the status
 CC to the status of 158PiH4 gene products in a normal sample, and
 CC identifying the presence of aberrant 158PiH4 gene products in the sample.
 CC 158PiH4 sequences have cytostatic activity and can be used in vaccine
 CC production. 158PiH4 polynucleotides may be used in monitoring genetic
 CC abnormalities. The 158PiH4 proteins may be used in assessing the status
 CC of 158PiH4 gene products in normal versus cancerous tissues and so
 CC elucidating the malignant phenotype, in generating and characterizing
 CC domain-specific antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors
 CC that bind to 158PiH4 or its particular domain, and for generating cancer
 CC vaccines. Antibodies against 158PiH4 are useful in diagnostic and
 CC prognostic assays, in treating patients with cancer, in generating
 CC cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) or helper T lymphocyte (HTL) responses, and
 CC as immunological reagents for detecting 158PiH4-expressing cells. The
 CC antibodies are particularly useful in bladder cancer diagnostic and
 CC prognostic assays, and imaging methodologies. The 158PiH4 gene has been
 CC located to chromosome 8q22-q23, and the 158PiH4 gene also described in
 CC the present invention has been located to chromosome 8q23. ABL50400 to
 CC ABL50429 and ABB94468 to ABB95188 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
 DB 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
 RESULT 571
 ABA98342
 ID ABA98342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABA98342;
 AC ABA98342;
 XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DT Nested primer (NP) 2.
 DE 55P4H4; cancer; immune response; ds; PCR primer.
 KW Unidentified.
 XX WO200196391-A2.
 XX 20-DEC-2001.
 XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019246.
 XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211454P.
 XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.

PA (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
 XX Faris M, Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Levin E, Mitchell SC, Raitano AB;
 PI Jakobovits A;
 XX WPI; 2002-098053/13.
 DR Novel isolated 55P4H4-related protein encoded by a gene over-expressed in
 PT multiple cancers, useful as a diagnostic and/or therapeutic agent for
 PT cancer, preferably prostate cancer.
 XX Example 1; Page 54; 160pp; English.
 XX This invention relates to an isolated 55P4H4-related protein encoded by a
 CC gene that is over-expressed in multiple cancers. The polypeptide is
 CC useful for inducing an immune response to an 55P4H4 protein, providing
 CC the protein comprises of at least one T cell or B cell epitope. The
 CC immune system cell is a B cell which generates antibodies that
 CC specifically bind to the protein or is a T cell, preferably a cytotoxic T
 CC cell (CTC) which kills an autologous cell that expresses the 55P4H4
 CC protein, or a helper T cell (HTL) which secretes cytokines that
 CC facilitate the cytotoxic activity of a cytotoxic T lymphocyte. A method
 CC is mentioned which is considered useful for monitoring the presence of
 CC cancer in an individual, where the presence of elevated 55P4H4 mRNA or
 CC protein expression in the test sample relative to the normal tissue
 CC sample provides an indication of the presence or status of a cancer which
 CC occurs in a prostate, kidney, testis, lung, cervix, bone, bladder, brain
 CC or ovary tissue. The protein is useful in diagnostic assays that examine
 CC conditions associated with dysregulated cell growth such as cancer and is
 CC also useful in forensic analysis of tissues of unknown origin, to treat a
 CC pathological condition characterized by the overexpression of 55P4H4, for
 CC assessing the status of 55P4H4 gene products in normal versus cancerous
 CC tissue, and to assess the presence of perturbations in specific regions
 CC of the 55P4H4 gene. This sequence represents nested primer (NP) 2 used
 CC during the method highlighted in the examples
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
 DB 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
 RESULT 572
 ABA03609
 ID ABA03609 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABA03609;
 AC ABA03609;
 XX 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT Nested primer 2 used for human 34P3D7 cDNA isolation.
 DE Human; 34P3D7; cytostatic; vaccine; gene therapy; cancer;
 XX human leukocyte antigen; HLA; major histocompatibility complex; MHC;
 KW HLA A1; HLA A11; HLA A02; HLA A24; HLA A3; HLA B35; HLA B7; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200159110-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004094.
 XX 08-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181020P.
 XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
 XX

Faris M, Afar DEH, Challita-Bid PM, Hubert RS, Levin E;
 Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
 WPI; 2002-025689/03.
 New gene designated 34p3D7, encoding a tissue-specific protein highly
 expressed in prostate cancer, for use as diagnostic and/or therapeutic
 target for cancers, and for eliciting an immune response.
 Example 1; Page 53; 112pp; English.
 The invention relates to a polynucleotide, designated 34p3D7, encoding a
 34p3D7-related protein, comprising a sequence of 2198 nucleotides fully
 defined in the specification. The presence of elevated 34p3D7 mRNA or
 protein expression indicates the presence of cancer occurring in
 prostate, bladder, kidney, brain, bone, cervical, uterine, ovarian,
 breast, pancreatic, stomach, colon, rectal leukocytes, liver, and lung
 tissue, and in melanocytes. An antibody against the 34p3D7-related
 protein, an antisense polynucleotide complementary to 34p3D7
 polynucleotide, or a ribozyme capable of cleaving the 34p3D7
 polynucleotide is useful for inhibiting the development of a cancer
 expressing 34p3D7 in a patient. The present sequence was used in an
 example demonstrating suppression subtractive hybridization (SSH) -
 generated isolation of a cDNA fragment of the 34p3D7 gene
 Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e-02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 319 GCGTGGCTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
 |||||
 2 GCGTGGCTGGCGGCGGACGA 20
 RESULTS
 573
 ID AAL50002
 AAL50002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AAL50002;
 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 Human 125P5C8 gene PCR primer #3.
 Human; 125P5C8; cancer; cytostatic; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
 bladder cancer; kidney cancer; colon cancer; ovarian cancer; PCR; primer;
 ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200272785-A2.
 19-SEP-2002.
 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007855.
 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809638.
 (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 Faris M, Challita-Bid PM, Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Raitano AB, Ge W;
 Morrison RK, Morrison K, Jakobovits A;
 WPI; 2002-713510/77.
 New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of
 125P5C8 gene or a molecule that is modulated by 125P5C8, useful for
 treating or preventing cancer that expresses or over expresses 125P5C8.
 Example 1; Page 68; 274pp; English.

CC presence of cancerous cells
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 575
AAS99443
ID AAS99443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS99443;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human cancer related protein 98P7C3 nested PCR primer 2.
XX Human; 98P6C3; ss; homeodomain protein; vaccine; cytostatic. epitope;
KW transgenic animal; immunogen; T cell; B cell; cytotoxic T cell; CTL;
KW prostate cancer; bladder cancer; kidney cancer; lung cancer;
KW breast cancer; uterine cancer; cervical cancer; stomach cancer;
KW rectal cancer; colon cancer; chromosome 4q11-q12; PCR primer; adapter;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; SSH.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200190157-A2.
XX 29-NOV-2001.
XX 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017495.
XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207138P.
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Faris M, Afar DEH, Levin E;
XX Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-097642/13.
XX New isolated 98P7C3-related homeodomain protein highly expressed in
XX various cancers, useful in cancer vaccines and for generating immune
XX response directed to 98P7C3 in mammal.
XX Example 1; Page 53; 155pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated 98P7C3-related protein which is a
XX homeodomain protein highly expressed in various cancers. Also include are
XX polynucleotides encoding the protein or proteins 90% identical to 98P7C3,
XX a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polynucleotides (including an
XX expression vector comprising the 98P7C3 encoding polynucleotides) or a
XX host cell transformed with the vector, an anti-98P7C3 antibody, a non-
XX human transgenic animal expressing a 98P7C3 protein, methods of detecting
XX the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides in a biological sample, monitoring
XX the presence of cancer in an individual by detecting an elevated level of
XX the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides and a pharmaceutical composition
XX comprising a modulator of 98P7C3. 98P7C3 protein, or T cell/B cell
XX epitopes derived from it, are useful in inducing an immune response (in
XX mammal) to a 98P7C3 protein. Upon contact with a cytotoxic T cell (CTL)
XX the immunogens induce the CTL (with its helper T cell) to kill an
XX autologous cell expressing 98P7C3. The immunogen may be a nucleic acid
XX encoding the protein or epitope. The antibody is useful for delivering a
XX cytotoxic agent to a cell that expresses 98P7C3, by conjugating the
XX cytotoxic agent to the antibody or its fragment that specifically binds
XX to a 98P7C3 epitope, and exposing the cell to the antibody-agent
XX conjugate. The modulator is useful for treating a patient with a cancer

CC that expresses 98P7C3 (e.g. prostate cancer, bladder cancer, kidney
CC cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, uterine cancer, cervical cancer,
CC stomach cancer, rectal cancer and colon cancer), by administering to the
CC patient a vector that comprises the modulator, such that the vector
CC delivers a single chain monoclonal antibody coding sequence to the cancer
CC cells and the encoded single chain antibody is expressed intracellularly
CC in it. The gene for 98P7C3 is located on human chromosome 4q11-q12. The
CC present sequence is oligonucleotide adapter or PCR primer used to isolate
CC a cDNA sequence for 98P7C3 by the method of suppression subtractive
CC hybridisation, SSH
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 576
ABK67422
ID ABK67422 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABK67422;
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human 83P2H3 cDNA isolation nested PCR primer 2.
XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; immunogen; 83P2H3; CatrF2E11;
KW calcium transport protein; cancer; prostate cancer; cytostatic;
KW chromosome 7q34; chromosome 12q24.1; T cell; B cell; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200214361-A2.
XX 21-FEB-2002.
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025782.
XX 17-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226329P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Saffran DC, Afar DEH;
XX Levin E, Hubert RS, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-269179/31.
XX Monitoring 83P2H3 gene products for monitoring the presence of cancer in
XX a subject, comprises determining the status of 83P2H3 gene products in a
XX tissue sample from the subject and comparing it to a normal sample.
XX Example 1; Page 76; 270pp; English.
XX The invention relates to monitoring 83P2H3 (a calcium transport protein
XX whose gene is located on chromosome 7q34) gene products in a biological
XX sample from a patient who has or is suspected of having cancer
XX (especially prostate cancer), comprises: (a) determining the status of
XX 83P2H3 gene products expressed by cells in a tissue sample from an
XX individual and (b) comparing the status to the status of 83P2H3 gene
XX products in a normal sample. Also included are modulators of 83P2H3
XX function or status, generating antibodies/immune response against 83P2H3
XX (or related protein CatrF2E11 whose gene is located on chromosome
XX 12q24.1) using identified HLA (human leukocyte antigen) binding peptides
XX derived from the protein, delivering a cytotoxic agent to a cell
XX expressing 83P2H3 by conjugating the agent to an anti-83P2H3 antibody, a
XX recombinant protein comprising an antigen-binding region of the antibody,
XX a non-human transgenic animal that produces the recombinant protein, a

hybridoma that produces the recombinant protein, a single-chain monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and light chains of the anti-83P2H3 antibody, a vector comprising a polynucleotide that encodes the monoclonal antibody and inducing an immune response to a 83P2H3 protein, by providing a 83P2H3-related protein that comprises a T cell or B cell epitope, and contacting the epitope with an immune system T cell or B cell, respectively. The method is useful for monitoring 83P2H3 gene products in a biological sample for monitoring the presence of cancer in an individual. The modulator is useful for inhibiting the growth of cancer cells that express 83P2H3, for treating cancer and the vector is useful for treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 83P2H3. The immunological methods are useful for generating an immune response against 83P2H3, and for detecting the presence of 83P2H3-related protein or polynucleotide in a biological sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The antibody is useful in prostate cancer diagnosis, prognosis, imaging methodologies and treatment, to detect and quantify 83P2H3 and mutant 83P2H3-related proteins, for purifying a 83P2H3-related protein, for isolating 83P2H3 homologues/related molecules, and for generating anti-idiotypic antibodies that mimic the 83P2H3 protein. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA encoding 83P2H3 or its related protein CatrF2E11

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 577
ABK70514
ID ABK70514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK70514;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cDNA 85P1B3 nested PCR primer 2.
XX
KW Human; cytostatic; 85P1B3; cancer; immunogen; ss; primer; PCR;
KW chromosome 15q14.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200218578-A2.
XX
PD 07-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026838.
XX
PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228432P.
XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
PI Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Afar D, Ge W, Challita-Eid P;
PI Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-382963/41.
XX
XX Composition for modulating the status of 85P1B3 protein or a molecule comprising a substance e.g. antibody specific to, nucleic acid encoding, or ribozyme of 85P1B3.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 76; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a composition comprising a substance that modulate the status of 85P1B3, where the status of a cell expresses 85P1B3 gene product is modulated. Also included are a composition

comprising a peptide region of 5 amino acids of the 85P1B3 protein, in any whole number increment up to 229 that includes an aa position selected from an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the hydrophilicity profile, an aa position having a value less than 0.5 in the hydrophobicity profile, an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the percent accessible residue profile, an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the average flexibility profile, or an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the beta-turn profile; a polynucleotide that encodes analogue peptide of 8, 9, 10 or 11 contiguous residues of the 85P1B3 protein; a recombinant protein comprising the antigen-binding region of a monoclonal antibody; a non-human transgenic animal that produces an antibody that binds to the 85P1B3 protein; a hybridoma that produces an antibody specific to the protein; a single chain monoclonal antibody (Mab) that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and monoclonal antibodies specific to the protein; a vector comprising a polynucleotide that encodes the Mab; inhibiting growth of cancer cells or treating a patient who bears cancer cells that expresses the protein, by administering the protein, antibody, polynucleotide, encoding the protein, antisense polynucleotide to the polynucleotide, ribozyme that cleaves the polynucleotide and T cells that specifically recognize the protein; and generating a mammalian immune response directed to the protein exposing cells of the mammal's immune system to an immunogenic portion of the protein or polynucleotide. The composition, which comprises an antibody specific to the protein, is useful for delivering a cytotoxic agent to a cell that expresses the protein by providing a cytotoxic agent conjugated to antibody and exposing the cell to the antibody-agent conjugate. The methods are useful for inhibiting growth of cancer cells or treating a patient who bears cancer cells that expresses the protein, for generating a mammalian immune response directed to the protein, for detecting the presence of the protein or polynucleotide in a biological sample in a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer and for monitoring 85P1B3 in a biological sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The gene for 85P1B3 is located on human chromosome 15q14. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of the 85P1B3 cDNA

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 578
AAL40496
ID AAL40496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL40496;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE 158P1D7 cDNA related PCR primer SEQ ID No 669.
XX
KW Cytostatic; 158P1D7; cancer; bladder cancer; mouse; rat; rabbit; dog;
KW cat; cow; horse; human; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200216593-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026276.
XX
PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX

PI Faris M, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Challita-Eid PM, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-425659/45.
XX New compositions comprising a gene (designated 158p1D7), its encoded
PT protein or their modulators, useful for treating or diagnosing cancers,
PT particularly bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. dogs, cats, cows, horses or
PT humans).
XX
XX Example 1; Page 68; 181pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid, designated 158p1D7. The
CC compositions are useful for treating or diagnosing cancers, particularly
CC bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. mice, rats, rabbits, dogs, cats, cows,
CC horses or humans). The compositions are also useful for monitoring
CC genetic abnormalities and in preparing cancer vaccines. The nucleic acid
CC of the invention can be used in gene therapy to treat the said disorders.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the 158p1D7 cDNA
CC of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 579
AAL53476
ID AAL53476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAL53476;
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Zinc transporter protein 108P5H8 nested primer 2.
XX
XX Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; zinc transporter protein 108P5H8;
KW cancer; breast; colon; ovarian; lung; humoral; cellular immune response;
KW passive immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200260953-A2.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049133.
XX
XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256210P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;
PI Levin E, Morrison KJM, Raitano AB, Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-627469/67.
XX
XX Composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a zinc
PT transporter protein (108P5H8), useful in diagnosing and treating patients
PT with cancer that express 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung
PT cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 95; 309pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new composition comprising a substance that
CC modulates the status of a zinc transporter protein, designated as
CC 108P5H8, or a molecule that is modulated by 108P5H8. The composition is

CC useful in diagnosing, preventing, prognosticating or treating patients
CC with cancer that expresses 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or
CC lung cancer. The 108P5H8 gene or its fragment can be used to elicit a
CC humoral or cellular immune response. The antibodies are useful in active
CC or passive immunisation. The 108P5H8 polynucleotides are useful as probes
CC and primers for the amplification or detection of 108P5H8 genes, as
CC coding sequences for directing the expression of 108P5H8 polypeptides, or
CC as tools for modulating or inhibiting the expression of 108P5H8 genes.
CC The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to treat disorders by
CC gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a zinc transporter
CC protein 108P5H8 related PCR primer of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 580
ABV99876
ID ABV99876 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABV99876;
AC
XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human 121P2A3 post-SSH nested PCR primer 2.
XX
XX Human; 121P2A3; cytostatic; immunostimulant; vaccine; PCR; primer;
KW humoral immune response; cellular immune response; ss;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; SSH.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200283068-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011359.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0285630P.
PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300373P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;
PI Afar DEH, Safran D, Morrison K, Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-092956/08.
XX
XX New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of
PT 121P2A3 polypeptides, useful for eliciting humoral or cellular immune
PT responses or in assessing the status of 121P2A3 gene products in normal
PT versus cancerous tissues.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 70; 362pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
CC modulates the status of a protein, 121P2A3. The composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic and immunostimulant activity, and is useful as a
CC vaccine. The 121P2A3 proteins and polynucleotides are useful for
CC eliciting humoral or cellular immune response. The polynucleotides are
CC useful for characterising cytogenetic abnormalities of this chromosomal
CC locus, as tools that can be used to delineate cytogenetic abnormalities
CC in the chromosomal region that encodes 121P2A3 that may contribute to
CC malignant phenotype, and in assessing the status of 121P2A3 gene products
CC in normal versus cancerous tissues. The proteins are useful for

CC generating and characterising domain-specific antibodies, for identifying
 CC agents or cellular factors that bind to 121P2A3 or a particular structure
 CC domain, and in various therapeutic and diagnostic contexts, including
 CC cancer vaccines. The antibodies or T cells reactive with the product are
 CC useful in passive or active immunisation, and in imaging methodologies
 CC for the management of cancer. The present sequence represents an nested
 CC PCR primer used in the invention to amplify gene fragments resulting from
 CC suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH) reactions
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 581

ACA64671

ID ACA64671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ACA64671;

XX

DT 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Novel protein 158P3D2 associated primer #4.

XX

KW 158P3D2; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200283928-A2.

XX

PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009403.

XX

PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.

XX

PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.

XX

XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

XX

PI Jakobovits A, Faris M, Morrison K, Morrison RK, Hubert RS;

XX

PI Afar DEH, Ge W, Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-167092/16.

XX

PT New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of

XX

PT 158P3D2 or a molecule that is modulated by 158P3D2, useful for treating

XX

PT cancer.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 69; 354pp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes a new composition comprising a substance that

XX

CC modulates the status of 158P3D2 or a molecule that is modulated by

XX

CC 158P3D2, where the status of a cell that expresses 158P3D2 is modulated.

XX

CC The composition is useful for treating cancer. This sequence represents a

XX

CC novel protein 158P3D2 associated primer

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

XX

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

XX

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 319 GCGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 337

XX

Db 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 582

ABT43860

ID ABT43860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABT43860;

XX

DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE DPNCN nested primer 2 (NP2).

XX

KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; modulator; 151P3D4; humoral; cancer;
 KW cellular immune response; adenocarcinoma; bladder; colorectal; lung;
 KW bronchial; breast; carcinoma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN WO200283860-A2.

XX

PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011644.

XX

PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.

XX

PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.

XX

XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

XX

PI Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;

XX

PI Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-167091/16.

XX

PT New 151P3D4 proteins and genes, useful for eliciting a humoral or
 PT cellular immune response, or for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
 PT treating cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, lung, breast cancer
 PT or carcinoma.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 69; 426pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
 CC modulates the status of a 151P3D4 protein (e.g. 151P3D4 variant 1-11; or
 CC a molecule that is modulated by the 151P3D4 protein, where the status of
 CC a cell that expresses the 151P3D4 protein is modulated. The novel
 CC compositions, or the 151P3D4 proteins and genes, are useful for eliciting
 CC a humoral or cellular immune response. The 151P3D4 genes and proteins
 CC are also useful for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating
 CC cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, colorectal cancer, lung or
 CC bronchial cancer, breast cancer or carcinoma. This polynucleotide
 CC sequence represents a 151P3D4 related primer of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

XX

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

XX

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 337

XX

Db 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

XX

RESULT 583

ABT17425

ID ABT17425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABT17425;

XX

DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE 162P1E6 cancer gene related nested primer NP2.

XX

KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; 162P1E6; cytotoxic agent; immune response;
 KW cancer; bladder; prostate; kidney; lung; breast; passive immunisation;

XX


```

KW transgenic animal; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200283916-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011544.
XX PF
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
XX PR
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX PR
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PA
XX Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
XX PI Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-148368/14.
XX DR
XX Composition for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating cancer,
XX PT for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response, or for active or
XX PT passive immunization, comprises a substance that modulates the status of
XX PT a 162PIE6 protein.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 71; 437pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
XX CC modulates the status of a 162PIE6 protein. The protein comprises one of
XX CC 21 sequences of 70 - 146 amino acids, given in the specification, or a
XX CC molecule that is modulated by the protein, where the status of a cell
XX CC that expresses the protein is modulated. An antibody to the 162PIE6
XX CC protein is used to deliver a cytotoxic agent or a diagnostic agent to a
XX CC cell that expresses the 162PIE6 protein. The composition is used to
XX CC inhibit the growth of cancer cells or generate an immune response. The
XX CC composition is used for detecting the presence of a 162PIE6-related
XX CC protein or a 162PIE6-related polynucleotide in a sample. The 162PIE6
XX CC proteins and polynucleotides encoding them are useful for diagnosing,
XX CC prognosing, preventing or treating cancer, such as bladder cancer,
XX CC prostate cancer, kidney cancer, lung cancer, or breast cancer. They can
XX CC also be used for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response. The
XX CC antibodies or T cells reactive with 162PIE6 are useful for active or
XX CC passive immunisation. Transgenic animals are useful for developing and
XX CC screening of useful reagents. The polynucleotide and polypeptide
XX CC sequences of the invention can also be used to treat disorders by being
XX CC used in a vaccine or in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
XX CC represents a PCR primer relating to the 162PIE6 gene of the invention
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 20
|||||
RESULT 584
ACD02621
ID ACD02621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ACD02621;
XX AC
XX 31-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Suppressive subtractive hybridisation of STEAP related primer #8.
XX DE
XX STEAP-1; six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate; cancer;
XX KW cancer vaccine; delineation; cytogenetic abnormality; cytostatic;
XX KW vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX KW
XX

```

```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003022995-A2.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028371.
XX PF
XX 06-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317840P.
XX PR
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002US-0370387P.
XX PR
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PA
XX Faris M, Ge W, Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Jakobovits A;
XX PI WPI; 2003-313240/30.
XX DR
XX New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a
XX PT STEAP-1-related protein, useful for treating and detecting cancer.
XX PT
XX Example 1; Page 70; 248pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention describes a composition comprising a substance that
XX CC modulates the status of a protein (i) of 340 or 283 amino acids, or of
XX CC any of the 15 sequences of 259 amino acids, given in the specification,
XX CC or a molecule that is modulated by the protein, where the status of the
XX CC cell that expresses the protein is modulated. The compositions, proteins,
XX CC polynucleotides and methods are useful for treating and detecting cancer.
XX CC The STEAP-1-related proteins are useful for generating cancer vaccines.
XX CC The polynucleotides are useful as tools for delineating, with greater
XX CC precision, cytogenetic abnormalities in the chromosomal region that
XX CC encodes STEAP-1 that may contribute to the malignant phenotype. This
XX CC sequence represents a primer used to analyse human six transmembrane
XX CC epithelial antigen of the prostate or STEAP-1 cDNA's
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGACGA 20
|||||
RESULT 585
ABZ78176
ID ABZ78176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ78176;
XX AC
XX 19-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Nested primer #2.
XX DE
XX Cytostatic; vaccine; cancer; immune response; PCR; primer; ss.
XX KW Synthetic.
XX KW
XX WO200283921-A2.
XX PN
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011654.
XX PF
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX PR
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
XX PR
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX PR
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PA
XX Jakobovits A, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Ge W, Hubert RS;
XX PI

```



```

PI Morrison K, Morrison RK, Raitano AB;
XX WPI; 2003-075555/07.
XX
PT New composition comprising a substance that modulates the structure of
PT proteins and polynucleotides, useful for therapeutic, prognostic and
PT diagnostic reagents for eliciting cellular or humoral immune response in
PT cancer patients.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 72; 1021pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human cancer-related genes and
CC proteins (ABZ78120-ABZ78168 and ABR01789-ABR01861). The genes and
CC proteins are useful for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response.
CC The genes are useful as probes and primers for the amplification and/or
CC detection of genes, mRNAs or their fragments, as reagents for the
CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer, as coding sequences capable of
CC directing the expression of the protein, as tools for modulating or
CC inhibiting the expression of the protein, and/or translation of transcripts, and
CC as therapeutic agents. The proteins and peptides are useful as
CC therapeutic, prognostic and diagnostic reagents for cancer. The present
CC sequence is a primer, used in an example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGCGGAGCA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGCGGAGCA 20
|||||
RESULT 586
ID ABZ20563
XX ABZ20563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX ABZ20563;
XX
XX 03-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Cancer associated coding sequence PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Cancer associated coding sequence; cancer; human; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200283920-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011645.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX 10-APR-2002; 2002US-00286630.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Hubert RS, Challita-Eid PM;
XX WPI; 2003-093030/08.
XX
XX New pharmaceutical composition for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
XX treating cancer, comprises a substance that modulates a nucleic acid
XX sequence, e.g. 105PB7, 152PB12B or 156PB1A6, or a molecule modulated by
XX the nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX

```

```

CC The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising
CC a substance that modulates the status of a cancer associated nucleic acid
CC sequence such as given in the specification (see ABZ20564-ABZ20575) or a
CC molecule that is modulated by the above nucleic acid sequence, where the
CC status of a cell that expresses the nucleic acid sequence is modulated.
CC The composition is useful in diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or
CC treating cancer. The nucleic acid sequence may be used in monitoring
CC genetic abnormalities, in generating and characterising domain-specific
CC antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors that bind to a
CC protein, and in therapeutic and diagnostic contexts, such as diagnostic
CC assays, cancer vaccines, and methods of preparing vaccines. The present
CC sequence is a primer used to identify the cancer associated coding
CC sequences suitable to be modulated in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGCGGAGCA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGCGGAGCA 20
|||||
RESULT 587
ID AAL52254
XX AAL52254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX AAL52254;
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX 184P1E2 gene-specific nested PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Gene therapy; vaccine; 184P1E2; cancer; genetic abnormality;
XX cellular immune response; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200283919-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011643.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Chalitta-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
XX Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2003-148269/14.
XX
XX New 184P1E2 polynucleotide encoding a 184P1E2 protein, useful for
XX diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating cancer, in eliciting an
XX immune response, and in chromosome mapping.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 69; 394pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of a 184P1E2
XX protein. The DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for
XX diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or treating cancer. The 184P1E2
XX DNA and protein sequences may also be used to elicit a humoral or a
XX cellular immune response in patients and in monitoring genetic
XX abnormalities. Antibodies raised against the 184P1E2 proteins may be used
XX in active or passive immunisation. The present DNA sequence is used in
XX the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

```


Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGAGCA 20

RESULT 588
 ADC71183
 ID ADC71183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADC71183;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used in SSH to isolate 205P1B5 cDNA fragment.
 XX
 KW 205P1B5; prostate cancer; immune response; transgenic; knock out animal;
 KW cytosolic; immunogenic; vaccine; ss; SSH;
 KW suppressive subtractive hybridisation; PCR; primer; NP2.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FN WO2003020954-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027760.
 XX
 PR 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316664P.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Paris M, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-354484/33.
 XX
 XX New polynucleotide designated 205P1B5, for diagnosing and treating
 PT prostate cancer, and as probes or primers for the amplification and/or
 PT detection of 205P1B5 genes.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 60; 162pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel gene designated 205P1B5, and the
 CC encoded protein, which is aberrantly expressed in prostate cancer.
 CC Specifically, it refers to the two variants of 205P1B5 mapped to
 CC chromosome 8p21-8p12, namely 205P1B5v1 and 205P1B5v2 and fragments
 CC thereof that serve as useful diagnostic, prophylactic, prognostic and/or
 CC therapeutic targets for prostate and other types of cancers. The present
 CC invention describes methods for the isolation of 205P1B5, for generating
 CC an immune response and for generating transgenic or knock out animals for
 CC the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.
 CC Furthermore, it refers to identifying proteins, small molecules or other
 CC agents that interact with 205P1B5, and can be used to identify pathways
 CC activated by 205P1B5. Accordingly, these are cytostatic and immunogenic
 CC compositions that are useful for the development of cancer vaccines. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is the nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used for
 CC suppressive subtractive hybridisation (SSH) to isolate the 205P1B5 cDNA
 CC fragment of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGAGCA 20

RESULT 588
 ADC71183
 ID ADC71183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADC71183;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used in SSH to isolate 205P1B5 cDNA fragment.
 XX
 KW 205P1B5; prostate cancer; immune response; transgenic; knock out animal;
 KW cytosolic; immunogenic; vaccine; ss; SSH;
 KW suppressive subtractive hybridisation; PCR; primer; NP2.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FN WO2003020954-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027760.
 XX
 PR 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316664P.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Paris M, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-354484/33.
 XX
 XX New polynucleotide designated 205P1B5, for diagnosing and treating
 PT prostate cancer, and as probes or primers for the amplification and/or
 PT detection of 205P1B5 genes.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 60; 162pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel gene designated 205P1B5, and the
 CC encoded protein, which is aberrantly expressed in prostate cancer.
 CC Specifically, it refers to the two variants of 205P1B5 mapped to
 CC chromosome 8p21-8p12, namely 205P1B5v1 and 205P1B5v2 and fragments
 CC thereof that serve as useful diagnostic, prophylactic, prognostic and/or
 CC therapeutic targets for prostate and other types of cancers. The present
 CC invention describes methods for the isolation of 205P1B5, for generating
 CC an immune response and for generating transgenic or knock out animals for
 CC the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.
 CC Furthermore, it refers to identifying proteins, small molecules or other
 CC agents that interact with 205P1B5, and can be used to identify pathways
 CC activated by 205P1B5. Accordingly, these are cytostatic and immunogenic
 CC compositions that are useful for the development of cancer vaccines. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is the nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used for
 CC suppressive subtractive hybridisation (SSH) to isolate the 205P1B5 cDNA
 CC fragment of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

RESULT 589
 ADD84533
 ID ADD84533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD84533;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 121P1F1 gene nested primer (NP) 2 SEQ ID NO:721.
 XX
 KW 121P1F1; 121P1F1 modulation; human; chromosome 4q; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; immune response; immunisation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200295009-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006242.
 XX
 PR 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-00799250.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Paris M, Afar DEH, Ge W;
 PI Jakobovits A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-156757/15.
 XX
 XX Composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of 121P1F1,
 PT useful in diagnosing, preventing, prognosticating or treating patients
 PT with cancer that expresses 121P1F1, such as breast, colon, ovarian or
 PT lung cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 71; 285pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a composition (I) comprising a substance
 CC that modulates the status of 121P1F1 (gene and encoded protein), or a
 CC molecule that is modulated by 121P1F1, where the status of a cell that
 CC expresses 121P1F1 is modulated. The human 121P1F1 gene maps to chromosome
 CC 4q. (I) has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy, and in
 CC vaccines. The composition (I) can be used for diagnosing, preventing,
 CC prognosticating or treating patients with cancer that overexpresses 121P1F1,
 CC such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer. The 121P1F1 gene or its
 CC fragment can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response.
 CC 121P1F1 antibodies can be used in active or passive immunisation. 121P1F1
 CC polynucleotides are useful as probes and primers for the amplification or
 CC detection of 121P1F1 genes, as coding sequences for directing the
 CC expression of 121P1F1 polypeptides, or as tools for modulating or
 CC inhibiting the expression of 121P1F1 genes. The present sequence is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGGCGGAGCA 20

RESULT 590
 ADE65924
 ID ADE65924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE65924;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX


```
DE Human 161P2F10B protein-related PCR primer SeqID36.
XX 161P2F10B; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss;
XX human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040340-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036002.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-00005480.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002US-00062109.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Raitano AB, Paris M, Hubert RS, Ge W, Morrison KJM;
XX Morrison RK, Challita-Eid PM;
XX WPI; 2003-441560/41.
XX
XX A composition for diagnosing, preventing and treating cancer (e.g.
XX prostatic, renal or uterine cancer) comprises 161P2F10B polynucleotides
XX and polypeptides.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 36; 135pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel composition which comprises a substance
XX that modulates the status of a novel protein (161P2F10B) and its variants
XX having a sequence of 875 amino acids provided in the specification. The
XX protein of the invention is over-expressed in certain cancers. The
XX compounds of the invention may have cytostatic activity and the sequence
XX of the 161P2F10B protein, and the gene which encodes it, may be useful
XX for gene therapy or the development of a vaccine. The composition and
XX methods of the invention are useful in diagnosing, preventing and
XX treating cancer. The present sequence is that of PCR primer which was
XX used for amplification of a region of the gene encoding the human
XX 161P2F10B protein during the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTCTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTCTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
|||||
RESULT 591
ADD96944
ID ADD96944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD96944;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein 193P1E1B-related PCR primer SeqID59.
XX
XX 193P1E1B; tissue specific expression; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX cancer; human; PCR; RT-PCR; reverse transcription PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003050255-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039274.
XX
DE Human 161P2F10B protein-related PCR primer SeqID36.
XX 161P2F10B; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss;
XX human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040340-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036002.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-00005480.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002US-00062109.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Raitano AB, Paris M, Hubert RS, Ge W, Morrison KJM;
XX Morrison RK, Challita-Eid PM;
XX WPI; 2003-441560/41.
XX
XX A composition for diagnosing, preventing and treating cancer (e.g.
XX prostatic, renal or uterine cancer) comprises 161P2F10B polynucleotides
XX and polypeptides.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 36; 135pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel composition which comprises a substance
XX that modulates the status of a novel protein (161P2F10B) and its variants
XX having a sequence of 875 amino acids provided in the specification. The
XX protein of the invention is over-expressed in certain cancers. The
XX compounds of the invention may have cytostatic activity and the sequence
XX of the 161P2F10B protein, and the gene which encodes it, may be useful
XX for gene therapy or the development of a vaccine. The composition and
XX methods of the invention are useful in diagnosing, preventing and
XX treating cancer. The present sequence is that of PCR primer which was
XX used for amplification of a region of the gene encoding the human
XX 161P2F10B protein during the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTCTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTCTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
|||||
RESULT 591
ADD96944
ID ADD96944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD96944;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein 193P1E1B-related PCR primer SeqID59.
XX
XX 193P1E1B; tissue specific expression; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX cancer; human; PCR; RT-PCR; reverse transcription PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003050255-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039274.
XX
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013312.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Paris M, Hubert RS, Ge W;
XX Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2003-532905/50.
XX
XX New composition comprising 193P1E1B-related protein, useful for
XX preventing or treating cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 59; 260pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel composition comprising a substance that
XX modulates the status of a 433 residue protein, given in the specification
XX with the DNA sequence encoding it, or a molecule that is modulated by the
XX protein. The novel protein 193P1E1B exhibits tissue specific expression
XX in normal adult tissue and is aberrantly expressed in certain cancers.
XX Compositions which modulate the 193P1E1B protein may have cytostatic
XX activity and the DNA sequence which encodes protein 193P1E1B may be
XX useful in gene therapy. The composition of the invention may be useful
XX for the treatment of cancer. The present sequence is that of an RT-PCR
XX primer which was used for the amplification of human 193P1E1B gene DNA
XX during the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTCTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTCTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
|||||
RESULT 592
ABN79977/c
ID ABN79977 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX ABN79977;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Angiotensin converting enzyme SNP fragment Eu6 PCR primer B.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; nucleic acid typing; tissue typing;
XX human; PCR; primer; angiotensin converting enzyme; ACE; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200220837-A2.
XX
XX 14-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GS004042.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022069.
XX
XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.
XX
XX (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX
XX (GARD/) GARDNER R.
XX
XX Ronaghi M, Ekstroem B, Pourmand N;
XX WPI; 2002-393849/42.
XX
XX Typing nucleic acid for obtaining information about several variable
XX sites involves simultaneously or sequentially performing two or more
XX primer extension reactions, and determining the pattern of nucleotide
XX incorporation.
```


PS Disclosure; Fig 5B; 86pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for obtaining typing information

CC about several variable sites within target nucleic acid, or typing one or

CC more nucleic acid molecules. The methods of the invention are useful for

CC typing one or more nucleic acid molecules containing two or more variable

CC sites, preferably nucleic acid molecules containing three or more

CC variable sites are typed, where three or more primer extension reactions

CC are performed. The method is also useful for diagnosis of pathological

CC conditions characterized by the presence of specific nucleic acid

CC molecule(s). The methods are particularly suited for identifying

CC microbial species or their subtypes, and in typing procedures e.g. typing

CC of polymorphisms, tissue typing or in clinical applications. The sequence

CC represents a PCR primer used in the invention to amplify the single

CC nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) *Euf* from the angiotensin converting enzyme

CC (ACE) gene. The primer binds to the template with its 3' end 5

XX nucleotides from the SNP position

SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 ACCTGGAGCGGC 281

DB 14 ACCTGGAGCAGGC 1

RESULT 593

AAAT55127/C

ID AAAT55127 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAAT55127;

AC AAAT55127;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 21-APR-1997 (first entry)

DE Human *relA* hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1058).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; *rel A*; tumour necrosis factor;

KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.

PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.

PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.

PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Moswiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;

PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use

XX in inhibiting disease related genes.

PT Claim 2; Page 229; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves *relA* mRNA at the

CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The *relA* gene product

CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated

CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the

CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain

CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified

CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their

CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target

CC sequences and thereby inhibit *relA* expression, making them potentially

CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential

CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves *relA* mRNA means

CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo

CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 GCGGTGGAGCGCG 157

DB 14 GAGGTGGAGCGCG 1

RESULT 594

AAAT55127

ID AAAT55127 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAAT55127;

AC AAAT55127;

XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DT Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1186.

XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;

KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;

XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W09618736-A2.
 XX 20-JUN-1996.
 XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
 XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
 XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 XX McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 XX the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 XX auto-immune diseases.
 XX Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 XX ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 XX ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 XX can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 XX membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 XX present invention
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 XX Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 398 GAAGGTCCTCTACG 411
 XX |||:::|
 XX 2 GAGGGUCUCUACG 15
 XX Db
 XX RESULT 595
 XX AAT49705
 XX ID AAT49705 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAT49705;
 XX XX
 XX 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #1056.
 XX DE
 XX XX

XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
 KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
 KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
 KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
 KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
 KW LDL; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS W09620279-A1.
 PN 04-JUL-1996.
 PD 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA Couture L, Stinchcomb D, McSwiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
 PI WPI; 1996-321852/32.
 XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
 XX useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
 XX regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
 XX Claim 4; Page 30; 72pp; English.
 XX AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol
 CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-
 CC T50137). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
 CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
 CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence UH
 CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the
 CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the
 CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway
 CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size
 CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,
 CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat
 CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,
 CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
 CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and
 CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low
 CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered
 CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).
 CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift
 CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH
 CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-
 CC specific activity
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 175 ACGAGTCCCAAGGCA 188
 XX |||:::|
 XX 2 ACGAGUCCAGGCA 15
 XX Db
 XX RESULT 596
 XX AAT49707
 XX ID AAT49707 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAT49707;
 XX XX
 XX 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX DT


```

XX DE Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #1057.
XX DE
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
XX DE neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
XX DE reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
XX DE familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
XX DE peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
XX DE angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
XX DE LDL; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9620279-A1.
XX PD 04-JUL-1996.
XX PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
XX DR WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
XX PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
XX PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 30; 72pp; English.
XX CC AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol
XX CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-
XX CC T50137). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
XX CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
XX CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
XX CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence
XX CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the
XX CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the
XX CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway
XX CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size
XX CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,
XX CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat
XX CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial
XX CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,
XX CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
XX CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and
XX CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low
XX CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered
XX CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).
XX CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift
XX CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH
XX CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-
XX CC specific activity
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 175 ACGAGTCCACAGGCA 188
DB 1 ACGAGUUCACAGGCA 14

RESULT 597
AAV66430
ID AAV66430 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX

```

```

AC AAV66430;
XX
XX 06-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Substituted -35 promoter sequence of Tetr gene of plasmid pBA6.
XX
XX -35 promoter; plasmid pBR322; tetracycline resistance gene; TetrR;
XX promoter; Escherichia coli; active site; beta-lactamase gene; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5824469-A.
XX
XX 20-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316415.
XX
XX 17-JUL-1986; 86US-00887070.
XX 19-JUN-1989; 89US-00368674.
XX 12-MAY-1992; 92US-00881807.
XX 11-AUG-1993; 93US-00105108.
XX
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Horwitz MS, Loeb LA;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-582545/49.
XX
XX Identification of biologically active DNA sequences - by transforming
XX cells with random oligo-nucleotide(s).
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 3; 24pp; English.
XX
XX AAV66416-34 represent novel DNA sequences which are capable of
XX functioning as promoters for the tetracycline resistance (Tetr) gene.
XX They are derived from the -35 promoter sequence of the Tetr gene of
XX plasmid pBR322. The sequences were produced to exemplify the invention.
XX The specification describes a method for obtaining an oligonucleotide
XX that confers a predetermined biological function, such as regulation of
XX expression or a biological activity of a polypeptide, on a cell. The
XX method comprises cloning a heterogeneous pool of oligonucleotides into an
XX expression vector, where the clones oligonucleotides are transcribed or
XX act as regulatory sequences, introducing a random sample of the cloned
XX oligonucleotides into a population of cells that do not exhibit the
XX predetermined biological function, selecting a subpopulation of cells
XX exhibiting the predetermined biological function, and isolating an
XX oligonucleotide that confers this function from the selected
XX subpopulation of cells. The process is used, for example, for identifying
XX new forms of the Escherichia coli tetracycline resistance gene promoter
XX and the active site of the beta-lactamase gene
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 GCGCGTGGAGCGCG 156
DB 1 GCGCGTGGAGCGCG 14

RESULT 598
AAC73241
ID AAC73241 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAC73241;
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward primer #43 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
XX

```


KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200058516-A2.
 PN
 XX 05-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
 PR
 XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
 PR
 XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
 PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.
 DR
 XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
 PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
 PT using single base extension reactions.
 PT
 XX Example 7; Page 52; 70pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
 CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
 CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
 CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
 CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
 CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
 CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
 CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
 CC form the oligonucleotide array
 CC
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 ACGGCGCCCAAG 401
 |||||
 Db 1 ACGGCGCCCAAGATG 14

RESULT 599
 AAF49243
 ID AAF49243 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF49243;
 AC
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #203.

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 PF
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 PR
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 DR Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 PT
 XX Example 8; Page 62; 20pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 20 GGTGACCGAGGGCT 33
 |||||
 Db 2 GGTGATCGAGGCT 15

RESULT 600
 AAF53588/C
 ID AAF53588 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF53588;
 AC
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4548.

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 356 CAGCGACTTCCTCA 369
DB 15 CAGCCACTTCCTCA 2
|||||

RESULT 601
AAF53590/c
ID AAF53590 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF53590;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4550.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 355 ACAGCGACTTCCTC 368
DB 14 ACAGCCACTTCCTC 1
|||||

RESULT 602
AAF49244
ID AAF49244 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF49244;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #204.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 XX inflammation.

PS Example 8; Page 62; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC neoplasias, pilaris, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 20 GGTGACCGGGGCT 33
 DB 1 GGTGATCGGGCT 14

RESULT 603
 AAF49333/c
 ID AAF49333 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF49333;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #293.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

PS Example 8; Page 62; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC neoplasias, pilaris, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 112 ACCGACGCAAGTAC 125
 DB 15 ACAGCAGCAAGTAC 2

RESULT 604
 AAF49334/c
 ID AAF49334 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF49334;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #294.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

PS Example 8; Page 62; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 112 ACCGACGACGATAC 125
 |||||
 Db 14 ACAGCAGCAGTAC 1

RESULT 605
 AAS97386/C
 ID AAS97386 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAS97386;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE PCR primer #1 for human CRYBB1 gene haplotype PS10.

XX Human; crystallin beta B1; CRYBB1; chromosome 22q12.1; ophthalmological;
 KW cataract; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; ss; haplotype;
 KW genotyping; transgenic animal; PCR primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

FN WO200195998-A1.

PD 15-NOV-2001.

PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014715.

PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-0202253P.

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

PI Choi JY, Kazemi A, Kilem SE, Koshy B, Rounds E;

XX WPI; 2002-062253/08.

XX Novel polymorphic variants of crystallin, beta B1 useful in studying
 PT expression and function of the protein, useful for screening candidate
 PT drugs to treat diseases e.g. cataract.

PS Claim 28; Page 31; 94pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
 CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for crystallin,
 CC beta B1 (CRYBB1, located on chromosome 22q12.1) gene or their fragment,
 CC where the polymorphic variant comprises a CRYBB1 isogene defined by a
 CC haplotype from haplotypes 1-15 as given in the specification. Also
 CC included are a transgenic non-human animal transformed or transfected
 CC with the polymorphic variant, a computer system for storing and analysing
 CC polymorphism data for CRYBB1 gene, a genome anthology for the CRYBB1 gene
 CC which comprises the defined CRYBB1 isogenes, methods of determining an
 CC individuals haplotype or genotype as well as methods of determining the
 CC association of a particular haplotype with a disease or trait and a
 CC composition comprising at least one genotyping oligonucleotide

CC (especially allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASO)) for detecting a
 CC polymorphism in the CRYBB1. The isogenes or haplotypes are useful for
 CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
 CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with
 CC CRYBB1 activity, e.g. cataract, and can also be used by the
 CC pharmaceutical research scientist to validate CRYBB1 as a candidate
 CC target for, and in design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for,
 CC treating a specific condition drugs or disease predicted to be associated
 CC with CRYBB1 activity. The ASOs are useful as probes and primers, and for
 CC assaying a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is a
 CC PCR primer which amplifies a region of CRYBB1 containing one of 12
 CC polymorphic sites

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 CTGCCCGCCCTGGC 145
 |||||
 Db 15 CTGCCCGCCCTGGC 2

RESULT 506

ABX96573

ID ABX96573 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ABX96573;

DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human genomic DNA p53 SNP AS extension probe #2.

XX Human; allele-specific base detection; primer extension reaction;
 KW base-specific detection primer; allele-specific primer extension assay;
 KW AS; high throughput; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP analysis;
 KW mutation detection; genetic variation; allele-specific extension; probe;
 KW ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN WO200269684-A2.

PD 06-SEP-2002.

PF 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000794.

PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004560.

PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791190.

PR 07-FEB-2002; 2002US-00071926.

PA (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.

XX (DZIE/) DZIEGLEWSKA H.

PI Lundberg J, Ahmadian A, Nyren P;

XX WPI; 2002-707012/76.

XX Detecting a base at a pre-determined position in a nucleic acid molecule,
 PT comprises performing primer extension reactions using base-specific
 PT detection primers in the presence of a nucleotide-degrading enzyme.

PS Example 2; Page 33; 59pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting a base at a pre-
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule. The method comprises
 CC performing primer extension reactions using base-specific detection
 CC primers, each being specific for a particular base at the predetermined
 CC position. The allele-specific (AS) primer extension assay method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting an allele-specific base at a pre-
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule, for high throughput
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis, and for detecting

CC mutations and genetic variations. The new method solves the deficiencies
 CC of previous methods by providing a method of allele-specific extension
 CC that allows accurate discrimination between matched and mismatched
 CC configurations, as well as reducing or eliminating false positive results
 CC observed in prior art. The use of two allele-specific primers increases
 CC the sensitivity by a factor of two because signals of two extensions are
 CC obtained. The present sequence represents a probe used in the examples of
 CC the present invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 238 GAGGCTGCTCCCG 251

Db 2 GAGGCTGCTCCCG 15

RESULT 607

AAD48683/c

ID AAD48683 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAD48683;

DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX UNS15G annealing oligonucleotide for Kan- target.

DE Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..15

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX WO200279495-A2.

XX 10-OCT-2002.

XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;

XX WPI; 2003-046824/04.

XX Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
 XX -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
 XX oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with a region of
 XX complementarity in between.

XX Example 11; Page 48; 99pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
 CC double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
 CC The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
 CC oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
 CC of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
 CC a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
 CC to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
 CC purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
 CC acid target sequences. The present sequence is an annealing
 CC oligonucleotide for Kan- target. This sequence is used in the

CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168

Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 608

AAD48672/c

ID AAD48672 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAD48672;

DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Oligo O used for double D-loop formation.

DE Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..4

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "Locked nucleic acid (LNA)"

FT misc_feature 5..11

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "DNA"

FT misc_feature 12..15

FT /tag= c

FT /note= "Locked nucleic acid (LNA)"

XX WO200279495-A2.

XX 10-OCT-2002.

XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;

XX WPI; 2003-046824/04.

XX Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
 XX -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
 XX oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with a region of
 XX complementarity in between.

XX Example 5; Page 41; 99pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
 CC double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
 CC The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
 CC oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
 CC of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
 CC a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
 CC to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
 CC purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
 CC acid target sequences. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which
 CC is used for determination of optimal oligonucleotide composition for
 CC double D-loop formation. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
 CC the invention


```
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 609
AAD48681/c
ID AAD48681 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD48681;
XX
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo KLO2 used to generate neomycin phosphotransferase mutant.
XX
KW Detection; double D-loop formation; neomycin phosphotransferase;
XX
KW purification; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200279495-A2.
XX
PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
XX
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.
XX
PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.
XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-046824/04.
XX
PT Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
PT -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
PT oligonucleotide having a first and second strands with a region of
PT complementarity in between.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 47; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
CC double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
CC The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
CC oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
CC of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
CC a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
CC to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
CC oligonucleotides, compositions and kits are useful for detecting and
CC purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
CC acid target sequences. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to
CC generate neomycin phosphotransferase mutant (Kan-) gene. This sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 611
AAD48684/c
ID AAD48684 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD48684;
XX
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE UR15G annealing oligonucleotide for Kan- target.
XX
KW Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.
XX
```



```

OS Unidentified.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO200279495-A2.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-046824/04.
XX
XX Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
XX -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
XX oligonucleotide having a first and second strands with a region of
XX complementarity in between.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 48; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
XX double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
XX The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
XX oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
XX of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
XX a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
XX to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
XX oligonucleotides, compositions and kits are useful for detecting and
XX purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
XX acid target sequences. The present sequence is an annealing
XX oligonucleotide for Kan- target. This sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
XX Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 612
XX AAD48648/c
XX ID AAD48648 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD48648;
XX
XX 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligo N used for double D-loop formation.
XX
XX Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200279495-A2.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-046824/04.
XX
XX Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
XX -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
XX oligonucleotide having a first and second strands with a region of
XX complementarity in between.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 48; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
XX double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
XX The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
XX oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
XX of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
XX a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
XX to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
XX oligonucleotides, compositions and kits are useful for detecting and
XX purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
XX acid target sequences. The present sequence is an annealing
XX oligonucleotide for Kan- target. This sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
XX Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 613
XX ACD66419/c
XX ID ACD66419 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ACD66419;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Anti-HCV enzymatic nucleic acid substrate sequence #5.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; anti-HCV;
XX viral replication; degenerative; disease state; HBV infection;
XX HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma;
XX hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

```


XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 326; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the
CC anti-HCV enzymatic nucleic acid sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 6 GGAGTGAAGAACTGCG 19
Db 15 GGAGTGAAGAAATGCG 2
RESULT 614
ACD66349/C
ID ACD66349 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ACD66349;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-HCV nucleic acid molecule target sequence #232.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; anti-HCV;
XX viral replication; degenerative; disease state; HBV infection;
XX HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma;
XX hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; target; ss.
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX

PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 322; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a target for one of the anti-
CC HCV nucleic acid molecules disclosed in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 6 GGAGTGAAGAACTGCG 19
Db 15 GGAGTGAAGAAATGCG 2
RESULT 615
ACC73353/C
ID ACC73353 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ACC73353;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mycobacterium gastril specific probe GAS-03.
XX
XX Microarray; probe; Mycobacterium; antibiotic-resistance; genotyping; ss.

XX OS Mycobacterium gastrii.
XX PN WO2003031654-A1.
XX PD 17-APR-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 09-OCT-2002; 2002WO-KR001885.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001KR-00062125.
XX PA (SJHI-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.
XX PA (KIMC/) KIM C.
XX PA (PARK/) PARK H.
XX PI Kim C, Park H, Jang H, Song E;
XX WPI; 2003-403109/38.
XX DR
XX XX
XX PT Microarray for simultaneously genotyping Mycobacterium species,
XX PT differentiating Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains and detecting
XX PT antibiotic-resistant strains, comprises specific probes on a support.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 57; 76pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a microarray comprising a support, a first probe
XX CC for genotyping Mycobacterium species, second probe for differentiating
XX CC Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains, and a third probe for detecting
XX CC antibiotic-resistant strains, where the probes are immobilized on the
XX CC support. This sequence represents an example of the first probe used for
XX CC genotyping Mycobacterium species. The array is useful for simultaneously
XX CC genotyping Mycobacterium species, differentiating M. tuberculosis strains
XX CC and detecting antibiotic-resistant strains
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 175 ACGAGTCCAGGCA 188
DB 15 ACGAGTCCAGGCA 2
RESULT 616
ABZ81751/c
ID ABZ81751 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABZ81751;
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Locked nucleic acid-containing oligonucleotide kan k103.
XX KW Huntington's disease; neurotropic; anticonvulsant; huntingtin; human;
XX KW Locked nucleic acid; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 2 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 3 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT modified_base /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT 22 /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT 23
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT 24 /tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT 25 /tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
XX
PN WO2003013437-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
XX PR 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
XX PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
XX PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
XX PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
XX PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX PI Kniec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
XX DR
XX PT New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
XX PT least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
XX PT Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
XX PT preventing Huntington's disease.
XX PS Example 5; Page 71; 133pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of kan k103, an oligonucleotide mismatched
XX CC (non-hybridizing) to the triplet repeat region of exon 1 of the human
XX CC Huntington's disease (HD) gene. The oligonucleotide is modified by
XX CC including locked nucleic acid (LNA) residues at both ends. Administration
XX CC of this short, modified oligonucleotide to neuronal PC12 cells bearing an
XX CC HD exon 1-GFP fusion gene did not result in a decrease in Huntington
XX CC protein (huntingtin) aggregation in cell culture studies. The invention
XX CC relates to oligonucleotides, including oligonucleotides containing LNA
XX CC modifications, that alter the genomic HD gene sequence and/or reduce the
XX CC propensity of huntingtin to form intracellular aggregates. These can be
XX CC used for the treatment or prevention of HD
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
RESULT 617
ABZ81750/c
ID ABZ81750 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABZ81750;
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Locked nucleic acid-containing oligonucleotide kan k1o2.
XX Huntington's disease; nootropic; anticonvulsant; huntingtin; human;
KW locked nucleic acid; gene therapy; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key
PH Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= m
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= n
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base
FT /tag= o
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
XX WO2003013437-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX Kmiec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
XX New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
XX least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
XX Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
XX preventing Huntington's disease.
XX Example 5; Page 71; 133pp; English.
XX The present sequence is that of kan k1o1, an oligonucleotide mismatched
XX (non-hybridising) to the triplet repeat region of exon 1 of the human
XX Huntington's disease (HD) gene. The oligonucleotide is modified by having
XX locked nucleic acid (LNA) residues throughout its length. Administration
XX of this short, modified oligonucleotide to neuronal PC12 cells bearing an
XX HD exon 1-GFP fusion gene did not result in a decrease in Huntingtin
XX protein (huntingtin) aggregation in cell culture studies. The invention
XX relates to oligonucleotides, including oligonucleotides containing LNA
XX modifications, that alter the genomic HD gene sequence and/or reduce the
XX propensity of huntingtin to form intracellular aggregates. These can be
XX used for the treatment or prevention of HD
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
RESULT 618
ABZ81742/c
ID ABZ81742 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABZ81742;
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Huntington's disease gene non-specific oligonucleotide Kan uD7T/15G.
XX Huntington's disease; nootropic; anticonvulsant; phosphorothioate;
XX huntingtin; human; gene therapy; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. 15
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX WO2003013437-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
XX


```

PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
XX
XX New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
XX least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
XX Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
XX preventing Huntington's disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 60; 133pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of single-stranded phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide Kan uD77/15G. Administration of this oligonucleotide to
XX PC12 neuronal cells containing an engineered Huntington's disease (HD)
XX gene exon 1 including alternating, repeating Gln codons (CAA/G) resulted
XX in a reduction in the formation of HD protein (huntingtin). Kan uD77/15G
XX is an example of modified oligonucleotides of the invention which,
XX although non-specific and non-hybridizing to the HD gene, and incapable
XX of directing sequence alteration of the triplet repeat region of exon 1,
XX nevertheless reduce the formation of HD protein aggregates. Such
XX oligonucleotides can be used for the treatment or prevention of HD
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
XX
RESULT 619
ABZ81741/c
ID ABZ81741 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABZ81741;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Huntington's disease gene non-specific oligonucleotide Kan uR/15G.
XX
XX Huntington's disease; nootropic; anticonvulsant; huntingtin; human;
XX gene therapy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..15
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "all RNA 2'-O-Methyl modifications"
XX
XX WO2003013437-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
XX
XX New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
XX least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
XX Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
XX preventing Huntington's disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 59; 133pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of single-stranded oligonucleotide Kan
XX uR/15G, which has 2'-O-Me modifications throughout its length.
XX Administration of this oligonucleotide to PC12 neuronal cells containing
XX an engineered Huntington's disease (HD) gene exon 1 including
XX alternating, repeating Gln codons (CAA/G) had little effect on HD protein
XX (huntingtin) aggregation. This was in contrast to other modified
XX oligonucleotides (see ABZ81737-39) which, although non-specific and non-
XX hybridizing to the HD gene, and being incapable of directing sequence
XX alteration of the triplet repeat region of exon 1, nevertheless reduced
XX the formation of HD protein aggregates. Such oligonucleotides can be used
XX for the treatment or prevention of HD
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
XX
RESULT 620
ADCL3797/c
ID ADCL3797 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ADCL3797;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide of the invention #42.
XX
XX nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003027640-A2.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Rice MC;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-371937/35.
XX
XX Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
XX acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
XX double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
XX variant.
XX
XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 42; 179pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
XX nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target

```


CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168

Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 621

ADCL3793/C

ID ADCL3793 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADCL3793;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #38.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

PT Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic

PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable

PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from

PT variant.

PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 38; 179pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a

CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target

CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from

CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),

CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-

CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation

CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is

CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic

CC acid from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable

CC double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from

CC variant.

PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 38; 179pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a

CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target

CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from

CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),

CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-

CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation

CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is

CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic

CC acid from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable

CC double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from

CC variant.

CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168

Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 622

ADCL3760/C

ID ADCL3760 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADCL3760;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #5.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

PT Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic

PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable

PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from

PT variant.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 5; 179pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a

CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target

CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from

CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),

CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-

CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation

CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is

CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic

CC acid from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable

CC double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from

CC variant.

CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids.
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
 ||||| |||||
 Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 623

ADCI3784/C
 ID ADCI3784 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADCI3784;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #29.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009591.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

PT Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
 PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
 PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
 PT variant.

PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 29; 179pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
 CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
 CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled

CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
 ||||| |||||
 Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 624

ADCI3795/C

ID ADCI3795 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADCI3795;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #40.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009591.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

PT Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
 PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
 PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
 PT variant.

PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 40; 179pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
 CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
 CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,

CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 625
ADC13796/C
ID ADC13796 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ADC13796;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide of the invention #41.

XX nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003027640-A2.

XX 03-APR-2003.

XX 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2003-371937/35.

XX Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
PT variant.

XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 41; 179pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,

CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 626
ADD68648
ID ADD68648 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ADD68648;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Mucin-box encoding G cassette DNA.

XX PCR; DNA amplification; ds; mucin-box; G cassette.

XX Unidentified.

XX JP2002315583-A.

XX 29-OCT-2002.

XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00197813.

XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00196242.

XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSHI HOJIN SANGYO GIJUTSU SO.

XX WPI; 2003-375838/36.

XX Amplification of a DNA, a gene encoding the repeated sequence of an amino
PT acid sequence.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 33pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for amplifying a DNA using
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) comprising synthesizing the first region
CC of a base sequence to be amplified by designing a pair of primers so as
CC to place the first region between them and to anneal each other at the 3'
CC -end and carrying out a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the
CC primers. Subsequently, the second region is synthesized by designing a
CC pair of primers so as to place the second region partly overlapping with
CC the first region of the base sequence between them and to anneal each
CC other at the 3'-end and carrying out a PCR using the primers. Finally,
CC the first region is annealed to the second region generating the template
CC to carry out a PCR and thus to synthesize a base sequence containing the
CC first and the second regions. The method of the invention may be useful
CC for amplifying a DNA sequence. The current sequence is that of the mucin-
CC box encoding G cassette DNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 382 CGGACGCGGCGCC 395
Db 1 CGGACGCGGCGCC 14

RESULT 627
 ID AAO57378 standard; mRNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAO57378;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-JUL-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Enzymatic RNA molecule ACE mRNA target sequence.
 XX
 KW Specific; cleavage; target RNA; protein; prophylaxis; expression;
 KW inhibitor; inhibition; ribozyme; treatment; prevention; psoriasis;
 KW asthma; inflammatory diseases; cardiovascular condition; hypertension;
 KW arthritis; restenosis; angiotensin converting enzyme; ss.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9402595-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-FEB-1994.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-1993; 93WO-US006316.
 XX
 PR 17-JUL-1992; 92US-00916763.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989848.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989849.
 PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00008895.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Sullivan SM, Draper KG;
 XX
 PI WPI; 1994-048853/06.
 XX
 DR Enzymatic RNA molecules which cleave mRNA - used to treat or prevent
 PT inflammatory, arthritic, stenotic or cardiovascular diseases or
 PT conditions.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 23; 65pp; English.
 CC This is a ACE mRNA target sequence (nucleotide no. 1771) of an enzymatic
 CC RNA molecule (ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA associated with the concn. of
 CC development or maintenance of a cardiovascular condition. The concn. of
 CC the ribozyme necessary to effect a therapeutic treatment is lower than
 CC that of an antisense oligonucleotide and the specificity of action is
 CC higher. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 173 CTACGAGTCCAAAGG 186
 DB 1 CTACGAGTCCAAAGG 14
 RESULT 628
 ID AAO68223/c
 ID AAO68223 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAO68223;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 02-MAR-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequence of 5'-hexylamine modified antisense oligo (ODN1).
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; ODN; modified oligo;
 Hepatitis B surface antigen; Hep3B cells; ss.
 Synthetic.
 Key Location/Qualifiers
 misc_feature 1 /*tag= a
 /label= H2N-(CH2)6-O-PO2-
 /note= "modified site"
 WO9413325-A2.
 23-JUN-1994.
 15-DEC-1993; 93WO-US012246.
 15-DEC-1992; 92US-00991199.
 (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.
 Meyer RB, Gall AA, Reed MW;
 WPI; 1994-217541/26.
 New covalently linked conjugates of oligo:nucleotide, peptide and carrier
 - utilising surfactant, poly:amine or targeting ligand as lyso
 somotropic drug carrier.
 Disclosure; Page 19; 77pp; English.
 The inventors claim an oligo-peptide-carrier conjugate in which the three
 moieties are covalently linked to one another. The peptide provides a
 cleavable linker which is cleaved by enzymes which do not degrade
 antisense oligos (ODNs). The ODN-targeting ligand linkage must be stable
 to serum proteases, yet cleaved by the lysosomal enzymes in the target
 cell. The method involves conjugation of an ODN bearing an electrophilic
 crosslinking gp. to a peptide which bears two nucleophilic gps of
 differing reactivity. The resulting ODN-peptide conjugate is prepd. to
 that a nucleophilic handle remains on the peptide. This gp. is used to
 further attach the lysosomotropic carrier to the peptide portion of the
 ODN-peptide conjugate. The peptide is therefore also used as a
 heterobifunctional linker. Two different model ODNs were used - ODN1 and
 ODN2. ODN1 is complementary to the initiation codon region of the mRNA
 transcript for the Hepatitis B surface antigen in Hep3B cells. (Updated
 on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 33 TCGGACGAGATGG 46
 DB 16 TGTGACGAGATGG 3
 RESULT 629
 ID AAV62704
 ID AAV62704 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV62704;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleotide sequence of the RTBV PCR primer 1.
 XX
 KW PCR; primer; amplification; promoter; graminaceous plant; rice; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Rice tungro bacilliform virus.
 XX
 PN US5824857-A.

XX PD 20-OCT-1998.
 XX PF 08-NOV-1991; 91US-00789738.
 XX PR 08-NOV-1991; 91US-00789738.
 XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 XX PI Beachy RN, Bhattacharyya M;
 XX DR WPI; 1998-582649/49.
 XX PT Rice tungro bacilliform virus promoter - for driving gene expression in
 XX PT vascular bundles of plants.
 XX PS Disclosure; Col 3; 12pp; English.
 XX CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the amplification
 XX CC of the Rice tungro bacilliform virus (RTBV) promoter. The isolated genome
 XX CC -length transcript promoter from RTBV is used for driving gene expression
 XX CC in the vascular bundles of graminaceous plants, especially rice,
 XX CC especially where the gene encodes a protein conferring a desired
 XX CC agronomic trait
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 397 AGAAGTCTCTTCTAC 410
 DB 1 AGAAGATCTCTTCTAC 14
 RESULT 630
 ADA55757/c
 ID ADA55757 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC ADA55757;
 XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human protein-related PCR primer, SEQ ID 3325.
 XX KW Cytostatic; Anti-inflammatory; Osteopathic; Neuroprotective; Nootropic;
 XX KW Gene Therapy; human; secretory protein; membrane proteins; cancer;
 XX KW inflammatory disease; osteoporosis; neurological disease; PCR; primer;
 XX KW ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EP1293569-A2.
 XX PD 19-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00006586.
 XX PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00328381.
 XX PR 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350435P.
 XX PA (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
 XX PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
 XX PI Isogai T, Sugiyama T, Otsuki T, Wakamatsu A, Sato H, Ishii S;
 XX PI Yamamoto J, Isono Y, Hio Y, Otsuka K, Nagai K, Irie R, Tamechika I;
 XX PI Seki N, Yoshikawa T, Otsuka M, Nagahari K, Masuho Y;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-395539/38.
 XX PT New polynucleotides encoding full-length polypeptides, e.g. secretory
 XX PT and/or membrane proteins, useful for developing medicines for diseases in

PT which the gene is involved, or as target molecules for gene therapy.
 XX Example 8; Page 111; 205pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to novel human secretory or membrane
 XX CC proteins (ADA54072-ADA55710) and their coding sequences (ADA52433-
 XX CC ADA54071). The coding sequences are useful in the gene therapy of
 XX CC diseases caused by abnormalities of the proteins, e.g. cancer,
 XX CC inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis or neurological disease. The present
 XX CC sequence was used in an example from the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 212 AGAGAACTCGGTGG 225
 DB 14 ACAGAACTCGGTGG 1
 RESULT 631
 AAX75119/c
 ID AAX75119 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAX75119;
 XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #647.
 XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 XX KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX PI Pavco P, Meswigen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 XX PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 174; 218pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 XX CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 XX CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 XX CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 XX CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 XX CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 XX CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 XX CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 XX CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 XX CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 GCCCAGGAGTGA 14
 |||||
 Db 15 GCCCAGGAGTGA 2

RESULT 632
 AAZ24186/C
 ID AAZ24186 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC
 AC AAZ24186;
 XX
 DT 03-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human BRCA2 primer scorpion B2731 fragment 1.
 XX
 KW Detection; genomic DNA variation; inherited disease; microbial infection;
 KW hybridisation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX GB2338301-A.
 PN
 PD 15-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1998; 98GB-00025698.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012768.
 XX
 PA (ZENE) ZENECA LTD.
 XX
 PI Gibson NJ, Little S, Theaker J, Whitcombe DM;
 PI WPI; 2000-016019/02.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleic acids for the diagnosis of heritable genetic disorders
 PT and for the detection of microbial organisms in food and biological
 PT samples.
 XX
 XX Example 7; Page 25; 74pp; English.

This invention describes a novel method (I) for detecting nucleic acids using novel primers and an integrated signaling system. (I) may be used for the detection of variations genomic DNA samples (e.g. from humans, animals and plants). It is particularly useful for detecting inherited diseases (by detecting abnormalities in DNA from patients) and microbial infections (e.g. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Hepatitis C viruses or bacterial infections of food). (I) provides high levels of sequence specificity, detection sensitivity and high rates of signal appearance. Only a single detector/primer species is required (improving simplicity and allowing enhanced specificity based on the ready availability of a target binding region (TargBR) for hybridization with the primer extension product). The newly synthesized primer extension product is the target species so the output signal obtained is directly related to the amount of extended primer. (I) is not dependent on additional hybridization events or enzymatic steps intra- and inter-strand competition for the probe site is limited so the probe design is simplified and probes which fail to bind under standard assay conditions in separate probe formats may function in (I). Additionally, homogeneous assay formats may be derived from (I). Finally, as the interaction is unimolecular, the signal reaction is very rapid, permitting increased cycling rates. AAZ24184-Z24190 represent primers used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 61 AGTCTCTGCACTAC 74
 |||||
 Db 16 ACTCTCTGCACTAC 3

RESULT 633
 AAZ24188
 ID AAZ24188 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ24188;
 XX
 DT 03-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human BRCA2 quencher primer B4249.
 XX
 KW Detection; genomic DNA variation; inherited disease; microbial infection;
 KW hybridisation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX GB2338301-A.
 PN
 PD 15-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1998; 98GB-00025698.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012768.
 XX
 PA (ZENE) ZENECA LTD.
 XX
 PI Gibson NJ, Little S, Theaker J, Whitcombe DM;
 PI WPI; 2000-016019/02.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleic acids for the diagnosis of heritable genetic disorders
 PT and for the detection of microbial organisms in food and biological
 PT samples.
 XX
 XX Example 7; Page 26; 74pp; English.

This invention describes a novel method (I) for detecting nucleic acids using novel primers and an integrated signaling system. (I) may be used for the detection of variations genomic DNA samples (e.g. from humans, animals and plants). It is particularly useful for detecting inherited diseases (by detecting abnormalities in DNA from patients) and microbial infections (e.g. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Hepatitis C viruses or bacterial infections of food). (I) provides high levels of sequence specificity, detection sensitivity and high rates of signal appearance. Only a single detector/primer species is required (improving simplicity and allowing enhanced specificity based on the ready availability of a target binding region (TargBR) for hybridization with the primer extension product). The newly synthesized primer extension product is the target species so the output signal obtained is directly related to the amount of extended primer. (I) is not dependent on additional hybridization events or enzymatic steps intra- and inter-strand competition for the probe site is limited so the probe design is simplified and probes which fail to bind under standard assay conditions in separate probe formats may function in (I). Additionally, homogeneous assay formats may be derived from (I). Finally, as the interaction is unimolecular, the signal reaction is very rapid, permitting increased cycling rates. AAZ24184-Z24190 represent primers used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 61 AGTCTGTGCACTAC 74
 Db 2 ACTCTGTGCACTAC 15

RESULT 634
 ABK00290/C
 ID ABK00290 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK00290;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #290.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 70; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA motif) or possessing an NCH motif, a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NKN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell

CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 288 AAGCTGCTGACGGA 301
 Db 17 AAACCTGGTGACGGA 4

RESULT 635
 ABK02397
 ID ABK02397 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK02397;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Amberzyme #69.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 70; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA motif) or possessing an NCH motif, a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NKN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
XX
PS Claim 88; Page 132; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia (MCL), human immunodeficiency virus associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 307 GCCCGGGGACCGC 320
DB 1 GCCCGGGGACCGC 14

RESULT 636
ABK01168/c
ID ABK01168 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK01168;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human NOGO inozyme #438.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

WO200159103-A2.

16-AUG-2001.

09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

(BLAT/) BLATT L.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

(CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, mantle-cell leukaemia (MCL), human immunodeficiency virus associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity

92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative

0; Mismatches 1; Indels

0; Gaps

0;

QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301

DB 16 AACTGGTGAAGGA 3

RESULT 637

ABX02396

ABK02396 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 ABK02396;
 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 Human NOGO Amberzyme #68.
 Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hampered ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 Homo sapiens.
 Synthetic.
 WO200159103-A2.
 16-AUG-2001.
 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 Claim 88; Page 131; 200pp; English.
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a XGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapeutics. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which result to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention
 Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 307 GCCCGGGGACCGC 320
 Db 2 GCCCGGGGACCGC 15
 RESULT 638
 ABN01020
 ID ABN01020 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01020;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1012.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PP 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1012; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 GTGAAAGCAGAGAA 217
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 1 GCGAAAGCAGAGAA 14

RESULT 639
 ABNO1019
 ID ABNO1019 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABNO1019;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1011.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (ABOM-) AEWICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX PI
 XX XX

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1011; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 GTGAAAGCAGAGAA 217
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 2 GCGAAAGCAGAGAA 15

RESULT 640
 ABV91110/C
 ID ABV91110 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV91110;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1823.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XN EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-032820SP.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1823; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
Db 15 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 2
RESULT 641
ABV91111/c
XX ID ABV91111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91111;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1824.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX FN
XX XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX PD
XX XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PF
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-032820SP.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1824; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
Db 14 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 1
RESULT 642
ABV91108/c
XX ID ABV91108 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91108;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1821.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX FN
XX XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX PD
XX XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PF
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.


```
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1821; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (III) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
XX 17 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 4
XX
XX RESULT 643
XX ABV91109/c
XX ID ABV91109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91109;
XX XX
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1822.
XX KW Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX XX
```

```
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1822; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (III) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
XX 16 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 3
XX
XX RESULT 644
XX ABL31374/c
XX ID ABL31374 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABL31374;
XX XX
XX DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 863.
XX KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192572-A1.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX XX
```


PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004562.
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
 PA (NLSN) NISSHINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 PT individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PR transplanting between them.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 257; 345pp; Japanese.
 XX
 PS The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 60 GAGTCTCTGCACCTA 73
 DB 16 GAGTCTCTGCACCA 3
 RESULT 645
 ACC53405/C
 ID ACC53405 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53405;
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #2172.
 DE ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS FR2826373-A1.
 PN 27-DEC-2002.
 PD 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PA Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 PI WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 Claim 1; Page 542; 798pp; French.
 This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 369 ACTTTCCTGACCG 382
 DB 17 ACTTTCCTGACCG 4
 RESULT 646
 ABT39199/C
 ID ABT39199 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABT39199;
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4836.
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003025175-A2.
 PN 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX Disclosure; Page 599; 720pp; French.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 369 ACTTCTCTGGACCG 382
 Db 17 ACTTCTCTGGACCG 4
 RESULT 647
 ACA06285
 ID ACA06285 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA06285;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #104.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 XX
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 XX
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 28; 72pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antitense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antitense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 Db 4 GGACCCUGGAGCAGG 17
 RESULT 648
 ACA08902
 ID ACA08902 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA08902;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #65.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 XX
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 XX
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 28; 72pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

PA	(MCSW//) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA	(DRAP//) DRAPER K G.
XX	
PI	Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX	
PI	WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX	
DR	
XX	
PT	Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT	a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT	treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 50; 72pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC	regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC	kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC	configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC	cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC	treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC	(I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC	the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg ²⁺ . The enzymatic and
CC	antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC	prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC	multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC	therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC	chemotherapy including paclitaxel, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC	cyclophosphamide, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC	acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC	rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC	obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC	rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC	(central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC	sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC	infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC	nucleic acid molecule
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 85.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
	Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	266 GCACCTGGAGCGG 279
DB	2 GGACCUGGAGCGG 15
	RESULT 649
ACA06441/c	ID ACA06441 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ACA06441;
XX	
XX	
DT	03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #260.
XX	
KW	Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinyzyme;
KW	G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW	lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW	oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW	cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW	lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW	chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW	cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW	gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW	rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW	gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW	transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW	allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FN	US2002177568-A1.
XX	
PD	28-NOV-2002.
XX	
PF	23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX	
PR	07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR	18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR	15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR	23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX	
PA	(STIN//) STINCHOMB D T.
PA	(MCSW//) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA	(DRAP//) DRAPER K G.
XX	
PI	Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX	
PT	Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT	a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT	treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 31; 72pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC	regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC	kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC	configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC	cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC	treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC	(I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC	the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg ²⁺ . The enzymatic and
CC	antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC	prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC	multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC	therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC	chemotherapy including paclitaxel, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC	cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC	gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC	acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC	rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC	obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC	rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC	(central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC	sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC	infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC	nucleic acid molecule
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	144 GCGGTGGAGGCCGG 157
DB	17 GAGGTGGAGGCCGG 4
	RESULT 650
ACA09051/c	ID ACA09051 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ACA09051;
XX	
DT	03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #214.
XX	

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e-02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

305 GAGCCCCGGGGACC 318

Db 14 GAGCCCCGGGGACC 1

RESULT 651

ACA06442/c

ID ACA06442 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06442;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #261.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 31; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,

CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 144 GCGGTGGAGGCGG 157
 Db 15 GAGGTGGAGGCGG 3
 RESULT 652
 ID ACA08901 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA08901;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #64.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 DN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 13-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 FI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 50; 72pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 Db 3 GGACCTGGAGCAGG 16
 RESULT 653
 ID ACA09050 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA09050;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #213.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 DN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX


```
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg2+. The enzymatic and
CC antisease nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gencitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 305 GAGCCCGGGGACC 318
DB 15 GAGCCCGGGGCCC 2
RESULT 654
ADB00481/c
ID ADB00481 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB00481;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1467.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
```

```
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1467; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MD24, MD27, MD212. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275
DB 17 CGGTGCACCTGCAG 4
RESULT 655
ADB00483/c
ID ADB00483 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB00483;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1469.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
```


XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1459; 103pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275

DB 15 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 2

RESULT 656

ADA99414

ID ADA99414 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADA99414;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 403.

XX

KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

XX developmental disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN EP1281758-A2.

XX

PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 403; 103pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275

DB 15 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 2

RESULT 656

ADA99414

ID ADA99414 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADA99414;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 403.

XX

KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

XX developmental disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN EP1281758-A2.

XX

PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 403; 103pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275

DB 15 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 2

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 364 TCCTCACTTTCCTG 377

DB 1 TCCTCACTATCCTG 14

RESULT 657

ADA99489

ID ADA99489 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADA99489;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 478.

XX

KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

XX developmental disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN EP1281758-A2.

XX

PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 478; 103pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTG 305
DB 4 TGGTGAAGGACCTG 17

RESULT 658
ADA99493
ID ADA99493 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADA99493;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 482.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; Gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 482; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 293 GGTGAAGGACCTGA 306
DB 1 GGTGAAGGACCTGA 14

RESULT 659
ADB00482/C
ID ADB00482 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB00482;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1468.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1468; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGACCTGCAG 275
DB 16 CGGTGACCTGCAG 3

RESULT 660
ADB00484/C

ID ADB00484 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADB00484;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1470.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1281758-A2.
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 PD
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 PF
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 PR
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 DR
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 PS
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1470; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23.
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275
 Db 14 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 1
 RESULT 661
 AB265139
 ID AB265139 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX AB265139;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #596.
 XX
 XX

KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytotostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 PF
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 144; 185pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytotostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531, AB266520 - AB266524,
 CC AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 259 CCACGGTGCACCTG 272
 Db 4 CCACGGTGCACCTG 17
 RESULT 662
 ACD63945
 ID ACD63945 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD63945;
 XX
 DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV minus strand DNzyme substrate sequence #1304.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; incozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer 1 region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS
 XX

RESULT 664
ACD62938
ID ACD62938 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACD62938;
XX DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #801.
XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN WO200281494-A1.
XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
XX PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (NACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 289; 387pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 331 CGGACGACCAAGGC 344
DB 3 CCGACGACCAAGGC 16
RESULT 665
ACD68245
ID ACC68245 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACC68245;
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5492.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 673; 738pp; French.
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 48 CACCACTCAGAGGA 61
DB 4 CACCACTCAGAGGA 17
RESULT 666
ACD65338

ID ACC65338 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACC65338;
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2585.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX XX WO2003025176-A2.
XX PN 27-MAR-2003.
XX PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX XX Disclosure; Page 333; 738pp; French.
XX PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
XX CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ Disclosure; Page 333; 738pp; French.
XX XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
XX CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGAC 386
Db 3 TCCTGGACCGGAC 16
RESULT 667
ACC63151/C
ID ACC63151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACC63151;
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 398.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.

XX WO2003025176-A2.
XX PN 27-MAR-2003.
XX PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX XX Disclosure; Page 77; 738pp; French.
XX PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
XX CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 181 CCAGGACACATATC 194
Db 14 CCAGGACACATATC 1
RESULT 668
ADB43561/C
ID ADB43561 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB43561;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3884.
XX KW Cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 486; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 TCTTCTACGTGATC 416
DB 14 TCTTCTACGTGATC 1
RESULT 669
ADB45240/c
ID ADB45240 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB45240;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5563.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related

PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 682; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 369 ACTTTCCTGGACCG 382
DB 17 ACTTTCCTGGACCG 4
RESULT 670
ADE13461/c
ID ADE13461 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE13461;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE HLA class I allele specific primer #77.
XX
XX ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003165884-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
XX
XX 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
XX
XX (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.
XX
XX Chow R, Tonai R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-874916/81.
XX
XX Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
PT hybridization and amplification assays.
XX
XX Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 79; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
CC Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and
CC amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype

CC of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class I allele
CC specific primer.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;

QY 373 TCTGACCGCGAC 386

DB 14 TCTGACCGCGC 1

RESULT 671

AAQ22412/c
ID AAQ22412 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ22412;

XX 15-JUL-1992 (first entry)

XX 3'-acridine-tailed oligonucleotide.

XX Acridine-CPG; nuclease resistance; controlled pore glass; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9203464-A.

XX 05-MAR-1992.

XX 28-AUG-1991; 91WO-US006143.

XX 28-AUG-1990; 90US-00574348.

XX 10-JUN-1991; 91US-00714142.

XX (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.

XX Reed MW, Meyer RB, Petrie CR, Tabone JC;

XX WPT; 1992-096825/12.

XX Solid support synthesis of 3'-tailed oligo-nucleotide(s) via linker gp. -
XX provides nuclease resistant prods. opt. with intercalation to improve
XX anti-sense bonding to DNA or RNA strand.

XX Example 12; Page 38; 78pp; English.

XX This oligonucleotide was used in an example of synthesis of 3'-acridine-
XX tailed oligonucleotide from acridine-CPG. Blockage of the 3' terminal
XX phosphodiester bond improves resistance to nucleases in serum-contg.
XX media. The new synthesis method avoids the derivatization step of prior
XX art methods and the possible loss and difficult separation. See AAQ22411-
XX Q22415

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 33 TGGGACGAGATGG 46

DB 18 TGTGACGAGATGG 5

RESULT 672

AAZ33902/c

ID AAZ33902 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ33902;

XX

DT 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX Human PRO274 PCR forward primer 4.

XX Human; PRO; EST; expressed sequence tag; PCR primer; hybridisation;
XX probe; blood coagulation disorder; cancer; cellular adhesion disorder;
XX secreted protein; transmembrane protein; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9946281-A2.

XX 16-SEP-1999.

XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079684P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081953P.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.

XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.


```

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Wood WT, Goddard A, Gurney A, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;
XX WPI; 1999-551359/46.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and their polynucleotides,
PT useful for treating blood coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular
PT adhesion disorders.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 183; 530pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
CC and their polynucleotides. The nucleotide sequences are useful as sources
CC of probes, primers, for chromosome mapping, and for generation of
CC antisense sequences. They can also be used to create transgenic animals.
CC The proteins can be used to treat a variety of diseases and disorders,
CC depending on their function. Diseases that may be treated include blood
CC coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular adhesion disorders. They may
CC also be used to raise antibodies. AA233991 to AA234338, and AA41685 to
CC AA41774 represent polynucleotide and polypeptide sequence given in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAATCGGTGGCGG 228
DB 18 GAATCGGTGGCGG 5

RESULT 673
AAZ91453
ID AAZ91453 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ91453;
XX

```

```

DT 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #30735.
XX
KW Human; Ship-2; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; detection;
KW inhibition; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6025198-A.
XX
XX 15-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-181819/16.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Ship-2 expression
PT and for detecting nucleic acids encoding Ship-2.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 40; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides that specifically hybridize with, and inhibit the
CC expression of, nucleic acids encoding human Ship-2 (also called SH2-
CC containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2). Also described is a
CC method of inhibiting the expression of Ship-2 in human cells or tissues
CC in vitro comprising contacting the cells with the phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotides. The phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides can be used to treat animals (especially humans)
CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
CC with Ship-2 expression. The present sequence represents a
CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human Ship-2, from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 GAGCAGGCGCGCAC 286
DB 2 GAGCAGGCGCGCAC 15

RESULT 674
AAZ70126
ID AAZ70126 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ70126;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4482.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX

```



```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX Claim 8; Page 1186; 2745pp; English.
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 362 CTTCCTCACTTTC 375
DB 5 CTTCCTCACTTTC 18

RESULT 675
AAZ76574/c
ID AAZ76574 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAZ76574;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10930.
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

```

```

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
PR (GEST ) GENSET.
PR Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
PR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PR map of the human genome.
PR Claim 9; Page 2561; 2745pp; English.
PR AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
PR invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
PR nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
PR primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
PR have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
PR human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
PR which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
PR Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
PR identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
PR agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
PR differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
PR pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
PR N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
PR 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
PR present invention
PR Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 212 AGAGAACTCGGTGG 225
DB 15 AGAGAACTCGGTGG 2

RESULT 676
AAZ78608/c
ID AAC78608 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAC78608;
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Human PRO274 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:14.
XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytostatic;
XX expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2000053756-A2.
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0136773P.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

```



```

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611443/58.
XX
XX Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
XX target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
XX activities.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 235; 636pp; English.
XX
XX AAC78458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
XX tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
XX The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytototoxic activity. The
XX polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
XX of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
XX and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
XX for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
XX target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
XX provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to
XX AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
XX PRO polynucleotide sequences
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 215 GAACGCGTGGCGG 228
XX Db 18 GAACGCGTGGCGG 5
XX
XX RESULT 677
XX AAA67016
XX ID AAA67016 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA67016;
XX XX
XX 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human leukocyte antigen C allele DNA probe B-1 SEQ ID NO:74.
XX
XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;
XX amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200031295-A1.
XX
XX 02-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-00335151.
XX
XX (SHIO ) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
XX
XX
XX Moribe T, Kaneshige T;
XX WPI; 2000-400097/34.
XX
XX Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
XX type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
XX judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 66; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
XX leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
XX polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
XX or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
XX comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
XX are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
XX specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
XX judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
XX correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
XX simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
XX automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
XX techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
XX primers for use in the method of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 7 GAGTGAACGCGG 20
XX Db 3 GAGTGAACGCGG 16
XX
XX RESULT 678
XX AAF89291
XX ID AAF89291 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAF89291;
XX XX
XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #28.
XX
XX Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
XX clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; Genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129257-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB001632.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231P.
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Schork N, Skierczynski B;
XX WPI; 2001-316248/33.
XX
XX Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
XX clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by paired-
XX pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from non-hierarchical
XX clustering.
XX
XX Claim 61; Page 80; 100pp; English.

```


XX The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
 CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
 CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
 CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
 CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
 CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
 CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 TGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
 DB 1 TGCACCTGGAGCAG 14

RESULT 679
 AAL49057
 ID AAL49057 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL49057;
 XX
 DT 29-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Drosophila ubx gene SNP analysis universal hybridisation tag #31.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid analysis; microarray; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW multiplex; expression analysis; hybridisation tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Drosophila sp.
 XX
 PN WO200261121-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-BF000868.
 XX
 PR 29-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264972P.
 PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266186P.
 PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295986P.
 XX
 PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
 XX
 PI Hinkel CA, Kimmerly WJ, Yang L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-636566/68.
 XX
 PT Determining polynucleotide expression, useful for expressing profiling or
 PT detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms comprises hybridizing digested
 PT cDNA to a capture probe coupled to a solid particle under stringent
 PT conditions.
 XX
 PS Claim 34; Page 29; 63pp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention relates to a method of determining polynucleotide
 CC expression, which comprises hybridising digested cDNA to a capture probe
 CC coupled to a solid particle under stringent conditions, where the capture
 CC probe is specific for the target polynucleotide and the particle
 CC identifies the capture probe. The method is useful for expression
 CC profiling, where the presence and/or the amount of a target
 CC polynucleotide is simultaneously determined, for diagnosing a disease,
 CC condition, disorder, or predisposition associated with a change in
 CC expression patterns, or determining the developmental or physiological
 CC state of a cell or tissue, for detecting SNPs, which may be used to
 CC screen individuals for a genetic predisposition to a disease, condition,
 CC or disorder, and in marker assisted selection. The present sequence is a
 CC hybridisation tag described in the exemplification of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 CAAATCGGGAGGCT 243
 DB 5 CAAAACGGGAGGCT 18

RESULT 680
 ABK40318/c
 ID ABK40318 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK40318;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer 4 for human PRO274 DNA.
 XX
 KW Human; PRO; benign tumour; malignant tumour; lymphoid malignancy;
 KW leukaemia; neuronal disorder; stromal disorder; blastocoele disorder;
 KW inflammatory disorder; immune disorder; angiogenic disorder; cytostatic;
 KW neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200153486-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123972P.
 PR 11-MAY-1999; 99US-0133459P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140650P.
 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140653P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149395P.
 PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151689P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Marsters SA, Pan J, Pitti RM, Roy MA, Smith V, Stone DM;
 PI Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-205567/26.
 XX

XX Thirty five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating
 PT benign or malignant tumors, leukemias and lymphoid malignancies,
 PT inflammatory, angiogenic and immunologic disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 119; 302pp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
 CC polypeptides (AAU86128-AAU86162) and the polynucleotide sequences
 CC encoding them. The PRO polypeptides, agonists, antagonists or anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful for treating benign or malignant tumours (e.g.
 CC renal, kidney, bladder, breast, etc), leukemias and lymphoid
 CC malignancies, other disorders such as neuronal, glial, astrocytal,
 CC hypothalamic, glandular, macrophagal, stromal and blastocoele disorders,
 CC inflammatory, immune and angiogenic disorders. The polynucleotide

CC sequences are also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the methods of the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 681
ABQ81992/c
ID ABQ81992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABQ81992;
XX
DT 19-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Kaposi's Sarcoma TAG PCR primer SEQ ID NO.142.
DE
XX
XX Human; Kaposi's sarcoma; tumour; angiogenesis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EF125233-A2.
FN
XX
XX 24-JUL-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00075264.
PF
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00200228.
PR
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001EP-00203703.
PR
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325722P.
XX
XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
PA
XX
XX Van Der Kuyt AC, Cornelissen M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-668396/72.
DR

```
Query Match      2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

Db	18	AGCTGCTGAAGA	5
RESULT	682		
ABZ97335			
ID	ABZ97335	standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
AC	ABZ97335;		
CC	XX		
DT	17-OCT-2003	(first entry)	
DE	Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.		
DE	XX		
XX	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; n		
KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone;		
KW	antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosup		
KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory		
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation;		
KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease		
OS	Homo sapiens.		
OS	XX		
PN	WO200285308-A2.		
XX	XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.		
XX	XX		
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.		
XX	XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.		
XX	XX		
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.		
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz		
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;		
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.		
XX	XX		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treati		
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense t		
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocortic		
PT	pt ubi		
XX	XX		
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12577; 872pp; E		
XX	XX		
CC	The invention relates to a novel phar		
CC	first active agent comprising an olig		
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5'		
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or		
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polype		
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second		
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquin		
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, a		
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic ac		
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The co		
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or mal		
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or the		
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject		
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenos		
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation,		
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissu		
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or		
CC	Note: The sequence data for this pat		
CC	at specification, but was obtained in		
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_se		
XX	XX		
SO	Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0		

Query Match 2.9%;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%;
Matches 13; Conservative

QY 282 GGCACCAAGCTGGT 295

Db 1 GGCACCGAGGTGGT 14
RESULT 683
ACD42435/C
ID ACD42435 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACD42435;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #6.
XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virucide; gene therapy;
KW cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;
KW viral infection; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2003050239-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.
XX
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004022O.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081239P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081293P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081953P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086322P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.


```

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US011252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709328.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US03678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009852.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AV, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;

Query Match 2.8%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAACTCGTGGCGG 228
DB 18 GAACTCGTGGCGG 5

RESULT 684
ACA63470/c
ID ACA63470 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

```

```

AC ACA63470;
XX
XX 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #6.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; antiinflammatory;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cycostatic;
XX antidiabetic; gene therapy; inflammatory disease; organ failure;
XX atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
XX premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; chromosome mapping;
XX gene mapping; pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor;
XX tissue typing; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002192706-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080154P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.

```


PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US008520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AV, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-328860/31.
 DR
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
 PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
 PT cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 125; 453pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising, or which
 CC is at least 80 % sequence identity to, or the full-length coding sequence
 CC of, any of 118 300-2100 nucleotide sequences, which encodes its
 CC corresponding PRO polypeptide selected from 118 100-700 amino acid
 CC sequences, all given in the specification. The nucleic acids and
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating inflammatory diseases, organ
 CC failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,
 CC premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic
 CC acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,
 CC and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as
 CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful
 CC in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and
 CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 215 GAACTCGTCGCG 228
 Db 18 GAACTCGTCGCG 5
 RESULT 685
 ACA71634/c
 ID ACA71634 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA71634;
 XX
 DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 14.
 XX
 KW Human; ds; thrombolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;
 KW erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;
 KW apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;
 KW gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW hypertension; myocardial ischaemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;
 KW glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; Preeclampsia;
 KW bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002177553-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066384P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079683P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079684P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00255686.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00884636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy NA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPT; 2003-328499/31.

XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as
 XX pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying
 XX modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14; 55pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane
 XX polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful
 XX in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for
 XX linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an
 XX antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a
 XX cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including

CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO
 CC polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon,
 CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other
 CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating diseases such as
 CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,
 CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and
 CC myocardial ischemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and
 CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial
 CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory
 CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and
 CC preclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO
 CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The
 CC sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
 CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20020177553

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 228
 Db 18 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 5
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 686
 ABX92274/c
 ID ABX92274 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABX92274;
 XX DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer SEQ ID No 14.
 XX KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein;
 KW immune disorder; diabetes; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
 KW cardiac insufficiency; nervous system disorder; kidney disorder;
 KW bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; tumour; wound healing;
 KW genetic disorder; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiarthritic; anti-tumour; vulnary; antianaemic; dermatological;
 KW cardiant; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US2002169284-A1.
 XX PD 14-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978697.
 XX PR 26-MAY-1981; 81US-00267213.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-00622509.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-00642492.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078888P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.

PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.	PI	Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.	PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.	PI	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.	PI	Klavin LJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.	PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.	XX	WPI; 2003-288163/28.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.	XX	Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-00105413.	XX	encoding them useful for treating cancer, kidney diseases, bone,
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-00168978.	PT	cartilage disorders and immune deficiencies.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021144.	PT	Example 4; Page 126; 459pp; English.
PR	02-NOV-1998;	98US-00184216.	XX	The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-00187368.	CC	polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98WO-US024855.	CC	polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-00202054.	CC	polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.	CC	polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for modulating
PR	05-MAR-1999;	99US-00254465.	CC	biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.	CC	biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99US-00265686.	CC	identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.	CC	toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and causes apoptosis or death of the cell.
PR	12-APR-1999;	99US-00284291.	CC	or hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia, cardiac insufficiency, nervous system
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.	CC	disorders, kidney disorders, bone and cartilage disorders or arthritis,
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.	CC	tumours, and wound healing. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380137.	CC	polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380142.	CC	mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.	CC	of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.	CC	animals, for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders,
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.	CC	and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.	CC	the examples of the present invention. Note: The sequence data for this
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.	CC	parent was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.	CC	at seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdIDEntry.html
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.	XX	Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.	XX	Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.	XX	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.	XX	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.	XX	215 GAACCTCGTGGCGG 228
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.	DB	18 GAACCTCGTGGCGG 5
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.	XX	
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.	XX	
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.	XX	
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.	XX	
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.	XX	24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.	XX	Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO274 PCR primer #4.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.	XX	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; primer;
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.	XX	malignancy; cancer; ovarian cancer; colorectal cancer; sarcoma;
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.	XX	leukaemia; lymphoma; inflammatory disease; necrosis; atherosclerosis;
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.	XX	infertility; premature aging; psoriasis; inflammatory disease;
PR	08-NOV-2000;	2000US-00709238.	XX	renal disease; arthritis; immune-mediated alopecia; stroke; encephalitis;
PR	27-NOV-2000;	2000US-00723749.	XX	hepatitis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.	XX	Homo sapiens.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000US-00747259.	XX	US2003004102-A1.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.	XX	02-JAN-2003.
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.	XX	15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978189.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816744.	XX	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816920.	XX	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US009552.	XX	
PR	10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854208.	XX	
PR	10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854280.	XX	
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017092.	XX	
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001US-00872035.	XX	
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.	XX	
PR	05-JUN-2001;	2001US-00874503.	XX	
PR	14-JUN-2001;	2001US-00882636.	XX	
PR	19-JUN-2001;	2001US-00886342.	XX	
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.	XX	
PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.	XX	
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.	XX	
PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.	XX	
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.		PA	
XX			XX	

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079658P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024885.
PR 20-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0000106.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00050028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00050190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00310733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-00283113.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005004.
PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005601.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-00013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-00308873.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00326278.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000US-00349556.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-00006520.

PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00919692.
PR 23-JUN-2001; 2001US-00921066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-00921735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-341189/32.
XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or
PT PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,
PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple
PT sclerosis in mammals.
XX Example 4; Page 121; 460pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
XX sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
XX 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the
XX specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the
XX specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94
XX nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide
XX scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO
XX polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having
XX at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence
XX encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ATCC numbers listed in the
XX specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal
XX peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or
XX lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic
XX acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO
XX polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the vector and producing a PRO
XX to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO
XX polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals,
XX diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for
XX detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,
XX colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,
XX necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,
XX inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,
XX stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The
XX PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets
XX for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic
XX determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are
XX also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome
XX identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridization probes, or for
XX screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may
XX also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
XX gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of a
XX cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAATCGTGGGG 228


```

Db      18 GAATTCCTGGCGG 5
RESULT 688
ID      ADA24553 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC      ADA24553;
XX
DT      20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Secreted and transmembrane PRO protein associated primer #8.
XX
KW      Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; tissue typing;
KW      chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;
KW      sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW      wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;
KW      cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;
KW      haemoglobin associated disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      US2003050241-A1.
XX
PD      13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF      16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.
XX
PR      17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR      03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR      13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR      21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR      10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR      12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077731P.
PR      13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR      25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR      26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR      30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR      30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080155P.
PR      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081962P.
PR      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR      23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR      23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR      28-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR      30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR      05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR      06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR      13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR      13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085388P.
PR      13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085399P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085897P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR      18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR      22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR      22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR      22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR      22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR      28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR      28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR      28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR      26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR      26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR      01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR      30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094851P.
PR      11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR      07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR      20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109104P.
PR      20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR      22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR      23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR      05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR      10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR      10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR      12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR      29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR      21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR      26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR      28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR      14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR      14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR      02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR      16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR      23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR      07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142880P.
PR      26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR      28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR      29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

```



```

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-521814/49.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides for example extracellular, secreted and
PT membrane bound proteins, useful for modulating the biological activities
PT of cells and for treating, for example diabetes, cancer, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, and hearing loss.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 132; 461pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane (PRO)
CC polypeptide (1). PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample, and vice versa. PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 are
CC useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide in a sample, and PRO1559 is
CC useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 in a sample. PRO4993 is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO337
CC polypeptide, and PRO337 is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a
CC cell expressing a PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO1559 is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739
CC polypeptide, and PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739 polypeptides are useful for
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 215 GAACGCGTGGCGG 228
Db 18 GAACGCGTGGCGG 5
RESULT 689
ACD29616/c
ID ACD29616 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

```

```

XX ACD29616;
XX 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #6.
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
XX peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
XX AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;
XX Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
XX Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
XX Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003050240-A1.
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064449P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077751P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079563P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081223P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

```



```

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-008366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010723.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-01462506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028213.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUN-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrata N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin LJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TR, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;
XX WPI; 2003-503575/47.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 125; 459pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (I). (I) is useful for detecting
CC PRO4993, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, and for
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.
CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes
CC cell death. (I) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial
CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,
CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinaemia,
CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's
CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease,
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 215 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 228
DB 18 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 5
RESULT 690
ADA12214/c
ID ADA12214 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADA12214;
AC
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO274 primer #4.
XX

```


KW primer; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;
KW cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
XX diabetic complication; tissue typing; human; PCR.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003055216-A1.
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1996; 96US-0018049P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 26-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 26-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 27-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113256P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.	PR	cardiac- insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;
16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.	PR	diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.	KW	reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.	KW	atrophy of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.	PR	Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.	KW	Refsum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.
06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.	PR	
11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.	PR	Homo sapiens.
18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.	XX	US2003049633-A1.
24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.	XX	13-MAR-2003.
02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.	XX	16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.
10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.	PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.	PR	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.	PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.	PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.	PR	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.	PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.	PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.	PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.	PR	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
08-NOV-2000;	2000US-00709238.	PR	13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
27-NOV-2000;	2000US-0073749.	PR	17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.	PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
20-DEC-2000;	2000US-00747259.	PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.	PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0079336P.
28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.	PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0079339P.
22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816744.	PR	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816920.	PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
22-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US009552.	PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854208.	PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854280.	PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017092.	PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
01-JUN-2001;	2001US-00871780.	PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
05-JUN-2001;	2001US-00874503.	PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
14-JUN-2001;	2001US-00882636.	PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
19-JUN-2001;	2001US-00886342.	PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.	PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.	PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.	PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.	PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;	PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;	PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PI		PR	08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
	Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;	PR	08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 4.3e+02;	PR	08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	PR	09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
QY	215 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 228	PR	09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
		PR	09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
	18 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 5	PR	15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
Db		PR	15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
		PR	15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
		PR	15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
		PR	15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
		PR	21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
		PR	21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
		PR	22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
		PR	22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
		PR	22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
		PR	22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
		PR	23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
		PR	27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
		PR	28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
		PR	29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
		PR</	

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 02-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085709P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0101689P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113256P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0000106.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265686.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145688P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380142.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 215 GAATCCGTCGCGG 228
Db 18 GAATCCGTCGCGG 5

RESULT 692
ADB73520/C
ID ADB73520 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADB73520;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #6.
XX
KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003045462-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.
XX

[illegible]

PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-00066520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882635.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021065.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAACCTCGTGGGG 228
 |||||
 Db 18 GAACCTCGTGGGG 5

RESULT 693
 ADB76236/c
 ID ADB76236 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ADB76236;
 XX AC
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #6.
 XX KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
 KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
 KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
 KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
 KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003082248-A1.
 XX PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978757.
 XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082588P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082589P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
 PR 16-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087108P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US011141.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 23-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 08-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US025758.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Rotstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;

PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT;
 XX WPI; 2003-755118/71.
 XX New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
 PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
 PT or AIDS-associated syndrome.
 XX Example 4; Page 125; 425pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
 CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
 CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
 CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
 CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
 CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
 CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule may be a
 CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides
 CC are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such
 CC as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Refsum's disease, and Krabbe's disease.
 CC The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as
 CC hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation
 CC of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAACCTCGTGCGG 228
 ||||| |||||
 Db 18 GAACCTCGTGCGG 5

RESULT 694
 ADC43662/C
 ID ADC43662 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ADC43662;
 AC ADC43662;
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human PRO 274 PCR primer #4.
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003054986-A1.
 XX 20-MAR-2003.
 XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981915.
 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0079939P.	PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086486P.
PR	25-MAR-1998;	98US-0079299P.	PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087098P.
PR	26-MAR-1998;	98US-0079656P.	PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087106P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.	PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087208P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-00105413.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0091010P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.	PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091359P.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.	PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.	PR	11-SEP-1998;	98US-0100038P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080105P.	PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-00168978.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080107P.	PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0021141.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080165P.	PR	02-NOV-1998;	98US-00184216.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080194P.	PR	06-NOV-1998;	98US-00187368.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080327P.	PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080328P.	PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0024855.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080333P.	PR	07-DEC-1998;	98US-00202054.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080334P.	PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-00218517.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081049P.	PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081070P.	PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081071P.	PR	05-JAN-1999;	98US-00000106.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081195P.	PR	05-MAR-1999;	98US-00254465.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081203P.	PR	08-MAR-1999;	98US-00005028.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081229P.	PR	10-MAR-1999;	98US-00265686.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081817P.	PR	10-MAR-1999;	98US-00005190.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081819P.	PR	12-MAR-1999;	98US-00267213.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081838P.	PR	12-MAR-1999;	98US-0123957P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P.	PR	12-MAR-1999;	98US-0126773P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P.	PR	12-APR-1999;	98US-00284391.
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082568P.	PR	26-APR-1999;	98US-0130232P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082569P.	PR	26-APR-1999;	98US-0131022P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082700P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	98US-00311445P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082704P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	98US-00311832.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082797P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	98US-0134287P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082804P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	98US-00010733.
PR	23-APR-1998;	98US-0082796P.	PR	02-JUN-1999;	98US-00012252.
PR	27-APR-1998;	98US-0083326P.	PR	16-JUN-1999;	98US-0139557P.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083322P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	98US-0141037P.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083392P.	PR	07-JUL-1999;	98US-0145698P.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083495P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	98US-0145698P.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083496P.	PR	28-JUL-1999;	98US-0146222P.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083499P.	PR	25-AUG-1999;	98US-00380137.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083500P.	PR	25-AUG-1999;	98US-00380138.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083545P.	PR	25-AUG-1999;	98US-00380142.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083554P.	PR	29-OCT-1999;	98US-0162506P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083558P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	98US-0028213.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083559P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	98US-0028551.
PR	30-APR-1998;	98US-0083742P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	98US-0028565.
PR	05-MAY-1998;	98US-0084366P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	98US-00300095.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	98US-0031243.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084441P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	98US-0031274.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084598P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US0000219.


```
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 14-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0078238.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00817092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.

PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021086.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnocytes L, Eaton DL;
PI
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 228
Db 18 GAACCTCGGTGGCGG 5

RESULT 696
ADC63386/c
ID ADC63386 standard; DNA; 18 Bp.
XX AC ADC63386;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human PRO 274 PCR primer #4.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003054405-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999833.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
```


PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085332P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085687P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087038P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-002024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-002024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006519.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0034956.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.

PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 215 GAACGCGTGGCGG 228
Db 18 GAACGCGTGGCGG 5

RESULT 697

ADC66486/c

ID ADC66486 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADC66486;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO 274 PCR primer #4.

XX KW vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytostatic; gene therapy;

XX KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;

XX KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;

XX KW tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;

XX KW ankyrotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;

XX KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;

XX KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003060406-A1.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

XX PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.

XX PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.

XX PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

XX PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.

XX PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.

XX PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.

XX PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.

XX PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

XX PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.

XX PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.

XX PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028555.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030096.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
Klavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
WPI; 2003-596568/56.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or
XX neuropathy.

PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 14; 472pp; English.